

by the Turks is partly sent to the Kislar Aga, or chief of the black eunuchs at Constantinople, and partly to Mecca; the customs, however, are levied by the pasha of Gaza. The revenue from the district in 1835 was £85,500; and the returns under the capitation tax in that year gave a pop. of 44,498 Turks, and 2,936 Christians.—In 1799, J. being taken by Bonaparte, became the scene of that massacre of prisoners of which so many different accounts exist. According to Sir Robert Wilson, four days after its surrender, 3,800 were led to a field near the town, and shot. Bonaparte acknowledged to Lord Ebrington and Mr. Warden, that it took place to the extent of 500; but justified it on the ground that these were Naplouian prisoners, who, after being taken and dismissed on parole, had joined the garrison of J.

JAFFA, a hilly and elevated district of Arabia, between the frontiers of Yemen and Hadramaut, of which Shugra, 50 m. NE of Aden, is the port. Its sheik, it is reported, can assemble 10,000 armed men. Its inhabitants cultivate coffee, wheat, Indian corn, and senna.

JAFFIERABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, belonging to the Nizam, situated on an affluent of the Godaverry, 23 m. NE of Jaulna.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, situated near the gulf of Cambay, in N lat. 20° 56', and formerly possessed considerable trade.

JAFFIERGUNGE, a town of Bengal, situated near the Ganges, 32 m. NW of Dacca.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Hyderabad, in N lat. 17° 52'.—As several of the Indian nabobs have borne the name of Jaffier, there are a number of other places called after them.

JAFFNA, a peninsular district in the N extremity of Ceylon, directly opposite to Negapatam, in the S. Carnatic. Its length is about 35 m. from NW to SE; its breadth varies from 8 to 25 m. Its area is computed at 1,220 sq. m.; and it is divided into 4 districts, which are subdivided into 32 parishes. It is nearly surrounded by the sea, which renders it cool; and being clear of woods, it produces abundance of fruit and vegetables, and raises a considerable quantity of sheep and poultry. The soil is generally sandy and calcareous, but yields abundant crops of the finer classes of rice and tobacco. The palmyra palm is extensively cultivated; and jack-fruit, mangoes, pine-apples, bananas, and grapes, are abundant. The inhabitants, who are supposed to amount to 200,000, are chiefly Tamilians. The principal manufactures are those of cloth and jaghery. In the islands dependent on this district, the government have a stud for the breeding of horses, which are the best on the island.

JAFFNAPATAM, the capital of the district of Jaffna in Ceylon, in N lat. 9° 47', E long. 80° 9', 215 m. N of Colombo, and 296 m. SW of Madras. It stands at some distance from the sea, but communicates with it by a river navigable for large boats. The town is fortified, and possesses a good pentagonal citadel, but was taken, after a short resistance, by the British troops in 1795. It has manufactures of cotton goods; and its artificers are esteemed the best in the island. Its export trade consists of tobacco, palmyra timber, jaghery, chillies, onions, brass, &c. The inhabitants are principally Moors and Hindus, but many of the country-born Dutch families have settled here, as being a cheaper and healthier place than Colombo. It is esteemed the second town on the island, and is the residence of the agent for the northern prov., and the district judge and fiscal magistrates.—The mean daily range of the therm. here is 5°; the annual range is from 70° to 90°.

JAFFREY, a township of Cheshire co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 48 m. SW by S of Concord. It has an undulating surface, drained on the

E by branches of Contoocook, and on the W by branches of Ashuelot rivers, affluents respectively of the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers, and has a generally fertile surface. Pop. in 1840, 1,411.

JAFNU, a kingdom of Senegambia, bounded on the N by the Sahara; on the E by the kingdoms of Ludamar and Kaarta; on the S by the kingdom of Kasson; and on the W by that of Gedumah.

JAFRE, a village of Sweden, in the laen of N. Bothnia, 22 m. S of Pitea, on a small river, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia.

JAGARAGA, a province and town of Java. The prov. is situated between the prov. of Madion on the E, and of Mataram on the W, and is watered by the Samangi. It contains numerous fertile and populous valleys. The town is 75 m. SE of Samarang, and 33 m. E of Suracarta, in a valley. Pop. 6,000.

JAGERNDORF, or KARNOW, a town of Austrian Silesia, in the circle and 14 m. NW of Troppau, at the junction of the Great and Little Oppa. Pop. 4,800. It is surrounded by high walls, and has a suburb, a handsome church, an old castle, a school, an hospital, and a theatre. It possesses manufactures of, and carries on an active trade in, woollen and linen fabrics. In the environs is a paper-mill. This town is the capital of a duchy of the house of Lichtenstein.

JAGERSDORF (GROSS), a village of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 33 m. W of Gumbinen, circle and 16 m. W of Instersburg. It is noted for a victory of the Prussians, which took place here over the Russians in 1757.

JAGGA, a country of SE Africa, on the parallel of Melinda, first visited by the missionary Rebmann in 1847. It is situated to the NW of Taita; and appears to be a fine district, covered with trees, well watered, and intersected with valleys from 1,500 to 2,000 ft. deep. The great mountain Kilimanjaro, in about S lat. 3° 20', E long. 36° 38', or 180 geog. m. W by N $\frac{1}{2}$ N from Mombas, is situated in this country. Dr. Rebmann reports that a considerable portion of its height is covered with perpetual snow; and as the snow-line in this lat. is at least 17,000 ft. above sea-level, this mountain may attain an alt. of 20,000 ft. Many streams descend from the snows of this mountain; and amongst others the noble Tzavo, which flows from W to E, and probably empties itself into the bay of Melinda, and the fine river Adi, which is said to join the Tzavo. See article KILIMANJARO.

JAGGERNAUT. See JUGGERNAUTH.

JAGHIRE. See CHINGLEPUT.

JAGO (SANTO), or SANTIAGO, the chief island of the Cape Verde group, and the seat of the colonial government of these islands, in N lat. 15°, W long. 23° 40'. It is about 35 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth. Its formation is similar to that of Madeira; but it presents a very different appearance, particularly the SE portion of it. It is high, mountainous, and rugged, but contains many broad flat-bottomed valleys, which afford pasture for cattle and goats. The country rises in successive steps of table-land, interspersed with a few truncated conical hills. In some quarters a single green leaf can scarcely be discovered over wide tracts of lava-covered plains; but within historical times no signs of volcanic activity have been manifested in this island. Numerous high peaks and mountains towards its centre afford a magnificent back-ground to the barren and uninteresting scenery of its coasts. The vicinity of Port Praya is a hilly, sun-burnt, stony country, with but few trees even in the valleys; but the beauty of the interior exceeds, in the estimation of some, the finest scenery of Brazil and the West Indies.—From August to October is the rainy and sickly season. In September a SW gale is usually experienced; but

except during the rainy season, the wind is always NE. A dry haze often hangs over the island in a peculiar manner. The United States exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes, having sailed from Madeira on the 25th of Sept. and hove-to off St. J. on the 6th of October, found the mean temp. of the air to have increased from 69° of Madeira to 78° off Porto-Praya; and of the water, from 71° to 81° . Fruits are abundant, and embrace oranges, grapes, plantains, bananas, sour-sops, mammee-apples, pomegranates, guavas, quinces, sapodillas, papaw-apples, pines, citrons, medlars, figs, and occasionally apples. A kind of castor-oil plant is found, from which oil and soap are manufactured. Yams are scarce. Mandioca rapidly degenerates; but vegetables of various kinds are abundant in their seasons. Cotton and indigo cover the valleys and heights about Porto-Praya.—Cattle, goats, and pigs were abundant, but in the dreadful mortality of 1828 and 1832 the greater part of the flocks and herds perished. Wild Guinea-fowls occur in flocks, and wild cats are sometimes seen in the less frequented parts of the island. The commonest bird is a species of kingfisher.—The exports are sugar, cotton, and coffee; hides, sheep and goat skins, horses, mules, and asses; but the great staple is orchilla, so much used in dyeing.—The pop. is estimated by some at 20,000; by others at 30,000, of whom 10,000 are Negro slaves. It is made up of an intermixture of Portuguese, natives, and Negroes from the adjacent coast. The Negro race seems to predominate; and the language spoken is a jargon formed by a mixture of Portuguese and Negro dialects. The troops are black; and even the officers of the garrison are not unfrequently Negroes. The costumes worn are as various as the different tribes which mingle in the pop.; but some of the slaves go nearly naked with the exception of a small cloth tied round the waist.—The chief towns are Porto-Praya on the S coast, and Santa Jago, 7 m. SW of Porto-Praya. See CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, and PORTO-PRAYA.

JAGODIN, a town of Servia, 30 m. NNW of Krukovatz, containing from 700 to 800 houses, in a wild picturesque country. Glass manufactures have been introduced here from Bohemia.

JAGOLIN, or IAGOLIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 153 m. WNW of Poltova, dist. and 39 m. W of Piritin, on the l. bank of the Soupoi.

JAGORLIK, or IAGORLIK, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Podolia, and district of Batta, forms to some extent the boundary of the gov. of Kher sow. It runs first S; then W; and throws itself into the Dniester, on the l. bank, near a town of the same name, and after a course of about 60 m.

JAGORONI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 150 m. NW of Vilna, district and 30 m. N of Chavli, on the N confines of the gov.

JAGRA, or JARA, a kingdom of Senegambia, on the S side of the Gambia, between Ngamina and Kiang, about 120 m. from the shore of the Atlantic. It produces rice, corn, and cotton in great abundance. Its inhabitants are chiefly Fulahs and Mandingoos. Jeogry is its chief town.

JAGRA (PASS OF), an important defile in the Western Caucasus, which leads from Djook in Asia into the desiles and valleys lying to the NE. It winds between towering crags and masses of black limestone rock, and is overhung by dense forests.

JAGUANAO, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Mangaratiba, opposite the bay of Angra-dos-Reis. It contains a small village, inhabited partly by Indians, and a chapel.

JAGUAPIRI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which descends from the S side of the Sierra-

Aricua; flows SSW; divides into two branches, and joins the Rio-Negro on the l. bank. The lower branch retains the same name. The other is distinguished as the Janapary. In the upper part of its course this river forms several lakes. Its banks are inhabited by Indians of the Aroáquis tribe.

JAGUARA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the l. bank of the Rio-Velhas or Guaicuhi.

JAGUARI, a district, parish, and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes. The district borders the prov. of São-Paulo on the S. It produces considerable quantities of cotton, the cultivation of which, with the preparation of hides and leather, forms the chief branches of local industry. The town lies on the W side of the Serra-da-Mantiqueira, at the head of the Jaguari-Mirim, 90 m. NW of São-Paulo. It has a parish church.—Also a mountain in the prov. of São-Paulo, between the rios Una and Itanhaen. Its summit is thickly covered with fine timber, while toward the base it presents the utmost sterility.—Also a small river in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which has its source in the plains of Vacaria, runs into the district of Missoes, and joins the Rio-Ibicui, on the r. bank, 12 m. below the confluence of the Toropí.—Also a river in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, an affluent of the Pequiri.—Also a small river in the same prov., an affluent of the Ivinheima.

JAGUARI-MIRIM, a small river of Brazil, which has its source in the Serra-da-Mantiqueira, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, flows thence into the prov. of São-Paulo, and joins the Mogi, an affluent of the Tiete.

JAGUARIBE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, which has its source in the serra of Boa Vista, in the SW part of the prov.; runs NNE; and throws itself into the Atlantic 65 m. SE of Ceara. Its principal affluents are the Salgado, which it receives a little below Ico, and the Banabinhú; and the chief towns which it passes in its course of 280 m. are São-João-do-Príncipe, Arneiros, Cruz, São-Matheus, Santa-Rosa, São-João, São-Bernardo, and Aracati. Its entrance is defended by a fort. Vessels of small size can ascend as far as Aracati, and the tide is felt to the distance of 24 m. from the sea. The banks afford excellent pasture, and are covered with numerous herds of goats and sheep.—Also a mountain near the source of the above-mentioned river.—Also a river of the prov. of Parahiba, an affluent of the Peixa.

JAGUARIPE, a small but ancient town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, 6 m. above its mouth, and 36 m. SW of São-Salvadore. The houses are built of earth, but the streets are paved with brick. It has a parish church, a college, a Latin and an elementary school. The manufacture of bricks, tiles and earthenware, and agriculture, form the chief employments of the inhabitants.—Also a village in the same prov., and on the r. bank of the same river, 36 m. above Barra-Falsa. Pop., chiefly Indians, 700. Tobacco of good quality is extensively cultivated in the surrounding district.—The river J. runs E, and throws itself into the sea a little to the S of the bay of Todos-os-Santos, near Barra-Falsa, and after a total course of about 75 m., of which 21 m. are navigable at high tide for large vessels. On its banks are numerous tile and brick-kilns.

JAGUARIQUATU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which has its source in the mountains to the N of Castro, and joins the Tibaji on the r. bank.

JAGUARUNA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, to the S of and connected with

Lake Garopába.—Also a river in the N part of the same prov., an affluent of the bay of Babitonga.

JAGUT (St.), a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. N of Allaire. Pop. 1,375.

JAGUTA, a town of Africa, in Yarriba, 12 m. ESE of Bohu, and 4 m. W by N of Shea.

JAHDE, a river of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, which has its source in the S part of the circle of Rastedt, runs N, and discharges itself into bay of the German ocean of the same name. This bay, about 24 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. from E to W, at its greatest breadth, lies a little to the W of the mouth of the Weser, and about half-way between the mouths of the Elbe and the Ems. It is well-protected by the islands of Mangeroge and Nordeney. At about the distance of 15 m. from the deep sea, the land projects on either side, forming a sort of strait, and widens again considerably more inland, so as to form an inlet much resembling in outline the figure of a mushroom. The channel from the narrow part out to sea has everywhere a depth of 31 ft. at low water, and a width of about 3 m. Oldenburg, in Nov. 1854, ceded to Prussia for 500,000 dollars = £70,000, a piece of territory of about 4 sq. m. containing this bay. Of this area about 1,000 acres are land; 300 acres mud covered at full tide; and 1,300 water. Prussia undertakes to establish an arsenal and naval station here, and obtains the right of joining the arsenal with the Cologne and Minden railway by a branch line.

JAHICO'S, a district and small town in the prov. of Piauhi, comarca and 60 m. ESE of Oeiras, and near the r. bank of the Rio Itahim.

JAHJOW, or JAJU, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Agra. It is noted for two decisive battles which took place in its vicinity in 1658 and 1707,—in the first of which Aurungzebe was victorious over his brother, and in the latter Shah Allum over his.

JAHNEVI, a river of Northern Hindostan, which is supposed to rise in about N lat. 31° 10', and E long. 79° 23', 17 m. SW of Shaprung on the Sutledge, and flows SW and W, about 40 m. to its junction with the Bhagiretti coming from Gangotri. It is regarded by many as the true head-stream of the Ganges. About 15 m. above the junction of the Bhagiretti it receives, near Melung, in N lat. 31° 6', E long. 78° 5', a stream called the Shur-Gad coming from the NW.

JAICZE, or YAITÇA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Croatia, in the sanj. and 33 m. S of Banyaluka, on the l. bank of the Verbas, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge, and near the confluence of the Plieva. It is enclosed by a wall flanked with towers and defended by a fortress. Pop. 3,000. It contains the tomb of a martyr of the Catholic church, to which the honours of pilgrimage are annually paid on the 8th of May. In the environs is an extensive saltpetre manufactory.

JAIJERM, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, 120 m. SE of Asterabad.

JAIK. See URAL.

JAILA. See YAILA.

JAILLE-YOON (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Lion-d'Angers, on the r. bank of the Mayenne. Pop. 540.

JAILPUR, a village in the Punjab, 66 m. SW of Lahore.

JAILUM. See JELUM.

JAIME (San), a town of Venezuela, on the r. bank of the Portuguesa, 150 m. ENE of Varinas.

JAIMPUR, a town of Afghanistan, 40 m. S of Dera-Ghazi-Khan.

JAINAS. See HAINA.

JAISPITZ, or GEWISOWICE, a small town of Moravia, 30 m. WSW of Brünn, and 11 m. N of Znaim, on the Gessouka. Pop. in 1834, 1,087. There is a fine castle here.

JAITPUR, a town of Hindostan, in Gujarat, 20 m. NE of Junaghur.

JAIVER, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Delhi, on the E bank of the Jumna, 42 m. WNW of Alighur.

JAJGUR, or JAIGHOR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the prov. of Ajmir, 50 m. NNW of Kotah. It formerly belonged to the rajah of Odipur. The fortress stands on a hill, and is very strong. The district, although not extensive, is populous; and chiefly inhabited by a Hindu tribe called Mina, who have some extraordinary customs.

JAKAN, a sea-port of India, in Cutch, 60 m. NW of Mandavi.

JAKHVA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, flowing into the Konda, on the l. bank, near Maikoni, after a course of 120 m. from N to S.

JAKIN, a river on the Slave coast of Upper Guinea, which separates the country of Ardra from Benin, and falls into the sea at Great Popo.—Also a town on the river of the same name in the kingdom of Ardra, where the English and Dutch once had factories, which are now abandoned.

JAKOBSEN, or JAKUBJAN, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 30 m. W of Bartfeld.

JAKON (CAPE), a headland on the N coast of Asiatic Russia, in N lat. 69° 42', E long. 176° 32'.

JAKOVA, or DJAKOVA, a town of Albania, on the route from Ipeick to Prissen, in a beautiful valley near the r. bank of the White Drin. The road from this to Prissen traverses a wild district.

JAKUBOVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 30 m. WSW of Telch.

JAKUTSK. See YAKUTSK.

JAL, a village of Mekran, in Persia, 210 m. N of Kej.

JAL (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Correze, cant. of Seilhac, 9 m. NW of Tulle. Pop. 1,644.

JALALGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, on the r. bank of the Gaggot, 15 m. SSE of Rangpur.

JALAPA, or XALAPA, a picturesque town of the Mexican state of Vera-Cruz, situated at an alt. of 4,335 ft. above sea-level, upon the broken sides of the huge mountain-rampart which serves as a base for the great chain of the E branch of the Cordilleras, 70 m. by road WNW of Vera-Cruz, on the great route to Mexico, in N lat. 19° 34', W long. 96° 53'. Its architecture presents a fine specimen of the old Spanish style; and its low, red-tiled, broad-eaved houses, and exuberant gardens, rich in the fruits of every clime, make a very favourable impression on the eye of the traveller. The church is said to have been founded by Cortez; there is also here a Franciscan convent, an immense pile of massive masonry. The streets are precipitous, winding "with curious crookedness up the steep hill sides." The pop. is variously estimated at from 10,000 by Mayer to 17,000 by Rushton. Near the town are two or three cotton-factories, under the management of English and Americans, in which Indian girls, or Mestizas, are employed, and are found to be very apt in learning their work. Latrobe thus describes the appearance of the country around J. "Below you, a steep descent leads rapidly down the verdant and fresh slopes towards the shore of the gulf, which is just visible from the highest parts of the town at the distance of 20 leagues and upwards. Above you, rises ridge above ridge, crowned [at a distance of 20 m. in a direct line] by the Coffre-de-Perote; and yet

farther to the southward [25 m.], by the magnificent snow-covered summit of Orizava, in comparison to whose sublime and majestic stature, the elevated mountains which cluster round its feet appear but as pygmies. To the r. and l., extending along the mountain-sides, at the height of between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. above the level of the sea, lies a delicious and salubrious region, covered with magnificent forests, and diversified with some of the most beautiful towns in New Spain; a country, smiling with an eternal spring, under the kindly influence of the heavy mists and dews, which, rising thus midway up the steep Cordillera from the bosom of the gulf, pause here in mid-air, and promote that rich verdure, which is equally grateful to the inhabitants of the arid and sterile table-land, or of the fervid sands of the sea-board." Unfortunately the strata of clouds coming in contact with the ridge of the Cordillera, renders the atmosphere exceedingly humid and disagreeable, particularly in NE winds. In summer, however, the mists disappear, the sun shines brightly, and the sky is clear and serene. "At this time the climate is perfectly heavenly; the extremes of heat and cold are never experienced, and an even genial temp. prevails, highly conducive to health and comfort. Fever is here unknown: the dreaded *vomito* never makes its appearance on the table-land; and spite of the humid climate, sickness is comparatively rare and seldom fatal. The average temp. is 60° to 65° in summer." [Rushton.] The ascent towards the table-land becomes extremely steep almost immediately after leaving J. At Las Vigas, a distance of 18 m., the elevation is 3,485 ft. above J.

JALDI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 50 m. WSW of Rogonatpur, in N lat. 23° 23'.

JALEYRAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 3 m. N of Mauriac. Pop. 1,147.

JALHAY, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, 4 m. SE of Verviers. Pop. 2,259.

JALIGNY, a canton, commune, and town of France, dep. of Allier, on the r. bank of the Bebre, 20 m. SE of Moulins. Pop. of com. 643; of cant. 8,957.

JALISCO. See GUADALAJARA.

JALLACOTTA, a town of Senegambia, in the country of Tenda, on the Falemé, 62 m. SE of Medina, in N lat. 13°.

JALLAIS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 7 m. N of Chollet. Pop. 3,247.

JALLE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 5 m. N of Buis. Pop. 600.

JALLET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Ardennes. Pop. 141.

JALLIEU, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. of Bourgoin. Pop. 3,009. There are large cotton-printing works here; and manufactories of vinegar, beet-root sugar, and paper.

JALLINDER, or JULINDER, a town of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the prov. of Lahore, in N lat. 31° 18', E long. 75° 38'. During the Afghan government it was a town of considerable consequence, as is evinced by its extensive ruins; and according to Von Hugel it has still a pop. of 40,000.

JALLONKADU, a country of Western Africa, of considerable extent, intersected by the parallel of 12° N, which includes the sources of the Bafing, Wondo, Meissung, and of almost all the other rivers which combine in forming the Senegal. The country is mountainous, and in many parts barren. The Jallonkas, like the Mandingos, are governed by a number of petty chiefs, commonly at enmity with each other. Their language differs considerably

from that of the Mandingos, though there is affinity in many of the words. A great part of the country is composed of a desert called the Jallonka wilderness, covered with thick primeval forests, yet finely diversified with hill and dale.

JALLUN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bundelcund, 33 m. W of Kalpi, in N lat. 26° 10', E long. 79° 13'.

JALNAH, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, situated between the 19th and 20th parallels of N lat. It was taken by the British from the Mahrattas in 1803, and by them ceded to the Nizam in 1804. The town is 50 m. E of Arungabad, in the Coundulga. It is now the head-quarters of the Nizam's subsidiary force. The town and fort are on opposite sides of the river.

JALOFFS, or YALOFFS, people of Africa, who occupy most part of the country between the lower part of the Senegal and that of the Gambia. They are the handsomest Negroes in this part of Africa. Their colour is a fine bright black; they have the woolly hair, flat nose, and protuberant lips, which characterize the Negro race, but not to such a degree as the Mandingos; their features are regular and graceful, and their physiognomy open and agreeable. They boast of being the most ancient nation in this part of Africa, and were formerly all subject to a common sovereign, called the Burb-y-Jalloff, who still occupies a considerable extent of country in the interior, and receives respect even from those chiefs who no longer recognise his authority. The Jalloffs profess Mohammedanism, but combine with it many of their original superstitions. They are fearless hunters, and brave warriors. They excel the Mandingos in the manufacture of cotton cloth, which they form of a finer thread and broader web, and adorn with a superior dye. The language of the Jalloffs is superior to that of their neighbours, and though far from being rich, is agreeable, and spoken with softness. They have a singular mode of numeration, using as its basis the number 5, instead of that decimal system which has become so general among civilized nations. See article GAMBIA.

JALOGNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Sancerre. Pop. 600.

JALOMNITZA, a district in the SE part of Wallachia; bounded on the NE, E, and S, by Bulgaria, from which it is separated by the Danube; on the SW by the district of Ilfov; on the W by Prahova; and on the NW by Bouzeo and Sekoujen. It is 96 m. in length from E to W; and 66 m. in breadth. It takes its name from the river J., which, rising in Mount Lakaluj, in Upper Wallachia, runs S, and then ESE; enters Lower Wallachia, and flows into the Danube, on the l. bank, after a course of 180 m. Its principal tributaries are the Rahova and the Scratha.

JALON. See XALON.

JALON-DEL-CONDE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Logrono, near the river Tjada. Pop. 170.

JALORE, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 66 m. SSW of Jodhpore. In 1580 it was the cap. of a Hindu principality, and was at that time reduced by the emperor Akbar. It now belongs to the rajah of Jodhpore.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, belonging to the rajah of Odipur.

JALOUTOROVSK, a district and town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tobolsk. The district lies in the SW part of the gov. It is generally undulating, but contains numerous marshes and small lakes. The higher parts are, however, fertile, and produce considerable quantities of barley. It has also excellent pasture, on which large numbers of cattle are annually reared. The pop. consists chiefly of Siberians, Cossacks, and Turalizes. The town is on the Tobol, a little above the confluence of the Iset. It was founded in the 18th cent.

JALOVA - KUTCHUK - BOGHAZI, the most northerly of the channels by which Lake Rassein discharges itself into the Black sea, in the NE part of the sanj. of Silistria, and 13 m. SW of Edrillis-Boghazi, one of the mouths of the Danube.

JALOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 48 m. S of Grodno, district and 29 m. W of Volkovisk.

JALPUKH, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Bessarabia, which has its source in the district and 45 m. SW of Bender; runs S, and throws itself into a lake of the same name, in the district and 30 m. NNW of Ismail, and after a course of about 90 m. Its principal affluents are the Salutza on the r., and on the l. the Lunga.—The lake of J. is 39 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth, and opens by several wide outlets on the S into the Danube. It abounds with fish.

JALTA, a small town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, district of Simferopol, in the Crimea, on a lofty promontory on the Black sea. It was, previous to an earthquake by which it was overthrown in the 15th cent., a large and flourishing place, and is again rising in importance as a seaport. It is the chief station for the Odessa steamers, and has a custom-house, post-office, and a lazaretto.

JALTEPEC, a river of Central America, in the isthmus of Tehuantepec, flowing into the Coatsacoalcos, a little below the last of the rapids in the latter river.

JALTOUCHKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 45 m. NNW of Mohilev.

JALUAN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, in N lat. 26° 7'. It carries on a considerable trade in cotton, which is brought from the Mahratta country, and transported by carts to Cawnpore, where it is embarked in large flat-bottomed boats, and conveyed to Calcutta by the Ganges.

JALYN, or **LEBIDERJAH**, a district of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Shirvan, on the Caspian. Its soil is saline, and to a great extent sterile. It contains numerous volcanoes, which are constantly emitting mud and sometimes flame.

JAMA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the district of Okhotsk, which descends from the Stanovoi mountains; runs SE; and throws itself into Jamsk bay, by a wide mouth, near the town of that name, and after a course of about 90 m. Its entrance is much obstructed by sand-banks.—Also a small river of Ecuador, which, after a short course, flows into the Pacific, in S lat. 0° 15'.

JAMAGNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 311.—Also a commune in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Marchin. Pop. 62.

JAMAICA, the largest and most valuable of the British W. Indian islands, one of the group of the Greater Antilles. Its extreme length is about 170 m.; its extreme breadth 50 m. It lies between the parallels of 17° 35' and 18° 30' N., and the meridians of 76° and 78° 40' W. Its area is nearly 6,250 sq. m., or 4,080,000 acres. It has on the E, at the distance of 120 m., the island of Hayti, from which it is separated by the channel called by British seamen the Windward passage; Cuba, at the distance of 100 m., on the N; the bay of Honduras on the W; and Cartagena, at the distance of 485 m., on the S.

Physical aspect.] Traversed by mountains in different directions, but particularly from E to W,—plentifully watered by an immensity of small rivers and streams issuing from the high lands,—beautifully adorned with many species of trees,—and enjoying a climate more temperate and agreeable than its geographical position would indicate,—this island undoubtedly merits distinction as one of the finest W. Indian regions. Its general appearance differs from most parts of Europe; and the N and S sides of the island differ also as widely from each other. These regions are determined by the lofty range of

the Blue mountains, which intersects the island throughout its whole length, and rises in some places to 7,700 ft. in height. See article **BLUE MOUNTAINS**. On the N shore the country rises into hills more remarkable for beauty than for boldness, having a gentle acclivity, and being interspersed with vales and romantic scenery, but rarely broken abruptly, or disfigured with craggy projections; their tops are nicely rounded, and covered with groves of pimento, whose fine deep tints are charmingly enlivened by the verdure of the turf seen in a thousand openings beneath; and the effect is still farther heightened by the profusion of streams which pour from every valley, and which frequently project themselves from the overhanging rocks into the ocean. At a greater distance inland, and overstepping these picturesque appearances, the land rises towards the centre of the island, displaying a still greater profusion of wood, till the hills at the extremity of the scene, becoming fainter and fainter, lose themselves in the clouds. The character of the S side, on the contrary, is that of grandeur and sublimity. "When I first approached this side of the island by sea," says Edwards, in his poetic language, "and beheld from afar such of the stupendous and soaring ridges of the Blue mountains as the clouds here and there disclosed, the imagination, forming an indistinct but awful idea of what was concealed by what was thus partially displayed, was filled with admiration and wonder. Yet the sensation I felt was allied rather to terror than delight. Though the prospect before me was in the highest degree magnificent, it seemed a scene of magnificient desolation: the abrupt precipice and inaccessible cliff had more the aspect of a chaos than a creation, or rather seemed to exhibit the effects of some dreadful convulsion, which had laid nature in ruins." We should err, however, if, from such descriptions, or any conclusions drawn from the position of this island, we conceived it to be peculiarly delightful as a place of residence. Violent torrents of rain at certain seasons,—the frequency of storms, tempests, and hurricanes,—and the prevalence of thunder and lightning for half the year,—greatly diminish the comfort and security of the inhabitants.—The island is well-watered by above 150 streams, none of which, however, are navigable, except by small boats. Of these Black river, which debouches on the SW coast, is the largest. It is navigable for flat boats for 30 m. The Rio-Cobre and the Rio-Minho are the streams next in importance on the S side of the island. On the N are the White, Ginger, and Great rivers.

Climate.] The climate of J., even on the coast, is temperate, the medium heat at Kingston throughout the year being 80°, and the least 70°. In ascending towards the mountains, the temp. quickly alters with the elevation: at 8 m. from Kingston the maximum is only 70°. At the distance of 14 m. from that town, where the elevation is 4,200 ft., the average range of the therm. is from 55° to 65°; and the minimum, in winter, 44°. On the summit of Blue Mountain peak, 7,481 ft. above the sea, the range in the summer is from 47° at sunrise, to 55° at noon; and the minimum in winter is 42°. Sir James Clark says: "The temp. of the mountainous districts averages, from January to April, in the early morning, 55°; in the afternoon, 70°. From April to June, 60°; in the afternoon, 75°. From June to September, 65°; in the afternoon, 80°. From September to December, 65°; in the afternoon, 75°. This may be considered the mean temp. of a series of years." He adds: "Convalescents from other parts of the island often derive considerable benefit from a residence of a few weeks only in this region. It is also a safe temporary retreat for consumptive as well as other invalids." Another and well-informed medical gentleman, a resident on the island, says: "In truth, the general salubrity of the climate on its upland savannas and mountain highlands cannot be surpassed. The air is pure, light, exhilarating, and agreeable withal, for the breeze modulates the warmth. The climate of Italy at the same degree of temp. set to me hotter; for the effects of heat and cold on the sensations are not sympathetic with those produced on the therm. The scientific scale may be the test of an abstract fact, indicating the actual amount of heat existing, but the animal economy appreciates the quantity diffused in the atmosphere by a different rule

ISLAND OF
JAMAICA

BY G. H. SWANSON, EDITOR

10 English Miles
Scale 1:2,500,000



altogether. The heat is at all times so far bearable, that people move about both in town and country without reference to the hour. Even Kingston itself, the upper part of it especially, where most persons reside, is healthy enough; and judging by appearances, the white mercantile population of that important town enjoy an existence partaking of the jolly. In the country, among the natives, I know several instances of people living to a hundred years of age; and really I should say that of old men and women we have more than our due proportion. I myself have not yet been in this country three years: during this period I have been occasionally obliged by my medical avocations to expose myself to the sun, the rain, and the dew, but I never enjoyed better health. As a resort in pulmonary cases the efficacy of this climate is unrivaled, and far, very far beyond that of Madeira. That death from fever does sometimes rapidly occur is, however, true enough, but not so often in proportion as people are carried off at home by inflammatory diseases; and really, when I look around me and note the reckless want of precaution which many individuals exhibit in their daily habits, we cannot wonder at the resisting power in such instances being so weak."—The year may be divided into four seasons,—the first commencing with the vernal or moderate rains, in April or May, which usually last six weeks; the second season includes June, July, and August, and is hot and dry; the third includes September, October, and November, or the hurricane and rainy months; and the fourth, December, January, February, and March, which are the most serene and coolest months. The seasons on the N side of the great mountain-ridge are a month later in their commencement, and longer in their duration, than on the S. On the N side, winter may be regarded as ranging from October to March; on the S side, spring may be said to range from November to April; summer from May to August; and winter from September to October. The following register is compiled from observations at Upper Camp, in the suburbs of Kingston:

	Max.	Med.	Min.	Winds.
January,	84°	73°	71°	N and SE
February,	84	73	72	—
March,	86	82	77	—
April,	87	83	79	—
May,	87	81	75	—
June,	86	82	78	—
July,	89	83	77	—
August,	87	82	77	SSW
September,	89	82	76	—
October,	86	80	74	—
November,	85	79	73	—
December,	84	78	73	—

Minerals, soil, &c.] Mr. Montgomery Martin, in his report on the mineral resources of this island, says: "J. has evidently experienced the effects of some powerful volcanic upheavings, which have disrupted the primary and secondary formations, and produced extensive derangements of the original structure and component parts of the island. Some of the mountain-ranges are so loose in their texture that large masses are from time to time washed into the valleys by heavy rains, and the geologist finds a difficulty in tracing continuous strata, and ascertaining the dip or angle of ordinarily well-defined rocks. Hence copper ore has been found in various parts of J., but not in continuous lodes; depositions of the mineral have been seen in several localities, but a permanent metallic vein has yet to be discovered in such quantities as will admit of profitable exportation; yet the geological character of the country, especially in the neighbourhood of the Blue mountain-range, the singular conformation of the island, its meridional position, the colour of the soil, the Cornish-looking killas or lias, all indicate a mineral region not inferior to that of the contiguous island of Cuba, to which this part of J. bears in several respects a striking similitude."—The soil of J. is in many places deep and fertile. On the N side, chiefly in the parish of Trelawney, there is a particular kind of soil of a red colour, the shades varying from a deep chocolate to a rich scarlet. In some places it approaches a bright yellow; but it is everywhere remarkable, when first turned up, for a glossy shining surface, and for staining the finger like paint when wetted. It seems to be a chalky marl, evidently containing a large portion of calcareous matter. What is called 'brick mould' in J. is a deep, warm, mellow hazel mould, with an under stratum so retentive as to retain a considerable degree of

moisture even in the driest season. This, next to the ashy loam of St. Christopher's, is the best soil in the W. India islands for sugar-canies, and is followed by the deep black mould of Barbadoes. On the whole, however, the cultivated soil of J. is not remarkably fertile.—There are some medicinal springs, warm, sulphureous, and chalybeate. The most remarkable of these is in the eastern parish of St. Thomas, in the neighbourhood of which a village called Bath has been built. The heat of this spring raises the therm. to 123°.

Productions.] Besides the staple exports, consisting of sugar, indigo, coffee, and cotton, the cultivated vegetables of J. are maize, Guinea corn, *calavances*—a species of pea used for the food of the Negroes—and almost all the kitchen-vegetables of Europe, besides many indigenous ones, as the sweet potato, yam, arrow-root, *callaloo*, a kind of spinach, *cassera*, *okasy*, &c. Few of the northern European fruits thrive, but the indigenous ones are numerous and delicious. The principal are the plantain, cocoanut, guava, sour-sop, sweet-sop, papaw, custard-apple, cashew-apple, grandella, prickly pear, and pine-apple. The orange, lime, lemon, mango, and grape have been naturalized, as well as the cinnamon-tree, of which there are now considerable plantations. The bread-fruit tree, with other useful plants, was introduced by the exertions of Sir Joseph Banks. The island abounds in various grasses of an excellent quality.—The principal forest-trees are mahogany, lignum-vita, iron-wood, logwood, brazier-wood, &c. Many of these rise to a prodigious height, as the papaw and the palmetto-royal; the latter of which is frequently found 140 ft. high. The trunks of the *ceiba*, or wild cotton-tree, and the fig-tree, also often measure 90 ft. from the base to the limbs; the former, when hollowed out, has been known to form a boat capable of holding 100 persons. Of softer kinds of wood, for boards and shingles, there is a great variety of species; and there are many well-adapted for cabinet-work, such as the bread-fruit, wild lemon, &c. In enumerating the vegetable productions of this island, the wild pine ought not to be omitted. It is a plant that commonly takes root in the great forks of the branches of the wild cotton-tree; and by the conformation of its leaves it catches and retains the rain-water, each leaf resembling a spout, and forming at its base a natural reservoir which will hold about a quart of water. Mr. Goss, in his *Naturalist's Sojourn in J.*, describing the Negro villages, gives the following picturesque account of the vegetation of the island: "If you purposely seek the collection of cabins, you will probably have some difficulty in threading the maze of pinguins into which the original fence has spread. This plant (*Bromelia pinguis*) is very commonly cultivated as a fence, being absolutely impenetrable; when not in flower or fruit it can hardly be distinguished from the pine-apple, but is more vigorous and formidable. The picturesque beauty of which I have spoken as characterizing the peasants' hamlets does not depend on the habitations themselves; these are small huts, generally made of wattle, or hurdle-work, and thatched with the fronds of some of the palms; but it is in the variety and grandeur of the various trees in which they are embowered. It so happens that the tropical trees most valued for their fruit are also eminently conspicuous for beauty. The papaw, whose large fruit has the singular property of rendering tender the toughest meat with a few drops of its juice, and the cocoa-nut which supplies meat and drink, are fine examples of tall and slender grace. The glossy evergreens of all the citron tribe, from the great shaddock to the little lime,—how beautifully it throws out into relief the

noble golden fruit, or serves as a ground for the delicately white blossoms, studding the dark trees like stars on a winter night's sky, as fragrant too as lovely! The star-apple, with its party-coloured leaves, shining green on one surface, and on the other a bright golden bay, has an indescribable effect, as its mass of foliage, all quivering and dancing in the breeze, changes momentarily in a thousand points from the one hue to the other. But there are two other trees which help more than all the rest to produce the admired result. Both are of stately form and noble dimensions. The one is the mango, which, though introduced at no very distant period, now grows almost everywhere, at least around every homestead, gentle or simple. It forms a towering, compact, conical head of foliage peculiarly dense and dark, through which no ray of the sun penetrates. The other is the bread-fruit, like the mango, a foreigner made to feel himself at home. The Negroes cultivate it more than the higher classes; I was myself disappointed in the fruit; it has a sort of wooliness not agreeable; but I bear willing testimony to the fine appearance presented by it when hanging by scores from the thick many-jointed twigs. The enormous leaves, 18 inches in length and breadth, elegantly cut into fingers, and of a beautiful green, well set off the large depending fruit, and seem to suit its colossal dimensions. These are the grander features of the scene, which, mingled with other trees, forms groves of many-tinted foliage, and much variety of light and shadow. The under-growth, however, is no less pleasing. The lively tender green of the plantains and bananas planted in regular avenues, the light traceray of the yams, the chochos, the melons and gourds, the numerous sorts of pease, and other climbers, among which several species of passion-flower throw their elegant foliage, magnificent blossoms, and grateful acid fruits over the branches of the trees—the delicate forms of the castor-oil tree and the cassavas; the noble flower of the esculent hibiscus or okra—these are the ordinary, almost I might say universal, features of a Jamaican Negro-garden; and when I add to these fine *convolvuli* and *ipomoea*, the pride of our conservatories, and large white and yellow species of *echites*, that, altogether unsought, trail in wild luxuriance about the fences—I shall be justified in pronouncing the scene one of more than common loveliness, even in the grandeur and beauty of a tropical land."—When J. was first discovered, it contained eight species of quadrupeds, the agouti, the peccari, the armadillo, the opossum, the racoon, the musk-rat, the alco, and the monkey: of these, only the agouti and the monkey remain. There are many varieties of the lizard, some of them very beautiful; and alligators occur in some of the larger rivers. The most delicious wild fowl are the ring-dove and the rice-bird of S. Carolina. The latter, after fattening upon the rice-plantations of that district, visit J. in prodigious numbers in October, to feed on the seeds of the Guinea grass, which here grows wild to the height of 5 or 6 ft., and is highly valuable for grazing purposes. Parrots are still found in the groves, but the flamingo is no longer to be seen.—Few cattle are bred in this island, the asses and mules being imported from the Spanish main, and the horses from Britain and America. The black cattle are of a large size. Sheep, goats, and hogs, are numerously reared. The mutton is well tasted, but the wool is hairy and coarse. A recent writer, resident on the island, gives it as his opinion that J. "offers an admirable field for the emigrant, particularly those of a class unused to severe manual labour, and who take with them wives and families hitherto surrounded with the luxuries of refined civilization. The mountains of this is-

land, and its extensive savannas, are peculiarly adapted for breeding sheep and forming small dairy-farms,—for," he adds, "we get all our butter from Ireland, Holland, or America. The mutton of this island is celebrated; and its wool—which crossing would improve—I am informed by those who have shipped it, netted £7 10s. per 100 sheep sheared. The South Down breed has been introduced here, and these can be bought at 20s. each; but the best way is to buy the sheep of the country, which you can do for half the money, and improve the stock by an imported ram. There are at this moment on the mountains where I live thousands of acres to be sold, comprising several properties, well calculated for raising this and other stock; in fact, it would be worth the while of a company to buy the whole up for such a purpose, for the average price asked now does not exceed 7s. per acre, and included are houses, outbuildings, tanks, ponds, fences; and between the small tenants residing and the produce growing, independently returns enough to pay 5 or 6 per cent. on capital invested for the purchase, to say the least. It must be recorded that these properties were once worth £50 per acre. Very tolerable roads lead to market-towns and ports on the coast; and the capital is reached, either by sea or land, without great difficulty or expense."

State of cultivation.] Of about 4,000,000 acres, the estimated superficial extent of this island, and of which it has been said "there are not probably any 10 lying adjacent to each other which are not susceptible of the highest cultivation," not more than 500,000 acres have ever been reclaimed, or even appropriated. Very little of the soil has been manured, or requires to be; and such a thing as an exhausted estate is hardly known. Yet J., which can grow any kind of grain, imports annually 70,000 barrels of flour, 90,000 bushels of corn, and 300,000 lbs. of tobacco; and though covered with valuable forests, imports between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 ft. of lumber. This state of matters is attributable to a combination of various causes. There is first the degradation of labour, or unwillingness of intelligent operatives to engage in what has hitherto been performed by a morally degraded race. Then there is the influence of absenteeism. Nine-tenths of the land in J. was recently held by absentees, which implies unskillful listless tillage,—an extra expense on each estate for attorneys, agents, and overseers,—and generally great improvidence in the management and working of the properties, and disposal of the produce. Thirdly, a large proportion of the estates under culture were long ago mortgaged for more than they were worth. Lastly, there is the tendency, which has been active here since the settlement of the island by the English, to accumulate landed estates in the hands of large proprietors only. Till very recently, such a thing as a small farm of 50 or 100 acres was never put under culture for profit. The island proprietors, no longer able to command the capital or the skill necessary to cultivate their large estates profitably, have gradually become poor and involved.—The number of sugar estates in 1844 was 644; of coffee-plantations, 671; of farms and other settlements, 22,703.

Cultivation of sugar.] In 1673, the chief productions of J. were cacao, indigo, and hides. The cultivation of sugar had just commenced; and it appears that the increase in the growth of this staple article has been very gradual. A new species of sugar-cane, far more valuable than that formerly in use, was introduced in 1799. It was first imported into the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, from the islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, and is called the Bourbon or Otaheite cane. It is much higher, and four times as large as the cane formerly grown; will grow in boggy land, and yields one-third more sugar than the old cane; but the sugar is not of such a compact grain. The average expense of the cultivation of sugar under the system of management long prevalent in J., was 20s. 10d. per cwt., independent of

the interest of capital. The works necessary for making 200 hogsheads of sugar annually cost £10,000 J. currency; and it used to be estimated that an estate producing such a quantity required £40,000 to establish it, viz., 250 Negroes, at £70 sterling each, amounting to £17,500; 180 cattle and mules, at £30 each, amounting to £5,400; buildings for the manufacture, and houses of Negroes and owners, £7,000; and land, £10,000. The value of the buildings and machinery on the sugar-plantations varied from £4,000 to £25,000 sterling. Estates containing 1,300 Negroes, and a due proportion of Whites, required about £10,000 sterling of supplies annually of British manufactures and provisions. Formerly it was calculated that where two hogsheads of sugar were made there was at least one puncheon of rum; but latterly the proportion was greater, the average annual quantity of rum being nearly 54,000 puncheons to 100,000 hds. of sugar. In 1772, the exports of sugar from the island amounted to 76,109 hds.; in 1799 they reached 110,642 hds.; in 1802, 140,113 hds.; and in 1805, 150,352 hds. This last was the largest sugar crop ever known in the island. In 1830, the export of sugar was 100,205 hds.; in 1831, 94,871 hds.; in 1832, 98,666 hds.; in 1833, 85,401 hds.; in 1834, 84,756 hds.; in 1835 they sunk to 67,970 hds. The following table shows the state of the sugar exports from 1830 to 1851:

1830	100,205	hds.	1841	34,491	hds.
1831	94,871		1842	50,295	
1832	98,666		1843	44,169	
1833	85,401		1844	34,444	
1834	84,756		1845	47,926	
1835	67,970		1846	36,223	
1836	67,094		1847	48,554	
1837	61,505		1848	42,212	
1838	69,613		1849	37,188	
1839	49,243		1850	40,273	
1840	33,066				

It is frequently alleged that the quality of best Indian sugar is much inferior to that of Cuba and Brazil. The *Jamaica Times*, noticing the alleged fact, thus explains it: "There appears to us no good ground for supposing that the quality of our produce generally has in any way deteriorated. Formerly we had only to compete with sugar-producers circumstanced like ourselves; now we have the produce of slave-labour meeting us in the market at every turn. This, like our own, is no doubt composed of various qualities; but the merchants of Cuba and Brazil know full well the advantage of shipping to England only the best qualities, reserving the inferior for other markets; whilst ours, on the other hand, must be shipped to the English mortgagee or proprietor, however low the quality may be. This, we consider, sufficiently accounts for the fact that British plantation sugar is found ranging somewhat lower than that from Cuba. There being a much larger proportion of the better class of sugar imported from foreign countries, these naturally have the preference of sale; and so far as their market-value is superior to ours, by so much reduce the differential duty appearing in our favour. Thus, if out of every 1,000 tons of foreign sugar 750 tons command prices ranging above 45s. per cwt., and the remaining 250 are sold at lower rates, between that and 38s.; while, on the contrary, out of the same quantity of British plantation sugar, 750 tons sell at 36s. to 45s. per cwt., and only 250 tons command the higher rates, the consequence must be that for every ton upon which we readily benefit to the extent of the differential duty of 6s. per cwt., there are three tons upon which such protection is lessened by at least 2s. per cwt. From all we have said, therefore, although it does not necessarily follow that our muscovado sugar as a whole is inferior to that of other countries, it is pretty clear, we think, that we have an average superior description to compete with in the British markets; and that it is therefore more than ever essential to our interests to improve the quality, which can only be done by means of improved processes, and the establishment of central factories wherever practicable."

Coffee-plantations.] Coffee was little cultivated in J. till 1778. The coffee-plantations are generally situated in the hilly regions—which compose nearly two-thirds of the island—and which are, from their soil, climate, and situation, unfit for sugar-plantations. In J., indeed, after the first revolutionary movements in Hayti, the coffee-plantations were carried on to a great extent, as occasionally to produce more than 29,000,000 lbs.—worth £1,500,000 sterling—in the course of a year. In 1836, however, the quantity of coffee exported from J. was only 14,178,510 lbs., valued at £284,095; and in 1839 the export sunk to 8,897,421 lbs., which it has never since reached. Previous to 1808, it had not been the policy of this country to consider coffee as an article cultivated in the British islands, and therefore a duty was imposed amounting to about 250 per cent. on the import price of the article; and the excise restrictions were so severe as to discourage the consumption in every possible way. In 1809, the distresses of the coffee-planters being brought under the review of the then minister of finance, under circumstances which disclosed the vast and rapid increase of the growth of coffee in the British islands, but more particularly in J., he obtained the sanction of the legislature to an alteration which removed the restrictions and prohibitions as to roasting and grinding coffee in private houses, and to a reduction of the duty to 7d. a-pound of customs and excise. The result was, that the revenue increased 225 per cent. on an aggregate of 5 years; and yet, notwithstanding this great augmentation of revenue, and increased consumption, the revenue on tea was not in any respect diminished. The following table contrasts

the coffee exports of J. in the period between 1804 to 1811, and 1844 to 1851:

1804	22,063,980	lbs.	1844	7,148,775	lbs.
1805	24,127,393		1845	5,021,209	
1806	29,298,036		1846	6,047,150	
1807	26,761,188		1847	6,421,122	
1808	25,528,273		1848	4,484,941	
1809	52,586,668		1849	3,430,442	
1810	25,885,285		1850	5,127,255	
1811	17,460,068		1851	5,595,273	

Cultivation of cotton, &c.] Cotton is not cultivated to any great extent in J. At one period it was attempted to cultivate it on ground worn out by sugar, but it was found that such soil would not grow either cotton or coffee, and produced only a very inferior grass. It is stated that

The cost of clearing 10⁴ acres of virgin land, digging, planting, weeding, and picking, amounts to £83 16 4 Ginning, bagging, and twining, 35 12 11

Making the total outlay,	.	.	£119 10 3
The produce was 8,000 lbs. of clean cotton, at 6d. net,	£200 0 0		
2,000 lbs. stained, at 4d.	33 6 8		233 6 8

Leaving a surplus of £113 16 5

It is represented that there are immense plains in J. lying utterly waste, though admirably fitted for the growth of cotton.—Indigo is now little cultivated, and in all probability will never again become a staple commodity. The exports of this article in 1836 amounted to 45,374 lbs., of the value of £9,360.—Blome, who published a short account of J. in the year 1672, mentions that there existed at that time about 60 cocoa-walks; at present there is scarcely a single cocoa plantation in the whole island.—Ginger is extensively cultivated. In 1793, it was exported to the extent of 1,063,600 lbs.; in 1797, 3,621,600 lbs.; but in 1801 it had sunk to 34,680 lbs. In 1816, the export was 1,311,160 lbs.; in 1823, 2,724,483 lbs.; in 1834, 2,976,420 lbs.; in 1842, 2,008,300 lbs.; in 1848, 320,340 lbs.; in 1849, 415,866 lbs.; in 1850, 799,276 lbs.; in 1851, 1,176,628 lbs.—All the produce of the arnatto-plant which is at present exported from J. is gathered from trees that grow spontaneously.—Pimento-trees also grow spontaneously, and in great abundance, especially in the hilly regions of the north. The returns from a pimento-walk, in a favourable season, are very great: a single tree has been known to yield 150 lbs. of raw fruit, or 100 lbs. of the dried spice. In 1836 there were 7,458,873 lbs. of this article exported, of the value of £112,485; in 1849 the exports were 5,712,424 lbs.; in 1851, 4,524,062 lbs.—An elaborate prospectus of a colonial silk company appeared a few years ago in the *Jamaica papers*. It was stated in the prospectus that the *Morus Multiculis* will, three months after planting, produce $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of leaves; in three months from that period $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. more; in three months thence 1 lb. more, and three months thence 2 lb. more, making 3 lb. within twelve months. It was further calculated that 150 lbs. of leaves will feed worms to produce at least 1 lb. of silk. The sum of 18s. 4d. per lb. of silk was allowed for the labour of weeding, picking leaves, feeding, and reeling; and it was reckoned that the raw material would produce, in the British or American market, at least £1 18s. 4d. per lb.—The scarcity of labouring hands is at present severely felt in J. "The besetting evil of J." says a writer in the *Kingston Despatch*, in 1851, "is the extent of her acreage, and the disproportionate number of her pop. In Barbadoes, where pop. is redundant, and every acre of land is applied to profitable cultivation, pop. presses on the means of subsistence, and the people are industrious from necessity. In J. the reverse of this obtains. Here the acres are redundant, whilst the pop. is scanty and independent. The results are obvious. Barbadoes increases her productions whilst J. retrogrades; and Barbadoes not only increases her exports, but at the same time decreases the cost of her manufacture. The consequence is, that we are told that in Barbadoes there are some estates on which the 'sugar is all profit.' It used to be so in the days of slavery in J. It was said then that the rum crop paid the expenses of the year, and that all the sugar was profit. This, however, is now sadly reversed in J. In many parishes—and we instance particularly the parishes of St. Mary, Metcalf, and St. George—such is the want of labour, that on numerous estates the present year's outrageous taxes must, every penny of them, be paid out of capital, whilst one-third part of the crop will have been lost for want of the labour to take it off."

Manufactures.] The principal manufactures in J., besides the grand staples of sugar and rum, are a little tanning and dressing of leather, the preparation of cocoa-nut and pine-apple fibre, and making of preserves and liqueurs.

Exports and Imports.] The official value of the exports from J. to Great Britain, in 1787, was £2,136,442; in 1809, £4,068,897; of the imports, in 1809, £3,035,234. The following statement of the quantity and value of the productions of the island, and its imports and exports, in 1814, is taken from

documents ordered by the House-of-commons. The productions were: sugar, 135,592 hds.; rum, 73,263 puncheons; molasses, 518 casks; coffee, 29,528,275 lbs.; cotton, 50,000 lbs.; pimento, 2,600,604 lbs. Estimated value of the preceding articles at the following rates; rum, 2s. 6d. per gallon; sugar, 3d. per cwt.; coffee, 7d. per lb.; molasses, 20s. per cwt.; cotton, 9d. per lb.; pimento, 6d. per lb.; £5,170,803. Estimated value of miscellaneous articles, including cattle, esculents, fruits, &c., £5,998,858, making a total of £11,169,661. Estimated value of exports to the United Kingdom, £6,885,539; to all other parts, £384,322, exclusive of a valuable trade of which no estimate could be formed, carried on between J. and several of the Spanish West India colonies. Estimated value of the imports from the United Kingdom, £3,683,726; from all other parts, £892,207. Aggregate value of the colony, £58,125,298. The following table shows the imports and exports of the island between 1832 and 1850:

	Imports.	Exports.
1832,	£1,593,817	£2,814,308
1833,	1,519,452	2,489,797
1834,	1,589,720	3,148,797
1835,	2,025,068	3,101,783
1836,	2,114,141	3,321,516
1837,	1,961,713	2,840,362
1838,	1,881,224	3,205,005
1839,	2,249,125	2,467,915
1840,	2,192,176	2,212,094
1841,	1,339,904	1,912,815
1842,	1,881,200	2,232,586
1843,	1,698,800	1,849,224
1844,	1,478,005	1,609,620
1845,	594,693	2,257,204
1846,	623,966	1,508,713
1847,	1,221,062	1,726,368
1848,		
1849,		
1850,		

The following table exhibits the declared value of the exports and imports of the island in trade with different countries, in 1835, 1840, and 1844:

IMPORTS.			
Countries.	1835.	1840.	1844.
United Kingdom,	£1,650,240	£1,513,031	£840,085
Germany,	403	...	6,625
Holland,	2,861
France,	1,718
Madeira,	19,384	21,994	7,538
Africa, W. coast,	...	5,859	6,952
British N. America,	121,664	190,658	131,887
United States,	150,824	362,714	406,498
Mexico,	101	2,846	1,700
Columbia,	28,577	42,830	40,643
Guatimala,	9,239	2,978	...
Foreign W. Indies,	35,005	40,995	30,447
British W. Indies,	1,862	8,259	1,381
Other places,	6,051	12	669
From all parts,	£2,025,068	£2,192,176	£1,478,005
EXPORTS.			
Countries.	1835.	1840.	1844.
United Kingdom,	£2,320,114	£1,770,179	£1,235,898
Germany,		1,100	6,531
British N. America,	85,475	12,899	16,092
United States,	103,269	51,602	35,536
Mexico,	3,122	6,772	5,823
Columbia,	413,551	254,121	200,605
Guatimala,	24,301	8,917	27,605
Foreign W. Indies,	144,681	103,395	81,356
British W. Indies,	7,270	3,103	174
To all parts,	£3,101,783	£2,212,094	£1,609,620

Shipping.] The following is a statement of the total shipping, inwards and outwards, at the various ports of J. in 1836:

	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Kingston,	435	64,026	394	54,635
Antonio,	19	2,273	10	1,656
Montego bay and St.				
Lucia,	163	18,157	196	27,253
Morant bay,	25	6,183	25	6,290

Annotto bay,	9	2,338	9	2,338
Maria,	14	3,829	23	6,741
St. Ann's bay,	8	1,614	24	4,118
Falmouth,	81	10,912	81	12,135
Savannah-la-Mar,	18	2,653	20	4,009

Total, 772 111,985 782 119,175

The following were the duties received at the several ports of entry, between the 10th Oct., 1850, and the 10th Oct., 1851:

Ports.	Ad valorem.	Rated.
Kingston,	£27,962 16 1	£78,311 4 6
Port Morant,	261 4 7	315 18 10
Moran bay,	274 8 1	531 10 0
Port Antonio,	1 16 5	15 5 2
Port Maria,	306 4 7	2,478 2 7
Annotto bay,	276 7 4	453 4 2
Falmouth,	2,237 1 7	14,720 18 5
Rio Bueno,	66 19 9	68 0 11
St. Ann's bay,	611 8 9	838 5 7
Montego bay,	2,685 1 5	9,670 18 6
Lucia,	251 18 0	209 11 9
Savannah-la-Mar,	556 13 1	3,063 9 7
Black river,	572 15 9	369 6 3
Aligator pond,	60 0 0	58 10 8
Old harbour,	556 3 4	414 0 7

£26,710 18 9 £111,538 7 7

The total amount refunded in drawbacks during the same period was £4,524 2s. 5d.

Currency.] Until 1838 accounts were kept here, and in all the British W. India islands, in pounds currency, each consisting of 20 shillings; and each shilling of 12 pence currency. One hundred pounds sterling was equal to £140 currency; the crown passed for 7 shillings ditto; the Spanish pistole, for 24 shillings ditto; the half dollar, for 6 shillings and 8d. ditto; the bit, or Spanish real, for 7½d. ditto. The currency of J., in common with that of the other British West India islands, was in 1838 assimilated to that of Great Britain. The specie in circulation consists almost entirely of Mexican dollars, and of English silver. While we are on this subject, we may state that the above account of currency monies generally applied to all the islands, with the exception of the Leeward islands, where the currency was £200 for £100 sterling, and the dollar, 9 shillings.—The following table of the paper circulation of the island since 1841 is given in the Jamaica journals, as illustrating the effects of the sugar-duty act of 1846 on trade and commerce:

Average.	Banks.	Treasury.	Total.
1841,	£181,648	£99,605	£281,253
1842,	187,726	82,444	270,170
1843,	256,397	73,559	329,956
1844,	249,494	9,322	258,818
1845,	216,249	4,340	220,888
1846,	218,504	1,994	220,498
1847,	207,128	1,244	208,372
1848, June, half year,	159,459	812	160,271
Dec., island issue,	88,906	30,000	118,906
1849, March quarter,	70,011	37,000	113,011
June	88,808	37,000	125,808
Sept.	84,165	37,000	121,165

Government.] The governor of J. is appointed by the Crown, and can be recalled at pleasure. He is assisted by a council and a house-of-assembly. The governor can adjourn or dissolve the house-of-assembly at his pleasure, and is vested with almost the entire patronage. He can also suspend any member of the council, or appoint a new member in his place.—The council or upper house of legislature, is generally chosen by the Crown from amongst the most respectable inhabitants; the members are 12; they are, *ex officio*, justices-of-the-peace, and form a privy council to the governor. The lieut.-governor, chief-justice, attorney-general, and bishop, are *ex officio* members of council.—The house-of-assembly consists of 47 members, who are chosen by the freeholders; every parish sends 2 members, except Spanish-Town, Kingston, and Port-Royal, which send 3 each. The electors must possess a freehold of £6 per ann. in the parish, or pay taxes to the amount of £3 per ann. The representatives must possess a freehold of £180 per ann. in any part of the island, or a personal and real estate of £3,000. All bills originate with the lower house, but must pass the council before they become laws.—The supreme court of judicature, called the grand court, and combining the jurisdiction of the

courts of king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer in England, is held in Spanish-Town thrice a-year.—The military force at present maintained in the island consists of one regiment of the line, and a mixed contingent of the 1st, 2d, and 3d W. India regiment. All white males, from the age of 15 to 60, are obliged by law to provide themselves with their own accoutrements, and to enlist either in the cavalry or infantry of the militia. The infantry amounted in 1836 to 9,418; the cavalry to 650.

Revenue and expenditure.] The revenues of the island are perpetual and annual. The former were imposed by the revenue law of 1782, and amount to about £12,000 per annum; the latter are occasional grants of the legislature. The principal taxes consist of an excise on rum, a poll-tax, and a rate on rent and wheel-carriages. The revenue generally amounts to about £300,000 currency; but the military expenses of this island cost the treasury of Great Britain £120,000, exclusive of its revenue.—The revenue for 1846 was £281,400. In 1849 and 1850 the revenue and expenditure were as follows:

	1849.	1850.
Revenue,	£125,186	£123,799
Expenditure,	121,949	121,927
Import duties,	56,872	65,705
Tonnage dues,	9,596	9,836
Stamp duties,	3,466	3,617

It appears that the liabilities of J. have been annually increasing since 1847. And although the expenditure during the four years up to 1850 has been reduced to the extent of £86,000, or from £304,658 in 1847 to £218,648 in 1850, still it has been in excess of revenue, and has left a deficit of £163,531. And this is rendered likely to continue from the fact that revenue has been gradually on the decrease since 1847, and the total diminution up to 1850 has been from £240,000 to £180,000. The liabilities of the island amounted on the 10th of Oct., 1850, to £680,000, and the house-of-assembly had been forced to borrow money on exchequer bills and island notes to a large extent. Of the debt, the amount due to the British government, bearing interest at 4 per cent., was £160,000; and it was proposed to raise by loan in the island £300,000, and in England £225,000; making the entire sum of £685,000. It may be necessary to remark that the debt of the island is already divided in this way; that is to say, a portion of it is now due and owing to parties in England, a portion to parties and charities in the island, and another portion to the imperial government. It has been proposed to consolidate the whole of the island debt, the charities included, and equalize the interest which varies at present from 5 to 10 per cent.

Church-establishment.] Besides a bishop, there are 22 beneficed clergymen in J., all of whom receive an annual stipend from the island of £420 per annum, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent., which is applied towards a fund for the support of the widows and children of clergymen dying on the island. The value of the livings varies according to the number of inhabitants; and in some parishes the surplus fees are considerable, particularly in Kingston, Spanish-Town, and St. Andrews.—There are several Moravian, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist missionaries on the island, whose labours are invaluable.

Population.] Humboldt estimated the pop. of J. at 402,000 souls, of whom 342,388 were slaves. The returns in 1826, however, only gave 331,119 as the amount of the slave pop. of this island. The returns for 1844 gave a total pop. of 377,433; of whom 15,776 were Whites; 68,529 Coloured; and 293,128 Black; which, upon the supposition that the whole area of the island somewhat exceeds 4,000,000 acres, gives a density of 1 person to 11 acres, or of 58 to a

sq. m. But half the island is still in a condition unfit for habitation, and the pop. is very unequally distributed. Several thousand E. Indian and African immigrants have been added to the pop. since 1844; but, on the other hand, upwards of 30,000 of the pop., it is estimated, were cut off by cholera in 1851. According to the census of 1844, the proportion of Whites in every 1,000 of the pop. was 41·79; of Coloured, 181·56; of Black, 776·63. The proportion of females to males was 107·79 for every 100 males; and 69·83 white females for every 100 white males.

Topography.] J. is divided into three counties: Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall. The county of Middlesex is divided into 8 parishes, which contain one town and 13 villages. The county of Surrey contains 7 parishes, in which are 2 towns and 10 villages. The county of Cornwall contains 5 parishes, in which are 2 towns and 8 villages. The villages of J. are generally small hamlets on the bays, where the produce is shipped in druggers, to be conveyed to the ports of clearance.—Kingston, the capital, is a thriving town, with 40,000 inhabitants—of whom 10,000 are whites. Its extensive commercial transactions render it a place of very high consequence in the British transatlantic dominions.—A railway now connects Kingston with Spanish-Town, or St. Jago-de-la-Vega, a very agreeable town in the interior of the island, 16 m. E of Kingston. The governor's residence is here, and the government offices; and here the house of assembly holds its session. Its pop. is about 5,000.—Port-Royal, opposite to Kingston, in the same bay, was once a flourishing place; but being visited, in 1692, by an earthquake, which buried nine-tenths of the houses several feet under water,—at the distance of 10 years, almost entirely reduced to ashes by fire,—and lastly demolished by a hurricane in 1722. In July 1815 it was again laid waste by a great fire, only the dock-yard, naval hospital, and artillery barracks being saved, nor has it ever recovered from this last disaster. The harbour is excellent, and the fortifications remarkably strong; and probably, as its advantages are great, it may recover some of its former consequence.—The few other places worthy of mention are, Falmouth, on the NW coast, on the S side of Martha-Brae harbour; Luca harbour, also on the N coast; Bluefield bay, on the S coast, 3 leagues E of Savannah-le-Mar, the usual rendezvous of the homeward-bound fleets; and Carlisle bay, also on the S coast.—The chief headlands on the island are Point-Morant, more generally known to seamen by the name of the East end of J., and dreaded by them for its thunder and lightning squalls; Negril by North, and Negril by South, two promontories on the W end of the island; and the islands deserving mention near J. are the Pedro cays, and Portland rock, on a large bank S of the island; and the Morant cays, 8 leagues SE of Morant-point. J. possesses a bi-monthly communication with England by way of St. Thomas. One of these routes is as follows:

Jamaica to Jacmel in Hayti,	.	255 miles.
Jacmel to Porto-Rico,	.	388
St. Juan in Porto-Rico to St. Thomas,	.	65
St. Thomas to England via Fayal,	.	3,622
Total,		4,330

occupying from 22 to 24 days.—By the other route, the steamer which leaves Southampton in England on the 2d of the month, starts from St. Thomas to St. Juan; and thence proceeds direct to Port Royal in Jamaica, a distance of 643 m. Having taken in a supply of coal at Port Royal, the steamer starts for Vera-Cruz in Mexico, a distance of 1,118 m., and thence proceeds northwards to Tampico, a further distance of 250 m.; and returning by the same

route, coals again at Port Royal; whence she proceeds again to St. Thomas, in time to transfer her mails and passengers to the steamer about to start for England.

Historical notice.] J. was discovered by Columbus in 1494. In 1509, it received a Spanish colony from Hispaniola; in 1655 all the establishments were abandoned except St.-Jago-de-la-Vega, now Spanish-Town; and during the same year it was conquered by the English under Penn and Venables. The first British colonists were 3,000 disbanded soldiers of the parliamentary army; these were soon followed by 1,500 royalists. Till the Restoration, the government was entirely military. On the surrender of the island to the English, the Negro slaves of the Spaniards fled to the mountains; and their descendants, called Maroons, committed great depredations till 1738, when a treaty was concluded with them. They remained peaceful till 1795, when a new Maroon war broke out. At first they were rather successful; but at last, by a more vigorous system of hostilities, and the introduction of blood-hounds from Cuba, they were driven to the mountains, and ultimately obliged to submit on condition that their lives were spared. Soon afterwards, 600 of them were conveyed to Nova Scotia, where lands were granted to them.

JAMAICA, a township in Windham co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 127 m. S of Montpelier. Pop. 1,586.—Also a township in Queen's co., in the state of New York, 12 m. E of New York. On the N of this township is a range of hills extending through Long Island; on the S are extensive salt-meadows. Pop. 3,781.

JAMAN (DENT DE), a mountain of Switzerland, on the confines of the cantons of Vaud and Friburg, at the junction of the mountain of Jorat with the Bernese Alps, 21 m. ESE of Lausanne, and 5 m. NE of the E extremity of the lake of Geneva. It presents the form of a half-broken inclining column. The col, which is traversed by a road passable by horses, has an alt. of 1,225 yds. above the level of the lake.

JAMANSU, a river of the Western Caucasus, in the territory of the Nottakhaftzi tribes, which falls into the Kuban, 8 m. below the confluence of the Aphis.

JAMARI, or CANDEAS, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, and comarca of Jaruena, near the junction of the Cordillera General with the Serra-Urucumacuan; runs through the territory of the Guariteris; enters the prov. of Para; and throws itself into the Madeira, on the r. bank, in S lat. 8° 40'. It has a total course, in a generally NNW direction, of about 300 m.

JAMATURI. See JAMNOTRI.

JAMBA, or SAMBA, a river of Abyssinia, which waters the N part of the prov. of Shoa and Efat; runs W; and joins the Blue Nile, on the l. bank, 15 m. above the confluence of the Jumma, and after a course of about 135 m.

JAMBARA, a district of Western Africa, in the country of the Makooas; between the territory of Mozambique on the E, and Lake Maravi on the NW. It is intersected by the Lupata mountains, and watered by the Suabo and Shire, affluents of the Zambeze.

JAMBE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, on the Meuse. Pop. of dep. 1,701; of com. 1,043. It has manufactories of tobacco and chicory, and a distillery.

JAMBI, a river, district, and town of Sumatra. The district lies on the E side of the island, between the district of Andragiri on the N, and Palembang on the S, and along the banks of the river of the same name. It is flat and swampy near the shore; and, except on the banks of the rivers, is thickly covered with jungle. It formerly possessed a considerable trade, but is now of little commercial importance. The inhabitants are chiefly Malays, and are, it is said, addicted to piracy. Many of them live perpetually in boats or on rafts, or in dwellings constructed on high poles in the midst of swamps,

and present a miserably squalid appearance. In the interior are two tribes, named Orang-Allas and Orang-Kalu, who employ themselves in the cultivation of rice, pepper, benzoin, dragon's blood, and other commodities.—The town is situated on the Jambi, 60 m. in a direct line from the mouth of its main branch, and 190 m. NE of Palembang. It extended in 1820 about three-quarters of a mile on both sides of the river, and was said at that period to contain a fixed pop. of about 3,000 persons, 700 of whom were capable of bearing arms, besides a large number of a class named Orang-Laut, or men of the sea, whose residence is chiefly on the water. The dwellings are constructed chiefly of mats, and are of the meanest description. Several English and Dutch factories formerly existed in this town. The trade, which consists chiefly in gold dust, cane, pepper, opium, salt, benzoin, dragon's blood, rattans, and common ware, is now comparatively limited, and almost wholly confined to Singapore. In 1629 this town fell into the hands of the Portuguese. In the environs are considerable architectural remains, supposed to have belonged to a Hindu temple.—The river J. has its source in the interior range of mountains, runs E, and, after a total course of 180 m., flows into the China sea, by 4 mouths, two of which are navigable for small vessels. At the town of J. it has a depth at low water of 3 fath., and is 460 yds. in breadth. When swelled by the rains it rises from 12 to 15 ft., and lays all the surrounding district under water. Its principal affluents are Si-mant, Tabir, Maragin, Asci, and Kampu.

JAMBLINE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Villers-sur-Lesse. Pop. 105.

JAMBOLI, or IAMBOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romelia, in the sanj, 165 m. E of Sophia, and 66 m. N of Adrianople, on the l. bank of the Tondja, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge, and opposite the junction of the Islandji. It contains 5 mosques, and 2 public baths; and is noted for the manufacture of housings.

JAMBOU, a river of the island St. Vincent, Little Antilles, in the p. of Charlotte, which flows into the sea in N lat. 13° 10' 10".

JAMBRINA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 9 m. SE of Zamora, and partido of Toro, in a damp and unhealthy valley. Pop. 417.

JAMBURG, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of St. Petersburg. The town is 75 m. SW of St. Petersburg, and 18 m. E of Narva, on the r. bank of the Longa. Pop. 1,500. It consists of an old and new town. The latter is built of stone, and contains a large market-place with an obelisk erected by Catherine II. In the old town the houses consist chiefly of wood. The only public buildings worthy of note are the churches, of which there are three, viz. a Greek, a Catholic, and a Lutheran.* Glass, cloth, cambric, and silk stockings, form the chief articles of local manufacture. This town was formerly dependent upon Ingermannland. In 1444 it was besieged by the chevaliers of Lavoria, taken in 1612 by the Swedes, and regained by Peter the Great in 1703. It is to Catherine II. that it chiefly owes its present prosperity.

JAMES, a river of the state of Virginia, U. S., formed by the junction of Jackson's and Cowpasture rivers, which descend from the Alleghany mountains, and unite on the SE confines of Alleghany co., runs with considerable sinuosities ESE, and opens by a large estuary into Hampton road at the entrance of Chesapeake bay, between Elizabeth city and Norfolk county. It has a total course of 500 m., 110 of which are navigable for vessels of 120 tons burthen. The falls above Richmond are passed by a canal. The chief towns on this river are Lynch-

burg and Richmond; its principal affluents are North, Rivenna, and Appomattox rivers. The latter is 120 m. in length, and is navigable in nearly its entire course.—Also a river of the state of Missouri, U. S., which runs SSW through Greene and Taney counties, and unites with Greene river.—Also a township in Taney co. Pop. in 1840, 164.

JAMES, or JAQUES, a river of the Sioux territory, which has its source in the W side of the Coteau-des-Prairies, runs S, and, after a course of 360 m. to a great extent navigable, joins the Missouri.

JAMES, a village and factory of Senegambia, in the territory of the Feloops, on the Pasqua, an arm of the San Pedro, 45 m. NE of Cachao. To the NE of this village is a lake formed by an expansion of the Casamanza.

JAMES (FORT), a fort of Senegambia, on a rocky island of the Gambia, 36 m. from the mouth of that river, and 2 m. SE of Jillifre. It is one of the chief establishments of the English on the Gambia.—Also a fort of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, in the kingdom of Inkran, 27 m. SE of Christianborg, and 135 m. ENE of Cape Coast Castle.

JAMES (SAINT), a parish in the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 250 sq. m., bounded on the N by Amite river, and on the S by the Mississippi. Pop. in 1840, 8,548, of whom 5,711 were slaves; in 1850, 11,098. Its capital is Bringiers.

JAMES (SAINT), or LITTLE BERGERONNE, a river of Lower Canada, in the NE part of the district of Quebec, which flows S, and enters the St. Lawrence, 6 m. NE of the embouchure of the Saguenay, and after a course of about 105 m.

JAMES (SAINT), a chapeley in Bishop-Cannings parish, Wiltshire. Pop. in 1831, 1,765; in 1851, 2,517.—Also a parish on the W border of the co. of Wexford, 5½ m. NNW of Fethard. Area, inclusive of the impropriate parishes of Dunbrody and Rathroe, 8,489. Pop. in 1831, 4,122; in 1851, 3,385.—See also DUBLIN.

JAMES (SAINT), a parish of Jamaica, in the N part of the co. of Cornwall, between the p. of Trellawny on the E, and of Hanover on the W. On the NW coast of the p. is the chief town, Montego, on a bay of the same name, and 102 m. WNW of Kingston. The principal rivers are the Montego and its affluents Slippery and Orange rivers, which flow into Montego bay, and on the W confines of the p., Great river.—Also a parish of the island of Barbadoes, on the W coast, between the parishes of St. Peter on the N, and St. Michael on the S, and bounded on the E by those of St. Andrew and St. Thomas. Its chief town is Hole Town.

JAMES (SAINT), or SAINT JAMES-DE-BEUVRON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, arrond. of Avranches. The canton comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,265; in 1841, 14,486. The town is 13 m. S of Avranches, near the Beuvron. Pop. in 1831, 3,236. It has manufactories of linen and druggets; and fairs for grain, lint, and hemp are held six times a-year. This town was formerly the cap. of a viscounty. It was fortified by William the Conqueror in 1065, and sustained several sieges.

JAMES (CAPE SAINT), a headland of British America, on the W coast, at the S extremity of Queen Charlotte's islands, in N lat. 51° 58', and W long. 130° 52'.—Also a headland of Cochin China, on the SE coast, 33 m. SE of Saigon, at the mouth of the Saigon river, in N lat. 10° 17', and E long. 7° 14'. It is the extremity of a mountain-range which is supposed to be connected with the mountains of Yunnan in China.

JAMES BAY, an extensive gulf of British North America, on the S side of Hudson's bay, extending

between Rupert's river on the E, to Albany and New South Wales on the W; and bordered on the S by Abbitibie and Moose districts. It lies between 51° 15' to 55° 4' N lat., and 78° 22' to 82° 40' W long. Its length from N to S is about 300 m.; its breadth from E to W varies from 75 m. to 195 m. The entrance is formed by Cape Jones on the E, and Cape Henrietta-Maria on the W. Numerous islands are scattered over its area, one of which, Agomska, is upwards of 50 m. in length. Of its numerous affluents the principal are East Main, Rupert's, Harricannay, Moose river with its tributaries, Abbitibie and S. Branch rivers, Albany, Attawahpiskat, and Eguan rivers. See HUDSON'S BAY.

JAMES ISLAND, an island in the Galapagos archipelago, in S lat. 0° 15', and W long. 90° 47', to the E of Albemarle island, from which it is separated by a channel about 18 m. in breadth. It is about 45 m. in length from E to W, and 24 m. in breadth; and is generally hilly. It is entirely volcanic, and, with the exception of a few trees and bushes, possesses little vegetation. The surrounding sea affords varieties of excellent fish, and the shores abound with turtles, herons, pelicans, crabs, &c. The iguana, a species of lizard of which the flesh is highly esteemed, is also common; in the interior are found land-turtles of large size. On the W side of the island is bay of the same name.—Also an island in the group of the South Shetland islands, in the S. Pacific, to the W of Livingston island.

JAMES' PEAK, or PIKE'S PEAK, a summit of the Rocky mountains, in the SW part of the Indian territory. U. S., between the head-streams of the Arkansas and the Platte, in N lat. 38° 40', and W long. 105° 30'. It rises to the height of 11,497 ft. above the sea, and 8,507 ft. above the level of the surrounding plain; and is covered with perpetual snow. Near its base is a spring strongly impregnated with carbonic gas.

JAMES ISLANDS (GREAT and LITTLE SAINT), two islands in the archipelago of the Antilles, and group of the Virgin islands, to the SE of the island of St. Thomas. Great St. James, which is the most northerly, is in N lat. 18° 19', W long. 64° 59' 30".

JAMES (SAINT), SOUTH ELMHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. NW by W of Halesworth. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 261; in 1851, 269.

JAMES-BAYOU, a township of Scott co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 648.

JAMES-CITY, a county in the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area, generally undulating, of 150 sq. m.; bordered on the S by James river; on the NE by York river; and on the W by Chickahominy river. Pop. in 1840, 3,779, of whom 1,947 were slaves. Its capital is Williamsburg.

JAMES-HEAD, a point on the SE coast of the peninsula of Cape Cod, in N lat. 41° 40' 16", W long. 69° 57' 12". There are two lights upon it.

JAMESTOWN, a village in the p. of Westerkirk, Dumfries-shire, 9 m. NW of Langholm.—Also a village in the p. of Kiltogher, co. of Leitrim, 2½ m. S by E of Carrick-on-Shannon, on the Shannon. Area 17 acres. Pop. in 1831, 311; in 1851, 212.—Also a village in the p. of Taghboy, co. Roscommon.

JAMESTOWN, a small settlement in Upper Canada, in the SE corner of the township of Garmouth, on Catfish creek.

JAMES-TOWN, or ST. JAMES, a town in the island of St. Helena, on a bay of the N coast of the same name. It occupies a picturesque situation at the opening of a small valley formed by lofty mountains, the lower parts of which are covered with luxuriant vegetation. Running round the bay is a lofty terrace, planted with banana trees. The

town consists of about 200 houses. The governor's house, which is on the parade, is a large and well-built edifice. It contains a museum of natural history, and has a fine garden. Near it is the parish-church, built in 1770. The East India company's store is also a handsome structure, and stands in a large garden stocked with a great variety of indigenous and exotic productions. There are besides an hospital, an artillery school, and a marine storehouse. The barracks are situated in the valley, and are capable of containing a garrison of 1,500 men. The dwellings of the principal inhabitants are on the heights in the environs. The harbour is safe and well-sheltered. The entrance is defended by 6 batteries placed near the water's edge. Another battery guards the principal gate of the town, which is reached from the water by means of a narrow stair cut in the rock, and by a covered way through the terrace above, and which closes with a portcullis. On a hill at an alt. of 600 ft. above sea-level, commanding the town, bay, and roadstead, is the fort of St. James, the only approach to which is by narrow pathways formed in the rock. Signal-posts are placed on the most elevated points in the vicinity of the town, for the purpose of announcing the arrival of vessels.

JAMESTOWN, a township of Newport co., in the state of Rhode Island, U. S., 3 m. W of Newport. It comprises the island of Canonicut, in Narragansett bay. Pop. in 1840, 365.—Also a village of Ellicott township, Chautauque co., in the state of New York, 331 m. W by S of Albany, on the N side of the outlet of Chautauque lake.—Also a village of Prince Edward co., in the state of Virginia, 69 m. WSW of Richmond.—Also an old settlement in James City co., in the same state, 8 m. SW of Williamsburg, near the N side of James river.—Also a village in Tentress co., in the state of Tennessee, 124 m. E by N of Nashville, on the side of Cumberland mountain, between the S fork of Cumberland and Obid's rivers.—Also a village of Russell co., in the state of Kentucky, 99 m. S of Frankfort, 4 m. N of Cumberland river. Pop. 180.—Also a village of Silver creek township, Greene co., in the state of Ohio, 64 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. 250.—Also a village of Boone co., in the state of Indiana, 28 m. NW of Indianapolis. Pop. 150.—Also a village in Andrew co., in the state of Missouri, 4 m. N of the river of that name. Pop. 50.

JAMESTOWN, or HOLETOWN, a small town of the island of Barbadoes, in the p. of St. James, 7 m. NNW of Bridgetown, on a bay of the W coast, which affords good anchorage.

JAMETZ, a town of France, in the dep. of Meuse, cant. and 6 m. S of Montmedy, on the r. bank of the Loison. Pop. 951.

JAM-GHAT, a remarkable pass in Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, leading through the Vindhya mountains, about 30 m. S of Indore. The mountains have here a nearly perpendicular height of 1,600 ft. above the valley of the Nerbudda; and the pass rises to an alt. of 2,328 ft. above sea-level, effecting a steep and rapid ascent from the Deccan to the table-land of Malwah. At its extremity, in N lat. 22° 23', E long. 75° 49', is the small town of Jam.

JAMICHEVSKAIA, a fortress of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 285 m. SE of Omsk, on the Irtish. Pop. 645. It contains a church, barracks, magazines, and about 200 houses, generally well-built. The fortifications and houses are constructed of earth. In the vicinity is a salt lake of Jamich, which gives its name to the town. J. was erected in 1715, rebuilt in 1717 of wood, and again in 1765 of earth.

JAMIOLLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Philippeville. Pop. 114.

JAMIOULX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Thuin. Pop. 600.

JAMNICZH, a village of Croatia, in the com. and 15 m. SSW of Agram, near the l. bank of the Kulpa. There are mineral springs in the vicinity.

JAMNIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, on the l. bank of the Umlah, 27 m. SW of Umavotti.

JAMNIRY, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, rising in the Pindarry hills, 60 m. E of Ujein, running N, and flowing into the Nimodje, after a course of 100 m.

JAMOIGNE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, cant. and 3 m. E of Florenville, on the l. bank of the Semoy. Pop. 1,189.

JAMPTA, or JERTOK, a fort of Hindostan, in Gurwhal, 100 m. WNW of Sirinagur.

JAMRUD, a village of Afghanistan, 10 m. W of Peshawur, at the entrance of the Kyber pass.

JAMU, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the Punjab, on an affluent of the Chenab, 62 m. N of Amritsr. Pop. 8,000.

JAMUHI, or JAUMUHI, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which issues from the N side of Lake Codaya, and flows by two mouths into the Rio-Negro.

JAMUNDA, or NHAMUNDA, a river of Brazil, in Guayana, which descends from the S side of the Acaray; flows SSE; expands into two lakes; receives a branch of the Rio-Orixi-Mina; and joins the Amazon, on the l. bank, 120 m. above the confluence of the Tocantins.

JAN (SAINT), an island of the Danish Antilles, 1½ m. E of St. Thomas. Area 42 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,500. The soil is stony, but produces cotton, coffee, and sugar. The only town is Christiansborg.

JANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, 12 m. NW of Peniscola. Pop. 1,200.

JANDULA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen, descending from the S flank of the Sierra Morena, and flowing S to the Guadalquivir, which it joins, on the r. bank, to the W of Andujar, after a course of 33 m.

JANDULILLA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen, descending from the N flank of the mountains of Grenada, flowing N, and joining the Guadalquivir, on the l. bank, after a course of 30 m.

JANEIRO. See RIO-DE-JANEIRO.

JANE'S TABLE-LAND, a flat-topped hill on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 14° 29' 15", E long. 144° 4' 45". It rises abruptly from the surrounding low lands, at the distance of about 5 m. from the coast.

JANGHIRA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 16 m. W of Boglipur, on the r. bank of the Ganges.

JANGU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Kardamania, 18 m. N of Kaisarieh.

JANGUTAI, a town of Russia, in the prov. of Daghestan, on the l. bank of the Little Manas, 18 m. S of Tarki.

JANIA, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 20 m. NNE of Zvornik.

JANIK, a sanjak and town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas.—The sanj. is bounded on the N by the Black sea; on the E by the pash. of Trebisond; on the S by the sanjaks of Devrighi, Sivas, Amasieh, and Churum; and on the W by Anatolia. It is a mountainous territory, and is watered by a number of large streams, amongst which are the Kizil-Ermak, the Jebel-Ermak, the Karlu-hissarsu, and the Termeh, all flowing into the Black sea. The coast-line presents the three promontories of Vona, Jasun, and Tenneh. The climate is moist; and the combination of moisture and extreme heat

gives astonishing rapidity to vegetation.—The town is 122 m. NNW of Sivas, on the Jebel-Ermak. It supplies the arsenals of Constantinople with hemp.

JANI-KALEH. See YENIKALE.

JANINA, or JOANNINA, the capital of Epirus and of the ephemeral kingdom of Ali Pasha, situated on the SW bank, and near the N extremity, of a large lake, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 47'$, E long. $20^{\circ} 63'$ [Leake], 44 m. N of Arta, at an elevation of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level. The ground on which it is built begins to rise and to become uneven towards the N and W; a triangular peninsula, jutting into the lake, and defended by fortifications, now dismantled, contained the residence of the pasha. There are two principal streets; one running nearly the whole length of the town, and the other cutting it at right angles, and extending to the fortress. Many of the houses are large and well-built; and in the time of its prosperity it was supposed to contain 6,000 hearths. The bazar, or street inhabited by tradesmen, is well-furnished with shops of a showy appearance; and the bizestein, or covered bazar, is of considerable size. The first view of J., on the road from Arta, is extremely beautiful. The houses, domes, and minarets, appear glittering through groves of orange, lemon, and cypress trees; and the lake spreads its smooth expanse at the foot of the city, while the mountains rise abruptly from its banks. The lake is about 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, stretching from NW to SE, and containing two woody islands, one of which towards the S is of considerable size, and contains a remarkably neat village. On the W side of the lake are seen a beautiful verdant plain, the whole line of the town, and a long succession of groves and gardens; on the N and E, a chain of lofty mountains, one range of which, running from N to S, called Tomorh, is the ancient *Tomasus*; and another, running from N to S, called Metzekali, is the first ridge on this side of the ancient *Pindus*, dividing that part of Albania from the plains of Thessaly. The S extremity of the lake extends into a hilly country, and forms a small river, which disappears for a few miles before it reaches the Kalamas, near the banks of the gulf of Arta; hence by some geographers it has been identified with the ancient *Acheron*, which however did not flow into the Ambracian, but into the Thesprotian gulf. The lake produces remarkably fine eels, and two species of fish called *marizia* and *tulanos*; and myriads of wild fowl breed within the covert of its reedy shores. The pop. of J. was computed in 1820 to be at the lowest 35,000, of whom one-tenth were Mahomedans, and the remainder Greeks, with a few Jews. Count Karaczay estimated the pop. in 1840 at about 36,000, of whom from 6,000 to 7,000 were Jews, and 20,000 Greeks. The Greek citizens are considered as a distinct race from the inhabitants of the adjacent country, and are supposed to be descended from ancient settlers who had retired from Peloponnesus. They are an industrious race, and excel in works of embroidery. The silk braid and gold lace, so universally used in Eastern costume, are extensively manufactured by the Jewish pop. of this town. Except the priests, and a few persons employed by the pasha, they are all engaged in trade; many of them have spent three or four years in the mercantile houses of Trieste, Genoa, Leghorn, Vienna, and Venice; and they are, in general, well-acquainted with the manners and languages of Christendom. The morocco leather of J. is in high repute. The inhabitants are subject to tertian fevers during the spring and autumn seasons, which has been ascribed to the vicinity of the lake; and the islands in the lake are said to be visited with earthquakes, especially in the month of October. The annual revenue, drawn from

the city by the pasha, is said to be about 250,000 piastres. A fair is held once a-year about 1½ m. from the city, and continues for the space of a fortnight. On this occasion all the tradesmen in the city are obliged to shut their shops, and to erect booths in the fair, which are regularly arranged like streets, and thus afford a full view of the merchandise of the place. There are caps from Trieste, Leghorn, and Genoa; knives, sword-blades, gun-barrels, glass, and paper from Venice; coffee and sugar from Trieste; gold and silver thread from Vienna; but the chief articles of importation are French and German cloths from Leipsic, which are purchased by all the richer Greeks and Turks of the neighbouring countries for winter-robés and pelisses. English cloth is most esteemed, but is seldom met with on account of its high price. The articles of exportation are oil, wool, corn, and tobacco, for Naples and the ports of the Adriatic; spun cottons for the plains of Triccalia; stocks of guns and pistols, embroidered velvets, stuffs, and cloths, for the inland consumption of Albania and Romelia. Large flocks of sheep and goats, and droves of cattle and horses, from the hills of Albania, are collected also at this fair, and sold for the supply of the Ionian islands.—J. was nearly burnt down, in 1820, by orders of the despot Ali Pasha, when his own fate was nigh at hand. This monster in human shape succeeded to the government of J. in 1788. In 1792, he engaged in war with the Suliotes, but was ignominiously defeated by them. This disaster he avenged by violating the terms of capitulation which he had granted them on the 12th of December, 1803. His history after this was for many years singularly interwoven with a complicated series of intrigues and counter-intrigues on the part of Russian, French, and English agents, in all of which he exhibited incredible duplicity. In 1810 he seized upon the pashalic of Delvino; and in 1812 outdid all his former atrocities by the massacre of the Gardikiotes. In 1819, he added the deserted city and soil of Parga to his dominions; and now saw himself, at the age of 78, master of Continental Greece, from Mount Parnes in Attica to the mountains of Illyricum: for of his own family Mukhtar was begler-bey of Berat; Veli, vizier of Triccalia; and Salik, pasha of Lepanto. The dismissal of Veli from the government of Triccalia, was followed, in 1820, by the nomination of his bitter enemy, Ismail Pasho Bey, to the pashalic of J., and the appearance of a Turkish squadron in the Ionian sea. Avlona and Berat soon after this opened their gates to the pasha of Skutari; and as soon as Pasho Bey had entered the defiles of Anovlachia, Ali's favourite general, Omer Bey Brioni, went over to the invading army. Ali now shut himself up in his castle on the lake of J., with a garrison of 8,000 men, after having pillaged and fired the town itself. On the 20th of August, 1820, Pasho Bey entered J.; but the Turkish army was without heavy artillery; and Ali maintained communication with the interior by means of his gun-boats, which still commanded the lake. In November 1821, Kurshed Pasha, who had superseded Ismail, appeared before J. and prepared to storm the castle. The island was taken towards the close of December; and treachery opened the gates of the fortress itself; whereupon Ali shut himself up, with 60 faithful adherents, in the citadel. From this retreat, however, he was lured by one of those deceitful stratagems he had so often practised upon others; and on the 5th of Feb., 1822, fell, loaded with the untold crimes of nearly 60 years, under the dagger of Mahomed Pasha, governor of the Morea.—*Holhouse's Tour in Albania.* — *Holland's Travels in Greece.* — *Hughes' Travels in Greece and Albania.* — *Pouqueville's Travels.*

JANISZKI, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Wilna, 36 m. NNE of Miedniki.

JANK, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinat of Szathmar, on the Erge-Er, 34 m. NW of Szathmar.

JAN-MAYEN, an island in the Greenland sea, between $70^{\circ} 49'$ and $71^{\circ} 8'$ N lat., and $7^{\circ} 26'$ and $8^{\circ} 44'$ W long. It is about 10 leagues in length from SW to NE; and 3 leagues in breadth. It increases in breadth towards its NE extremity, which presents the form of a trapezoid, having each of its sides about 3 leagues in length. This space forms the base of the remarkable mountain called Beerenberg or 'Bear mountain,' alt. 6,870 ft. The SW part of the island is joined to the NW part by a narrow isthmus, and varies from 1 to 5 m. in breadth. The Beerenberg is a volcanic mountain, placed on a base which is itself hilly, and has a mean alt. of 1,500 ft. The appearance of the whole island announces the action of subterranean fires, though most of the surface is covered with eternal snow and glaciers.

JANNAH, or JENNA, a small town of Africa, in the Yaribe territory, 3 hours N by E of Lalu, 45 m. NNW of Lagos, situated on a gentle declivity, in an undulating country covered with plantations of millet, yams, and maize. It commands an extensive prospect to the W; but towards the E the view is interrupted by dense woods. Clapperton gives a very favourable account of the natives of this place. He found them a civil and industrious race. They manufacture cotton cloth of a good texture with looms and shuttles, on the same principle as the common English loom, but the warp is only 4 inches wide. They dye the cloth blue, with indigo of excellent quality. They also manufacture earthenware; and their market is well-supplied with raw cotton, oranges, limes, plantains, bananas, onions, pepper, and gums which are boiled in soup.

JANOPOL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 12 m. SE of Telsh. Pop. 1,500.

JANOS (SAINT), a small town of Hungary, 32 m. W by N of Presburg.

JANOSHAZA, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinat of Eisenburg, on the Marza, 56 m. S by W of Raab, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 6' 45''$.

JANOW, a small town of Poland, in the palatinat of Podlachia, 14 m. N of Wlodawa.—Also a small town in the palatinat of Plock, 10 m. ESE of Neidenburg.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 34 m. W by S of Pinsk.—Also a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 20 m. W of Lemberg.—Also a small town of Poland, on the Bog, 22 m. NW of Brzesc.

JANOWIEC, a small town of Poland, in the palatinat of Sandomir, on the Vistula, 16 m. E of Radom.—Also a small town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Volhynia, 29 m. NW of Tarnopol.

JANOWITZ, a small town of Bohemia, 30 m. SSW of Pilzen.—Also a small town in the interior of Bohemia, 8 m. S of Bentschow, where the Swedish general Torstenson defeated the Imperialists in 1645.

JANOWKA, a small town of European Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 40 m. NE of Zytomiers.

JANS, commune of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Derval. Pop. 1,020.

JAN-SEILAN. See JUNK-CEYLON.

JANSI, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 110 m. NE of Seronje.

JANTES-LA-VILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Aubenton. Pop. 900.

JANTRA, a river of Bulgaria, descending from the N flank of the Balkan, flowing past Kalrova and Ternova, and falling into the Danube, on the r. bank, near Novograd, after a course of 90 m.

JANVILLE, a small town of France, in the dep.

of Eure-et-Loir, 26 m. SE of Chartres. Pop. 955.—The cant. has a pop. of 11,047.

JANZAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. and 3 m. N of Gannat, on the r. bank of the Sioule. Pop. 1,180.

JANZE, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. S of Chateau. Pop. 4,050.

JAO, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 35 m. S of Meaco.

JAOU-CHOW-FU, or JAO-CHU-FU, a city of China, in the prov. of Kiang-si, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 59' 20''$, near the SE border of Lake Pho-yang-hu, about 60 m. NE of Nan-chang-fu. It is the great emporium of porcelain in China, which, however, is chiefly made at King-te-ching, 42 m. ENE.

JAO-PING, a town of China, of the third class, in the prov. of Pe-che-li, dep. of Cho-chu-fu, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 56'$.

JAPAN,

An extensive insular empire of Eastern Asia, called by the natives HIPON, or NIFON, and by the Chinese YANG-HU, or JEPUENKE, and consisting of a great number of islands, comprehended between the parallels of $26^{\circ} 35'$ and 52° N lat., that is, from the S extremity of the archipelago of Moninsima to the middle of the island of Tarakai or Saghalien; and between the meridians of 128° and 151° E. Within these limits we find the following large and small islands, and groups of islands:

1st, The island of HIFON, NIFON, or JEPUEN, with the small dependent islands of SADO, OKI, AWASI, FATSISIO, and others; presenting a total superficies according to Hassel, of 110,768 sq. m.

2d, The island of KIUSIU, or XIMO, with its dependencies of FIRANDO, SUSIMA, TANEGASIMA, GOTTO, and other islands; the total superficies of which is estimated at 28,552 sq. m.

3d, The island of SICOCO, XICO, or SIKOKI, with a superficies of 17,372 sq. m.

4th, The island of JESSO, with KUNASHIR, ITURUP, and several small adjoining islets, forming the JAPANESE KURILES, as they are sometimes called; the total superficial area of which is 63,446 sq. m.

5th, The southern half of the island of SAGHALIEN, KARAFFA, or TARAKAI, with a superficies of 48,246 sq. m.

6th, The BONIN group, between the parallels of 26° and 28° , and the meridians of 143° and 144° E, with a total superficies of 1,827 sq. m. To this group may perhaps be added that of the LU-CHU or LIEOU-KIEOU ISLANDS, between the parallels of 24° 10' and $28^{\circ} 40'$, and the meridians of 127° and 129° E.

From the above approximative admensurations of Hassel, it would appear that this vast insular empire of Eastern Asia possesses a superficies of above 270,000 sq. m. Its component islands, with the exception of the Bonin group—if indeed that group belongs to J.—are arranged in a long-curved chain, running from SW to NE, with the convexity towards the SE. This chain is terminated on one hand by the S point of the Great Lu-Chu, and on the other by the island of Iturup, or by that of Saghalien. The sea of Japan washes this monarchy on the NW; the strait of Corea separates it from the peninsula of that name on the SW; and the strait of Vries, on the NE, divides the Japanese and Russian Kuriles from each other.—About two centuries ago, the Coreans, and the inhabitants of the Lu-Chu islands, were conquered by the Japanese, who obliged them to pay a tribute which the Japanese emperors, it is said, receive annually. This tribute is, according to the assertions of the Japanese, very inconsiderable; and is levied by the Japanese emperors not so much on account of profit as

manifestation of their power. For this reason the heir of the throne of Corea must always live at the Japanese court, and serve as a hostage for the fidelity of that prince. The Japanese have a fortress on the coast of Corea, with a numerous garrison; and, according to Golownin, keep a large force in readiness on an island which lies between Japan and Corea, and has, on the SW side, a strongly fortified town and a good harbour. This island is governed by an *obujo*, who has the same rank as the governor of Matsmai: the Japanese fortress on the coast of Corea is also subject to him. Though the Japanese emperors do not derive much profit from the tribute which the Coreans pay, yet the trade with Japan is very extensive. The Japanese receive from Corea medicines, sweet potatoes, ginseng-root, ivory, and various Chinese productions; and give, on the other hand, salt and dried fish, shell-fish, sea cabbage, and some of their manufactures.—The inhabitants of the Lu-Chu islands not only pay tribute to the Japanese emperors, but are said to be subject to them; for though they have their own governor, religion, and laws, they cannot introduce any innovation, or form a connection with foreigners, without having received permission from the Japanese emperors.—The islands of Jesso, Kunashir, Iturup, and Saghalien, may be called Japanese colonies; but, for the honour of the Japanese it is said, necessity only forced them to settle on a foreign soil. About two centuries ago, a Japanese prince bought, from the natives of Matsmai or Jesso, a part of the SW coast of that island, which is still called the Japanese country; and in which, in many Japanese villages, not a hut can be found which belongs to an ancient native. The Japanese call the other part of the island Ainu-kfuni, or 'the country of the Ainu,' the name they give to the inhabitants of Matsmai. The abundance of fish found on the coast of Matsmai induced the Japanese to treat with the natives, and to enter into conventions, to receive permission to establish fisheries on the coast; in return for which they gave them a certain quantity of necessary goods. In this manner did the Japanese spread, by degrees, over the whole island. The profit which the Japanese derived from this farming of the fisheries led them to trade with the islands Kunashir, Iturup, Urup, and others, as also with the S part of Saghalien. The Japanese government farmed out this trade, in portions, to merchants; and in this manner long traded with those islands, without forming a settlement or thinking on conquest. By chance they heard that the Russians had conquered the northern Kurile islands, and extended their possessions further to the south. The Japanese then formed the resolution to make themselves masters of the southern islands, and since that time have built fortresses on the islands, furnished them with garrisons, and governed the natives as subjects of their emperor.

Physical features.] The general aspect of the three principal islands of J., viz. Nifon, Sikof, and Kiun-sin, is rugged and irregular, bristled with rocks, hills, and lofty mountains. Here and there narrow valleys of great fertility present themselves; but there are many extensive tracts naturally barren, and which are only compelled to yield the means of subsistence by the most unremitting industry. No precise estimate seems to have been formed of any of the mountain-peaks, except what may be inferred from the fact that Fus, or Fusiyama, on the S coast of Nifon, the most lofty of these peaks, is covered with perpetual snow. Several of them are volcanic, and they almost everywhere abound with mineral springs: earthquakes have frequently been felt in these islands.—The rivers are numerous, but do not

seem to be of great magnitude, considering the extent of the land. They generally rise in the mountains which occupy the interior. The courses of only a few of them are known to Europeans. The names of the principal rivers are the Itsi-gawa, Figami-gawa, and Sinao-gawa, all situated in Nifon; and the Yosino-gawa and Nanga-gawa in Sikof. The principal lake in the Japanese islands, and the only large one known to Europeans, is the lake of Oiz, or Biwano, between Osaka and Meaco, which is said to be 50 Japanese leagues in length, each league being as much as a horse goes in an hour at an ordinary pace.

Climate.] The Japanese islands are exposed to the extremes of heat in summer, and of cold in winter. The weather is at all times changeable: about midsummer occur periodical rains; and thunder is frequent, with tempests and hurricanes. Thunberg found the greatest degree of heat at Nagasaki to amount to $29\frac{1}{2}$ °, and the greatest cold to 10° R. The climate is most severe in the islands of Yesso, Saghalien, and the Kuriles. "On a comparison," says Golownin, "of the geographical situation of the Japanese possessions with that of the countries of the western hemisphere, under the same degrees of lat., it might be imagined that the climate, the changes of the seasons, and the atmosphere were alike in both; but such a conclusion would be very erroneous. The difference of the two parts of the world, in this respect, is so striking that it deserves more particular notice. I will take, as an example, Matsmai [in Jesso], where I lived two years. This town lies in the 42° of lat., that is, on a parallel with Leghorn in Italy, Bilboa in Spain, and Toulon in France. In these places the inhabitants hardly know what frost is; and never see any snow, except on the tops of high mountains; in Matsmai, on the contrary, the ponds and lakes freeze, and snow lies in the valleys and the plains from November till April, and falls in a great abundance as with us in St. Petersburg. Severe frosts are indeed uncommon, yet the cold is often 15° of R. In summer, the parts of Europe under the same lat. as Matsmai enjoy almost constantly serene and warm weather; in Matsmai, on the other hand, the rain pours down in torrents, at least twice a-week, the horizon is involved in dark clouds, violent winds blow, and the fog is scarcely ever dispersed. In the former, oranges, lemons, figs, and other productions of the warm climates, thrive in the open air; in the latter, apples, pears, peaches, and grapes, hardly attain their proper ripeness. I have not, it is true, been in Nifon, the principal island of the Japanese possessions; but I have heard from the Japanese that, in Yedo, the capital city of the empire, in the 36° of lat., snow often falls in the winter nights to the depth of an inch or more. It is true, it melts immediately the next day; but if we consider that Yedo is under the same lat. as Malaga in Spain, we shall be convinced that the climate of the eastern hemisphere is much ruder than that of the western. The Japanese assured me that, on the S part of Sagaleen, in the 47° of lat., the ground is often thawed during the summer only to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. If we compare with this the climate of a place in Europe whose lat. corresponds, for example, Lyons in France,—how different are the results! That the accounts given by the Japanese are true I cannot doubt, for we ourselves met with great fields of ice so late as the month of May, off the Kurile island of Raschana, in lat. $47^{\circ} 45'$. At this season no ice is to be seen with us in the gulf of Finland, in 60° N lat., though the water there, from being so confined, has not power to break the ice, which vanishes more in consequence of the effects of the rays of the sun; off Japan, on the contrary, the waves of the ocean must break it up much sooner, if the sun acted with the same power. This great difference of the climate proceeds from local causes. The Japanese possessions lie in the eastern ocean, which may be truly called the 'Empire of fogs.' In the summer months the fog often lasts three or four days without interruption, and there seldom passes a day in which it is not for some hours gloomy, rainy, or foggy. Perfectly clear days are as rare in summer there as fogs in the western ocean. Though the fine weather is more constant in winter, yet a week seldom passes without two or three gloomy days. These fogs and this gloomy weather make the air cold and damp, and hinder the beams of the sun from producing so much effect as in other countries which enjoy a clear sky. Besides this, the N parts of the islands of Nifon, Matsmai, and Sagaleen, are covered with extremely high mountains, the summits of which are mostly above the clouds, whence the winds that blow over these mountains bring an extraordinary degree of cold with them. It is further to be observed, that the Japanese possessions are separated from the continent of Asia by a strait, the greatest breadth of which is 800 versts, and that the country of the Mantchus and Tartary, which form the E frontier of Asia towards J., are nothing but immense deserts covered with mountains and innumerable lakes, from which the winds that blow over them bring even in summer an extraordinary degree of cold."

Soil and productions.] The soil of the J. islands is not naturally fertile, but has been rendered productive by the industry of its inhabitants. The Japanese equal the Chinese in the labours of cultivation; and

the modes adopted are generally similar in both countries. As in China, little ground is here appropriated to the rearing of cattle; the same scarcity of manure exists; the same solicitude is exhibited to procure it, and it is applied in a similar manner. Every spot of ground is made productive; and the terraced mountains in many parts exhibit an astonishing proof of what can be effected by human ingenuity and perseverance when prompted by necessity. The advanced state of agriculture in the southern district of J. is clearly proved by the fact recorded by Thunberg, that during a long journey from Nagasaki to Meaco, and in a country to which Europeans have seldom access, he was scarcely able to collect a new plant. The reason he assigns is, that in most of the fields which were sown early in April he could not discover the least trace of a weed, not even throughout whole provinces; for the industrious farmers pull them up so diligently that the most sharp-sighted botanist can scarcely discover any uncommon plant in their well-cultivated fields. Weeds and fences he describes as being equally uncommon. One day's journey in particular, between Osako and Meaco, he praises as being only exceeded in Holland with regard to the beauty and delightful appearance of the country. Its population and cultivation exceeded all expression. The whole space on both sides, as far as he could see, was nothing but a fertile field; the whole jaunt extending through villages of which one began where the other ended, all built along the sides of the roads. The proprietors of lands receive six-tenths of the produce from the tenants. It is a fundamental law of the empire, that if any person permits a year to pass without cultivating his ground, he forfeits the property. The general crop in the island of Nifon is rice; wheat is little raised; but buck-wheat, rye, sesame, and barley, are frequently reared; beans, peas, cabbages, turnips, and a species of potatoes, are plentiful. Among the produce of J. may be mentioned the cotton-shrub, the mulberry-tree, the camphor-laurel, and the yarrow-tree. Wheat and barley are sown in the beginning of winter, and are reaped in June; rice is sown in April, and is ripe in November. The progress of cultivation has left few forests, except upon the mountains. The larger trees consist of pines, willows, laurels, palms, cocoas, cycas, mimosas, cypresses, and bamboos. The plants of J. very much resemble those of China. The tea - shrub grows without culture in all the southern provs.; and tobacco, ginger, black pepper, sugar, and indigo, are cultivated with great success. Besides the sweet China orange, there is a wild species peculiar to J., the *Citrus Japonica*. Next to rice and fish, vegetables form the favourite food of the Japanese; and their melons, water-melons, gourds, cucumbers, turnips, carrots, and radishes, are all of excellent quality. They also use large quantities of red pepper, and of poppy seeds. A species of *algae* is very extensively employed as food.—Cattle are still fewer in number in J. than in China. Sheep and goats are kept only at Nagasaki; the fleeces of the former by the abundance of cotton, and the latter being esteemed enemies of cultivation. For the same reason there are few swine, and these almost confined to the island of Kiusiu. The horses are a small but agile breed. Thunberg compares the number of horses in the whole empire to those of a single Swedish prov. Cattle are reared solely for the purposes of ploughing and drawing carts: the J. never use either their flesh or their milk. The animal food made use of consists of fish and fowl, but vegetables are more generally eaten. Dogs, though not necessary for the guarding of cattle, are kept. Bears, panthers, and leopards, occur in the forests. The

wolf and the fox are found chiefly in the N provs.; the latter is much dreaded, being by the common people supposed to be possessed by an evil spirit. Game is not plentiful; but there are wild geese, pheasants, and partridges. Hens and ducks are the only domestic fowls.

Minerals.] J. abounds in gold and silver, particularly in the former, which is found in many places, but every mine is under royal inspection; and only a certain quantity is allowed to be dug, that the metal may not be too much diminished in value. Gold is not exported; it is used in gilding, in embroidering, and for coining. The purest and the richest mines are in Sado, the largest of the small islands adjoining Nifon. Silver, though not scarce, appears to be not so plentiful as formerly, as, instead of exporting it, the Japanese gladly receive it from foreigners in exchange for other commodities. It is chiefly found in the prov. of Bingo, in the SW quarter of Nifon. The copper of J. is unequalled by that of any other country, and contains a large portion of gold. It is exported in large quantities by the Dutch and Chinese merchants; and, besides being applied to domestic purposes, is coined into money of low value. The quantity of gold, silver, and copper, exported from J. between 1611 and 1706, according to an official report of a Japanese minister of state, amounted to 413,036,800 dollars. The currency of the country is composed of gold, silver, and copper. Iron is scarcer than any other metal; but is furnished by some of the provs., and apparently in sufficient quantity for the use of the inhabitants, as they neither export nor import it. The Japanese form it into various kinds of tools, and sword-blades of exquisite temper. Amber is sometimes found. Brimstone is plentiful, especially in the W part of Kiusiu; coal is likewise abundant. In many of the provs. there are inexhaustible mines of the best bituminous coal, which have been worked from time immemorial. The coasts of the N dependencies, as well as those of the gulf of Tartary and island of Tarakai, are covered with vast forests of pine, larch, birch, and other woods suitable for burning in steamers, and which, it is presumed, could readily be supplied by the natives at very low rates. Agate, asbestos, steatites, pumice, and white marble, are mentioned among the produce of these islands. Thunberg mentions two kinds of fine porcelain-clay wrought in J., viz., kaolin and petunsee. Tin or white copper is found, and a kind of naphtha which is used in lamps.

Population.] Of the number of inhabitants in J., Europeans are necessarily ignorant, since the jealousy of the government effectually prevents any inquiries being made; but every traveller who has gained admission to this country describes it as exceedingly populous. Kämpfer assures us that the number of people one encounters on the roads and highways is incredible. Some have estimated the pop. of J. at 30,000,000; others at 50,000,000; and others, amongst whom are Brun and Fabri, at only 10,000,000 of souls. Siebold contents himself with stating that it is variously estimated at from 15,000,000 to 40,000,000. The Japanese are by Thunberg described as being well-made, and possessing great freedom and vigour in the use of their limbs; though in bodily strength he supposed them to be much inferior to the inhabitants of the N of Europe. Siebold describes the gait of both sexes as awkward and shuffling. In external appearance they considerably resemble the Chinese, from whom they are probably descended. They are middle-sized, seldom corpulent, and of a yellowish colour,—in some more white, in others approaching to brown. Their eyes have a close resemblance to those of the Chinese. "These organs," says Thunberg, "have not that rotundity

which those of other nations exhibit, but are oblong, small, and sunk deeper in the head, in consequence of which these people have almost the appearance of being pink-eyed. In other respects their eyes are dark brown, or rather black, and the eyelids form in the great angle of the eye a deep furrow, which makes the Japanese look as if they were sharp-sighted, and discriminates them from other nations. The eyebrows are also placed somewhat higher." They have for the most part large heads, short necks, and black hair. The nose is short and thick, though without any appearance of flatness. Siebold considers them to have all the organic characteristics of the Mongolian type. They are "a vigorous energetic people, and assimilate in their bodily and mental powers much nearer to Europeans than Asiatics. They are eager of novelty, open to strangers, extremely curious and inquisitive concerning the manners and habits of other countries; take great interest in learning the course of events and progress of the useful arts and sciences among the western nations; are frugal, ingenious, sober, just, and of a friendly disposition; warm in their attachments, but proud, distrustful, and implacable in their resentments. In courtesy and submission to their superiors few nations can compare with them; and they are distinguished from all other Orientals by a lofty, chivalrous sense of honour. Robbery and crimes against property are of rare occurrence among them. They have existed 2,500 years as a homogeneous race and independent nation, under the same form of government and system of laws, speaking the same language, professing the same national religion; owe no allegiance to China, and have never been conquered or colonized by any foreign power." Dr. Pickering classifies the Japanese with the Malays; but founds his observations on four or five natives who had been taken off a desert island by an American whale ship, and the fact of whose Japanese origin was very far from established. He says, "To inquiries respecting their native country, they uniformly answered, 'Tosa,' which is the name of a district in one of the southern J. islands. Their personal appearance differed from my preconceived ideas of the Japanese, and for a time I was unwilling to admit their connexion with the Malay race. In my note-book I find recorded, that 'they were all short, rather stout built men, with the complexion nearly as dark as in the Hawaiians, which, together with their slight profile, the nose rather flat, and their thick black hair, left me for some time in doubt. The eyes were neither small nor obliquely placed, though there was perhaps something of the rounded inner angle.' After laying aside their national costume, they had suffered their hair to grow; but they explained that it was usual at home to shave the top and sides of the head, and bringing the remaining hair forwards, to fasten it in a short tuft over the crown. Their language was rather soft, and was rapidly uttered, with usually the vowel termination, but the final 'ng' was sometimes heard."

Manners and customs.] The Japanese dress, though in some respects a little different from that of the Chinese, appears in general to have a strong resemblance to it. The chief part of it consists of several long loose robes, worn one over another, and fastened round the waist with a girdle. The form of these cloaks is in all ranks the same; the only difference being in the material—the rich wearing them of silk, the poor of cotton. The robes of the women are distinguished from those of the men, only by being a little longer. The robes of a man generally reach to his ankles; but when engaged in a journey, or if of the military profession, they are either cut short, or tucked up so as to reach only to the knees. The sleeves are wide, and longer than the arms. In winter, the garments are made of thick cloth, and are lined; in summer, they are of thin cloth without lining; and when the weather is very warm, the dress is entirely removed from the upper part of the body, and suffered to hang down upon the girdle. The neck is always bare. To the girdle are usually fastened a sabre, fan, tobacco-pipe, a box containing some medicines, and a pocket for smaller articles. The higher orders wear

two swords, on the same side, one above the other. The next in rank wear one. Over these long robes are worn, on some particular occasions, a kind of short cloak, made of different materials, according as it is meant to display the rank of the wearer, or is used as a habit of ceremony. Under the upper garments are worn a kind of loose drawers which reach to the ankles; these are either black or striped with brown or green. Stockings are unknown; though the soldiers who use short garments, wear a kind of boots of cotton; in winter, many use a kind of socks to preserve their feet from the cold. The slippers are formed of rice straw interwoven: those of the higher ranks of split canes. These slippers are fastened on the foot by a strap, which crosses it about the middle, and from which another passes between the toe to the extremity of the shoe. In winter or in wet weather, a kind of wooden clogs is used. The Japanese never enter their houses without putting off their slippers, being unwilling to soil the neat carpets with which the floors are covered. The Japanese differ from the Chinese, in the mode of dressing their hair, more than in any other part of their dress. The whole head is shaven, except a little upon the temples and neck; what is left is dressed with greasy substances, and being drawn upwards and forwards, and turned up, is tied upon the crown of the head. The ends are then cut off about a finger's length above the tying, and the point thus formed, is turned down, so as to touch the head. Priests and physicians are the only classes who shave the whole head. Boys wear their hair till the beard begins to grow. The women never cut their hair, unless they be separated from their husbands; and in that case they shave the whole head. Among the female sex, the hair is either tied in a bunch on the top of the head, or dressed in such a manner, with pieces of fine tortoise-shell, as to have the appearance of wings on each side. In the hair, the women wear a few ornaments, chiefly different kinds of combs, made in various forms. The face is painted red and white, and the lips purple! Hats are seldom worn, except as a protection against rain, but a fan is carried in the hand or girdle of every one. Ear-rings are unknown. Ornaments in dress indeed, appear to be much less common here than is generally the case in civilized nations. The mode of dress which has just been described is common to the prince with the peasant.—In their domestic economy, the Japanese have a near resemblance to the Chinese. In neither of the countries is polygamy prohibited; but every man has one woman, who may, with propriety, be called his wife, and who has much authority over every other female who may be introduced into the family. A wife in J., as in China, must be purchased. The lover is not permitted to see his mistress, and if she answers not his ideas, she may be returned, as in China, under a certain penalty. The subjection of the wife to the husband is still more severe than in China. The only law to which a married woman can appeal, is the will of her husband. If she be seen to speak to another man, unless he be one of her near relations, she may be put to death. The ceremony of marriage is performed in temple. The bride lights a torch at the altar, and the bridegroom lights another at hers, and this significant emblem constitutes the ceremonial of marriage.—As cattle are scarce, animal food is seldom used. When presented, it is brought in upon lacquered wooden vessels, or in dishes of porcelain, cut into small pieces, and dressed with different kinds of sauces. A kind of beer made of rice is the common drink, but spirituous liquors are seldom used, and wine is unknown. Tea is used by all ranks, and is highly esteemed. The smoking of tobacco, which is said to have been introduced by the Portuguese, is now common.—The houses in Japan have seldom more than one floor; when they have two, the upper is used only as a garret for lumber. The style of architecture resembles that of China; but dwelling-houses, though equally neat, are said to be less gaudy. They are generally of wood; and consist of one large apartment, which, by moveable partitions or by mats, is divided into as many smaller apartments as are necessary. The floors are always covered with handsome carpets, and straw mats supply the place of seats. Many of the institutions of private life seem to resemble those of China. The same degree of formality is not perhaps general; but they have the festivals, the games, and the public amusements, which are common only in the latter country. Among their festivals, the feast of lanterns makes an elegant appearance. Theatrical amusements are also common; and in the display of fireworks, they are said to excel even the Chinese. Of some of the more elevated personages, the bodies are burned—a custom which, if it ever prevailed in China, appears there to be laid aside. In general, however, in J., as in China, the dead are buried. The ceremonials of burial seem to be in both countries the same; periodical visits are paid to the tombs, in the one country, as well as in the other. Instead of the long and narrow coffin of the European, the Japanese are accustomed to thrust the corpse into a sort of tub not above three feet high.

Science and literature.] Many of the Eastern nations seem to have excelled the Japanese in scientific pursuits; in this respect they appear not to equal the Chinese. Astronomy is said to be studied amongst them; but they cannot even form an ordinary calendar, or calculate an eclipse of the moon, without the assistance of the Chinese or Dutch. Their medical knowledge is little superior to their knowledge of astronomy. They are acquainted with the virtues of a few simples; but from their ignorance of the true nature of diseases, they often apply them in an erroneous manner. In their historical narrations, their principal epoch seems to correspond with the year 660 n. c., so that the year 1830 of the latter corresponds with the year 2490 of the former. Their week, like that of the Birman empire, consists of a half-moon, or 14

days. The year begins in February or March. Being measured by lunar months, an intercalary month must be introduced to make the beginning of the year correspond with the motion of the sun. The day is divided into 12 hours. Clocks were introduced from China towards the close of the 16th century, but time is sometimes measured by the burning of tapers, or by the clepsydra or water-clock, and the hour is proclaimed by striking on bells in the temples. Music, poetry, and painting, are cultivated. The Japanese music is not agreeable to the ears of Europeans. Their poetry is said to resemble that of the Chinese, and their painting is probably no less defective than that of the latter. Their printing is precisely the same; but their ink and their paper are said to be much superior. They have long been acquainted with gunpowder; and in the fabrication of all kinds of weapons, particularly of sabres, they are unequalled.

Language.] The language of J. is generally supposed to have been originally a dialect of the Chinese, but, according to Siebold, is radically different from it, and is rich in grammatical forms and flexions, of which the Chinese is almost totally destitute. The syntactical construction of the words, also departs wholly from the Chinese; but in what family of languages the Japanese should be classed is not yet determined, as it seems to hold as isolated a place among the languages of Asia as the Basque does among those of Europe. In the year 660 B.C., Zin-mu, the founder of the Japanese empire, settled in the island of Nifon, in the prov. of Jamato, where ever since, the purest dialect of the Japanese has been spoken. In the N and S parts of the empire, the language is not so pure, owing to frequent immigrations and intercourse with strangers. The old dialect, in all its purity, still prevails in poetry, and even at the court of the emperor attempts are still made to keep up its use. The works of Confucius were translated into Japanese in the 3d cent. of the Christian era, but it was not till the 6th cent., owing to the introduction of Buddhism from China, that the study of the Chinese language was universally diffused, so that every Japanese, who has the least pretensions to belong to the educated classes, is perfectly master of the Chinese as well as of his own language. The Chinese characters are used by the Japanese, but only to express sounds. The Japanese have a rich indigenous literature; primary schools, where children of both sexes and all classes are taught the elementary branches of education; colleges, with professors in the higher departments of learning and science, including mathematics, astronomy, geography, and the leading Asiatic and European languages, and possess an imperial library at Jedo or Yedo, said to contain 150,000 vols. Like that of the Chinese, it is written in columns from the top of the page downward. The popular dialect has an alphabet of 47 letters; the Chinese character is used in the court-language. Besides the vernacular language, the sacred language of the Buddhist priesthood is also used in J. Its characters, like those of the sacred character of Thibet, are derived from the Sanscrit, and consequently of Indian origin. The priesthood denominate these characters Brabumna, because derived from the Brahmins. Dr. Siebold, who discovered this fact, also found a treatise on the Sanscrit language, printed at Su-jako, in Chinese and Japanese characters. The alphabet seems to be of Southern Indian origin. This new fact shows us, that wherever the Buddhists went, they carried with them their sacred books and sacred language, and that this sacred language must be carefully distinguished from the vernacular language and alphabet of those countries where Buddhism is the established system.

Religion.] The religious sects in J. are three: the most ancient religion of the country, or that which is now known by the name of the sect of Sinto,—the religion of Budso, which was imported from Hindostan, and is the same with that of Budha or Godama,—and the sect of philosophers, who are, properly speaking, pure deists. The sect of Sinto believe in the existence of one Supreme Being, to whose omnipotence all things owe their existence. To this Being they attribute every perfection of which they can

form any idea; but they suppose his nature to be too exalted to permit him to interfere in the government of this world, which is only an inferior portion of the universe; he has therefore committed the care of all sublunary matters to inferior beings, on whom are bestowed different degrees of power, according to the nature of the station which each of them is to fill. As these inferior deities have the immediate care of man, and of all that belongs to him, they are regarded as the proper objects of his daily worship. To impress common minds with sublime ideas of this great God and of his power, his images are usually made of immense size: Thunberg mentions one, made of wood, so large that six men could sit on its wrist, in the eastern mode. His power is sometimes also expressed by the number of deities who surround him: Thunberg notices one image of the supreme God which was surrounded by no fewer than 33,333 subordinate divinities. This sect holds the immortality of the soul; and that, immediately after death, the soul of each individual passes into a state of happiness or misery according as his deeds have been good or evil. They abstain from animal food, and are averse to touch any dead body. A mirror of polished metal often constitutes the only furniture of a temple, being intended symbolically to remind the worshippers that his external appearance is not more exactly represented by that mirror than his most private thoughts are known to the deity whom he worships.—The sect of Budso profess a religion which, as has been already remarked, is the same with that of Godama among the Birmans. In its course through China towards this country it has undergone a few alterations. These, however, are so inconsiderable that they require not to be enumerated.—The philosophers of Japan have adopted a doctrine which has a near resemblance to that of Confucius in China, and from which it has probably been borrowed. They believe in an omnipotent and omniscient deity, whom they denominate 'the Soul of the world.' They are said to deny the immortality of the soul; and to give their warmest approbation to suicide.—As already mentioned, the month is divided into portions of 14 days. The last day of each of these portions is celebrated as a holiday; and at that period the temples are much frequented. Besides the monthly holidays, there are several annual festivals.—Like the Mahomedans, the Japanese have attached to some of their temples a peculiar character of sanctity. To perform a pilgrimage to any of these is esteemed a highly meritorious action; and it is incumbent on every individual to undertake a pilgrimage to the temple of Ile at least once in his life. Besides the priests who take care of the temples, there are several other classes dedicated to the service of religion. Of these the most extraordinary is a class of which every member is blind. The monks of the order of Jammabos, or 'Monks of the mountains,' are continually employed wandering in the most unfeigned parts of the mountains, and imposing on themselves many kinds of penance. Numeraries are likewise established in different parts: their number is said to be considerable. Vows and other superstitious practices are common, particularly among the lower classes.—The Christian religion was introduced into J. in 1549. During a considerable time it made great progress; and appeared to the government to be so worthy of encouragement that an embassy, with rich presents, was sent to Pope Gregory XIII. The conduct of the Jesuit missionaries, however, and of the Portuguese, who had settled here in great numbers, was such as ultimately led to an excluding decree directed against all Christians. A persecution was commenced; and an affront which was offered to a Japanese prince by a Portuguese prelate, produced an order that all Christians who did not leave the empire immediately should be exterminated: this took place in 1586. The order was effectually executed, and many thousands of Christians perished; but it was not till 1638 that the form of Christianity was finally extirpated in this country.

Government, &c.] The empire of J. is subject to the jurisdiction of a temporal emperor, who has the absolute direction of all civil and political concerns; and of a spiritual ruler, who has sway in what regards religion. The secular emperor is called *Cubo-Sama*, *Ziogun*, or *Djogoun*; the religious ruler is called the *Mikado*, *Kiney*, or *Dairi*. The latter derives his lineage in uninterrupted succession from the ancient emperors of the country, who enjoyed supreme power, from the year 660 B.C. till the year 1142. At that period the generals of the army began to arrogate a considerable share of authority; and in 1585 *Gongrin*, one of the generals, and the founder of the present dynasty, assumed the absolute power in temporal matters, and confined the authority of the Dairi to things purely spiritual. The Dairi, though his authority be confined to matters of religion, enjoys much of the reverence of the people. He is honoured as a god; and seldom leaves his temple, for to expose himself to the view of any human creature, or even to the light of the sun, would be debasing the excellency of his nature. He is, however, only a splendid prisoner, since he is not permitted to go beyond the bounds of his palace in which he was born. He never uses the same vessel or clothes twice; and all his dishes are broken as soon as they are removed from his table, that they may not fall into unhallowed hands. His court consists generally of his own relations. He has 12 wives, of whom one only is esteemed as empress. The Dairi has the power of conferring, not only all ecclesiastical, but all civil titles of distinction. The Cubo-Sama himself receives his designation from the spiritual emperor; and, by his recommendation, the chief nobles receive their titles from the same hand. The revenues which sustain the splendour of the Dairi are derived chiefly from the town of Meaco and the district round it. The spiritual emperor is visited by the temporal emperor, or by an ambassador

in his name, once every year; the former, on that occasion, always receives from the latter many valuable presents. The palace of the Dairi is extensive and magnificent. It contains the only seminary in J. which resembles a university. To increase the apparent splendour of the Dairi, but in reality to prevent him from effecting any revolution in the government, a captain is appointed, with a strong guard, to reside within the palace of the spiritual potentate, and to take care of his person. All this, however, is little more than empty pageantry, the real power of the empire being vested in the temporal sovereign; and he too is so bound up in the inextricable web of law and custom as to be little more master of his own actions than the Dairi or Mikado. This monarch resides at Yedo; and with the assistance of 6 privy councillors, regulates the general concerns of the empire. As in China, each of the provinces is governed by a chief, who, within his own district, enjoys an authority which is nearly absolute. These governors are accountable to the Cabo-Sama. They are obliged to visit the Court at Yedo annually; to bring with them considerable presents; to remain there half the year; and, when they depart, their families are retained at court as hostages for their good conduct.—The Japanese have not that number of tribunals by which the government of the Chinese is distinguished; nor does so much formal regularity appear to pervade their transactions. The Japanese laws are very sanguinary, but appear to be administered with impartial severity. Death is more common than any other punishment. "All military men," says Tisring, "the servants of the Djogown, and persons holding civil office under the government, are bound, when they have committed any crime, to rip themselves up, but not till they have received an order from the court to that effect; for, if they were to anticipate this order, their heirs would run the risk of being deprived of their places and property. For this reason all the officers of government are provided, in addition to their usual dress, and that which they put on in case of fire, with a suit necessary on such an occasion, which they carry with them whenever they travel from home. It consists of a white robe and a habit of ceremony made of hempen cloth, and without armorial bearings. As soon as the order of the court has been communicated to the culprit, he invites his intimate friends for the appointed day, and regales them with *zaki*. After they have drunken together some time, he takes leave of them; and the order of the court is then read to him once more. Among the great, this reading takes place in presence of their secretary and the inspector. The person who performs the principal part in this tragic scene then addresses a speech or compliment to the company; after which he inclines his head towards the mat, draws his sabre, and cuts himself with it across the belly, penetrating to the bowels. One of his confidential servants, who takes his place behind him, then strikes off his head. This disregard of death, which they prefer to the slightest disgrace, extends to the very lowest classes among the Japanese." The principal laws of the empire are posted up in every city in large characters, that no one may be ignorant of his duty. The police of the cities seems to have more resemblance to that of the Chinese than any other part of their government. Each city has a superintendent, who has under him several superintendents of separate districts, who in their turns take the charge of such as are intrusted with the care of a particular street or with part of a street. Several of the inhabitants patrol the streets at night, to give notice of the appearance of fire, and to take care that no disturbance be raised with impunity. It is perhaps owing to this careful and regular police, no less than to the severity of the general laws, that crimes are seldom committed. The rigidity of that part of their code of police which relates to the exclusion of foreigners from the kingdom, was strikingly illustrated by the reception and treatment of Resanoff's Russian mission in 1806. From the first day to the last of the ship's remaining at anchor at Nagasaki, a great number of guard-boats were stationed round it in close order, through which no Japanese boat, excepting those that brought the *banjō* or 'great men,' and interpreters on official visits, ever attempted to pass, though great multitudes of parties of curiosity and pleasure were sometimes rowing about on the outside. Six weeks of diplomatic and ceremonial quarantine would not probably have sufficed, without the additional circumstance of the pretended illness of the ambassador, to obtain the concession of the privilege to walk in a little spot on shore of the following dimensions and advantages. "This place," says Kruisenstern, "was close to the shore, in a confined bay, and was shut in on the land side with a high wall of bamboo; and although its whole length did not exceed 100 paces, and its width at the most was 40, there were two watch-houses erected in its immediate vicinity. One single tree, but not a blade of grass, adorned this promenade, which was entirely upon a rocky ground. This place of course could not answer its intended purpose, nor was it used as such; but it was of great advantage for our astronomical observations, which the Japanese did not in any way attempt to disturb. A high bamboo fence surrounded the whole building, not only towards the land, but even on the sea-face in spite of the waves, the protection of which the Japanese did not seem to consider as sufficient. Besides these, there were two rows of bamboo-canées carried from the door down to the sea, as far as the tide ebbed, in order that when the boats came from the ship they might only land between these canes. An officer whose station was near the ship had the keys of the outer locks, and another those of the inside."

Revenue.] The emperor of J. derives the chief

part of his revenue from lands immediately belonging to the Crown. Each governor receives the whole revenue of his particular prov. With this he defrays the expenses of government, and maintains the roads and other public works; and from the remainder he makes an annual present to the emperor, which may be only a concealed method of making him pay his balance. Thunberg computes the produce of the Crown-lands to amount to 44,400,000 sacks of rice; each sack containing 20 lbs. But, unless we knew the value of rice in J., this conveys no clear idea of their worth. Of the total revenue of J. as an empire, Europeans seem not to have materials for a proper calculation; but some French geographers have ventured to estimate it at 814,820,000 francs, while Varenius calculates it at £20,000,000!

Military force.] The army of J. is said to amount, in time of peace, to more than half-a-million, and in time of war the number might be greatly augmented. Their arms are bows, arrows, sabres, and spears. Muskets are not in general use. The bows and arrows are long. The sabres are thick in the back, and about a yard in length, with a slight curve, and so exquisitely tempered that it is said they will cut through large nail without injury to the edge.—Their marine force consists only of a few small ships. Their vessels are flat in the stern, and incapable of withstanding the waves of a heavy sea; and though the mariner's compass is used among them as well as among the Chinese, they are very awkward and ignorant sailors. It is, indeed, hardly conceivable, says Malte Brun, how they could attempt in former times to keep up an intercourse with Formosa, and even with Java, as they are said to have done. Their navigation to the N., according to some Japanese maps, extended as far as the American coast in the neighbourhood of Behring's straits, which they called Foosang. At present they scarcely venture farther than Iesso; and the inhabitants of that island speak of their voyages to Rakkoshima, or 'the Country of Sea lions,' which is probably either Behring's island or Kamtschatka, as the Greeks did of the voyage of the Argonauts.

Manufactures and commerce.] The Japanese arts and manufactures appear to be fully on a level with those of the Chinese. They manufacture glass, porcelain, silk and cotton wares, iron and steel wares, and even useful telescopes, thermometers, and clocks. Of the lacquer-work, known in this country as Japan, all writers assert that no adequate idea can be conceived from the specimens of the ware commonly seen in Europe. What is really fine cannot be purchased by foreigners; and the best ever obtained by the members of the Dutch factory have been received as presents from their Japanese friends, and are chiefly deposited in the royal museum at the Hague. The whole process of lacquering is extremely slow. The varnish, which is the resinous produce of a shrub called *cerozino-ki*, or 'varnish plant,' requires a tedious preparation to fit it for use. It is tinted by slow and long-continued rubbing upon a copper-plate with the colouring material; and the operation of lacquering is as tedious as its preliminaries. Five different coats at the very least, are successively applied, suffered to dry, and then ground down with a fine stone or a reed; and it is only by this patient labour that the varnish acquires its excellence. The brilliant mother-of-pearl figures consist of layers of shell, cut and fashioned to the shape required, and coloured at the back; then laid into the varnish, and subjected to the same coating and grinding process as the rest, whence they derive their glittering splendour. The Japanese do not understand cutting precious stones, and therefore set

little value upon them, which may account for the

want of jewellery in the dress of both sexes. In metallurgy they are, however, very skilful; and the beautiful work called *syakido*, in which various metals are partly blended, partly combined, producing an effect resembling fine enamel, is used in lieu of jewels for girdle-clasps, boxes, sword-hilts, &c. But the branch of this art in which they surpass most other nations is the tempering of steel; and their sword-blades are said to be of transcendent excellence, bearing the fine edge of a razor, and capable of cutting through an iron nail. They are valued accordingly; as we are told that a sum equal to £100 is not thought too much to give for a peculiarly fine sword-blade; whilst an old one, of exquisite temper, is esteemed beyond all price. Their exportation is prohibited, from some superstitious idea of an intimate connection between Japanese valour and Japanese arms, as a joint heritage from their divine ancestors. The porcelain ware of the Japanese has degenerated from its pristine superiority, owing it is said to a deficiency of the peculiar fine clay. Their most beautiful silks are woven by high-born criminals, who are confined upon a small, rocky, unproductive island, deprived of their property, and obliged to pay for the provisions, with which they are supplied by sea, with the labour of their hands. The exportation of these silks is likewise prohibited.

It has already been remarked, that this empire has long ceased to give encouragement to foreign commerce. The Chinese and the Dutch alone are permitted to enter their harbours; and, even with regard to them, the strictest regulations are observed. The Dutch, as they are known to be Christians, are more narrowly watched than the Chinese, whose religious ideas and political institutions have a greater resemblance to those of the empire. The Portuguese had, during the early part of the 17th cent., a strong footing in J., and, it is said, converted 180,000 families to Christianity. But their proselytizing zeal outran their discretion; they conspired to raise an army of 50,000 converted Japanese to dethrone the emperor, in which attempt they were finally defeated, and it is said that 300,000 reputed Christians were slain with the most barbarous tortures. At this period the English and Dutch had factories on the small island called Firando, close to the shore of one of the larger islands, with which an advantageous trade was conducted. The Dutch, with the view of expelling the English, informed the Japanese government that the English were Christians like the Portuguese, as evinced by the cross in their flag,—that the king of England had recently married the king of Portugal's sister,—and that the English were intriguing to re-introduce the Portuguese into J. Alarmed at this intelligence, the Japanese government, when the English shipping arrived A. D. 1664, ordered their European cargoes to be taken off their hands as before, and return Japanese cargoes to be provided as usual, and the people to be civilly treated, but at the same time to be informed that they must quit J. under pain of death, and not return again to trade with the Japanese, whose commerce was henceforth restricted to the Dutch, and who have ever since artfully excluded every other European nation from intercourse with J. The amount of the Dutch trade at this time is not well known, but silver was the chief return until 1641. The Japanese copper was not in much estimation in Europe, so the Dutch sought and obtained gold, the export of which in 1671 amounted to 100,000 kobangs, which yielded a profit of 1,000,000 florins. The exportation of silver was prohibited in this year, and a new system of valuation was established on all articles of import. In 1685 the valuation system was abolished, and their annual trade was

limited to 300,000 taels in value. Two-thirds of this amount was required to be in piece goods, and the remainder in silk. In 1700 the company were restricted to four ships each year. In 1708 the kobang was reduced in value from 44s. 7d. to 41s. 10d. sterling, the new was estimated at 21s. 3d. sterling. This depreciated coinage the Dutch were compelled to receive at the old price, and the number of annual vessels were, in 1714, reduced to two or three, according to the quantity of copper on hand. In 1743 the limitations and restrictions were such as to reduce the company's profit, which for more than 30 years amounted to half-a-million florins per annum, to considerably less than the expense of their establishment, which was not less than 200,000 florins per year. Memorials and remonstrances were tried in vain to obtain better terms, so the Dutch were glad to accept of a bonus of 6,000 taels on their annual sales. The Dutch East India company in 1744 was on the decline, but still sent two vessels annually to Japan with ill-assorted cargoes, the average amount per annum being less than 300,000 dollars. The war between France and Holland interrupted the trade, so that the communication was interrupted with Japan. In 1815 the trade was again revived. When the Dutch ships are expected, watchmen are placed upon the highest hills in the neighbourhood of the port which they are to enter; so that their approach is known a considerable time before their arrival. They no sooner enter the harbour, than they are boarded by officers from Nagasaki accompanied by interpreters; for the Japanese are unwilling that foreigners should even learn their language. No duties are charged upon the goods imported; but the greatest care is taken that no prohibited goods be landed. For this purpose, when any person goes ashore, he is carefully searched before he leaves the ship, and after he has landed; every native who comes on board, except the superior officers, is searched in the same manner; and everything imported or exported undergoes a double examination. [See article DESIMA.] The imports of the Dutch are coarse sugar, ivory, tin, lead, cast-iron, chintzes, Dutch cloth, wood for dyeing, and tortoise-shell. Besides these articles, the officers of the ships often take, on their own account, saffron, sealing-wax, glass-beads, watches, and other trifles. From the Japanese they receive copper and raw camphor. The profits of the trade, however, are said to be so inconsiderable, that only two ships have of late been annually despatched. These ships sail from Batavia in June, and return towards the end of the year.—The trade with the Chinese is much more considerable than that carried on with the Dutch. From China are received raw silk, sugar, turpentine, and drugs; and in return are given copper, lacquered ware, and other manufactured goods.—Though the foreign trade of the Japanese be so inconsiderable, their internal commerce, like that of the Chinese, is very great. Every harbour is crowded with vessels; the cities abound in shops; and numerous fairs are held in different parts of the country, to which astonishing crowds resort. For the purpose of internal commerce, the roads are kept in a good state, but canals have not yet been formed. The islands, indeed, are so mountainous, as to render the formation of canals almost impossible; and the proximity of the sea to every part of the country renders it unnecessary. The commercial and seafaring classes of J. are said to be "very desirous of a more unrestricted intercourse and trade with foreigners, which is now confined to the Chinese and Dutch at Nagasaki, but are prevented by fear of their rulers and the law. The native merchants at the port of Kagósima, principally of Satsuma, in the island of Kiusiu, carry on an in-

direct trade with Fu-chu, through Napakiang, in the Lu-Chu tribute junks, by which they receive regular supplies of foreign merchandise, including American cotton goods. The trade is understood to be conducted with the sanction of the prince of Satzuma, a member of the imperial family, and suzerain of the Lu-Chu and Meiacosima groups. Notwithstanding the severe prohibitions of the imperial government, it is said that a very considerable clandestine traffic is carried on with China and Russia, through the colonial dependencies of the empire. The shops and markets of the principal towns of J. are well-provided with every description of agricultural produce and manufacturing industry, and are crowded with people from the most distant parts of the empire. Accounts are published from time to time of the general state of trade and agriculture, and prices current for the chief articles of traffic at the trading marts of Yedo, Miako, Okosaka, and Semoneski, in the islands of Nifon, Kagósima, Sangar, Kokura, and Nagasaki in Kiusiu, Tosa in Sikokf, and Matsmai in Jesso; and a variety of regulations are in force to protect home-industry. Okosaka is the great mart of the empire for foreign goods. It is a large and populous city, situated at the mouth of the river Yodogawa, and distinguished for the great wealth, mercantile enterprise, and manufacturing industry of its inhabitants. With China the trade is carried on regularly between Cha-pu and Nagasaki, in 22 Chinese junks annually. Among their imports are considerable quantities of American cotton goods, which are in increasing demand in the J. market, and are sent into Corea through the factory of the Japanese prince, governor on the island of Tsus-Sima. As the Dutch find an excellent market for the very limited quantity of merchandise they are allowed to offer for sale, there can be no doubt that, were the country opened to foreign commerce, the demand for the chief articles of import would be very extensive. It is the opinion of the illustrious Humboldt, that an opportunity for opening a liberal and honourable communication between Europe and J. will happen when the two great oceans shall be united by a canal across the isthmus of Panama, and the productions of the W. and NW coast of America, of China, and J., have been brought upwards of 6,000 m. nearer Europe and the United States. It is only by the opening of this route, Humboldt conceives, that any great change can be effected in the political and commercial policy of Eastern Asia, 'for this neck of land,' he observes, 'has been for many ages the bulwark of the independence of China and Japan.' The Dutch are no longer opposed, as formerly, to the intercourse of foreigners with J., and have been taught the necessity of adopting a more liberal system of commercial policy in Netherlands India. The late king of Holland, it is well known, was decidedly in favour of the opening of J. to foreign commerce. There seems," continues the American writer from whom we quote, "nothing to prevent the success of a mission properly managed, if the Siogoon, the council of state, and the Mikado or Cubo, their spiritual emperor, can be made thoroughly to understand that we have no design upon their religion or government; that we seek a peaceful and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse with their empire, and ask for neither lands, forts, factories, nor exclusive privileges therein; that we have no desire for conquest or colonisation, and will engage that our citizens, who may be permitted to visit J. on commercial business, shall strictly conform to its laws, pay the customary imports and dues, scrupulously abstain from any interference in matter of religion and government, and yield due deference and respect to the established

authorities, usages, and customs of the country; that so soon as the imperial government shall accord permission, a special envoy or commissioner of the United States be sent to Yedo, to obtain an authentic record of such concession, privilege, or treaty as that government might be induced to make to the freedom and security of American commerce in its ports, and which shall at the same time guarantee on our part full reciprocity of trade and protection of Japanese subjects in our ports, and lay the foundation of a lasting peace between J. and the United States. It should be one of the objects of the proposed mission to visit the Lu-chu and Meiacosima groups, the Japanese Kuriles, and the island of Tarakai or Saghalien, and enter into arrangements with the independent chiefs of the latter island for the privilege of trading in their ports, and that our whalers may frequent them for wood, water, refreshments, or repairs. We should, moreover, keep one of our vessels of war cruising in those seas during the summer months for the protection of our whalers, and to obtain hydrographical and commercial information respecting Japan and its colonial dependencies."

Mönies.] The Japanese have coins of gold, silver, and of copper; some of them of remarkable forms, and having devices no less remarkable. The *senis* or iron coins, like those of the Chinese, have a square hole in the middle, by which a certain number of them are strung together. 600 of these make a *thal* or *tayel*, which is worth about 6s. 6d. of our money. Large payments are generally made in silver ingots.

Topography.] The empire of J. is divided into 68 districts or principalities, and 7 large provs. These latter are, according to Roberts's chart, published at Weimar in 1811, Ochio, Quanto, Jetsegen, Jetsen, Jamaisoit, Kiusiu, and Sikoko. The topography, productions, and commerce of J. are further illustrated under the articles DESIMA, JESSO, NAGASAKI, NIFON, KIUSIU, SAGHALIEN, and YEDO.

Historical notice.] The Japanese are said to possess historical documents of unquestionable authenticity, extending over a period which commences several centuries antecedent to the Christian era. This history, however, is to us unknown. It is said that the indigenous Japanese were early subjugated by a tribe of Mongols or Manchus, who adopted the language of the conquered. The sacred era of the Japanese goes back to the establishment of the hereditary succession of the Dairis or ecclesiastical emperors, 660 B.C. This dynasty retained its power till 1585 of our vulgar era. In this interval two invasions had been repelled: that of the Manchus in 799, the accounts of which are accompanied with many fables. In 1281, the Mongols, under Kublai Khan, having conquered China two years before, attempted to take possession of J. The learned Amiot has given us, in a work translated from the Chinese, the history of that expedition according to the Chinese authors. In this history the Chinese army, joined to that of the Coreans, amounted to 100,000. The Coreans furnished 900 ships of war, but this great armada was dispersed in a dreadful storm, an event which the Japanese attributed to the protecting care of their gods. All the acquisitions which the population of J. is known to have received from the continent of Asia are confined to some colonies of Chinese and Corean emigrants. The existence of these islands was first announced to Europeans by the Venetian traveler Marco Polo, who denominated them the country of Zipangri or Zipangu. In 1542 or 1543, the Portuguese adventurer, Fernando Mendez Pinto, was shipwrecked upon this coast; and his countrymen, availings themselves of his intelligence, sent a commercial expedition to them shortly afterwards. The expedition established itself at Nagasaki, and for several years conducted a considerable trade with the natives. In 1558, a missionary delegation was sent from Rome to this country, and to its members we are indebted for the first distinct accounts of J. The Dutch succeeded the Portuguese in the Japan trade, and are now the only European nation who enjoy this privilege. The first Dutch ship that visited J. was in 1598, three years after the Cape of Good Hope was first rounded by vessels under that flag. Fear of their ships were lost in the course of the voyage round Cape Horn; the fifth, navigated by the English pilot, Adams, was run into a port near Yedo, on the 19th of April 1600. Out of a crew of 170 men only 7 were able to do duty, and the Japanese regarded her as a vessel in distress, and consequently confiscated; but after considerable delay the ship was restored at a valuation, and the commander returned home with a part of the crew, and an expression of royal favour towards his nation. Adams, the pilot, was not permitted to return, as he became *

great favourite with the king. It was not until 1609 that the Dutch East India company took advantage of the permission to trade. The first vessel arrived at Firando, and had immediate permission to establish a factory at that place. The Dutch at this time had no footing in China, and the principal imports at J. being raw silk, the first object sought was to obtain a monopoly of the silk trade, which was then in the hands of the Portuguese and Spanish. On the second voyage, in 1611, an edict in favour of the Dutch was granted, which gave them the same privileges as their competitors, viz., no duties, restrictions, or charges, except some municipal regulations which were in force at each port. In 1623 the Portuguese and Dutch came under restriction; the former were confined to Nagasaki, the latter to Firando. In 1626 it became evident that the Dutch were in favour, as their envoy met a favourable reception, at the same time the Portuguese and Corean ambassadors were rejected from court. This favourable reception induced the Dutch authorities at Batavia in the following year to send a mission to J. headed by an official named Nuits. The imposition was detected, and Nuits was sent away in the most unceremonious manner. In a few years after this Nuits was appointed governor of Fort Zelandia, on the island of Formosa, and being of a revengeful disposition, seized two Japanese junks, and detained them more than one year. The patience of the crew was worn out, and there being no excuse for detaining them so long, they took the governor prisoner, killed his guard, and demanded their cargo, which consisted of 25,000 lbs. of silk. These reasonable demands were complied with, and the crew reporting the case at J. in 1631, 9 ships belonging to the Dutch company, then in port, were seized and the trade stopped. This state of affairs remained so for three years; the authorities in Batavia became alarmed, and sent a private vessel to J., which was discharged and received a cargo, but nothing was communicated that would throw light on the state of the company's affairs. During this period of suspense Nuits was recalled from Formosa, and sent a prisoner to J. in 1636. This atonement appears to have had the desired effect, as the trade was reopened, but Nuits was kept a close prisoner. The succeeding year brought an embassy from Holland with valuable presents, at whose intercession Nuits was released and returned home. The Dutch again renewed their application that the Portuguese and Spanish might be altogether rejected from J., the Dutch guaranteeing to supply every article that the country required, and likewise to aid the Japanese to take possession of Macao. The Portuguese and Spanish trade was stopped; the Dutch were removed to Nagasaki, and permitted to continue their trade, on the condition of ceasing to observe the Christian Sabbath, which terms were readily complied with; and from that time to the present their monopoly has never been disturbed. [M. Martia.] From 1639 to 1792, the English appear to have lost sight of J. for commercial purposes; and in the latter year, a committee of India directors reported that a trade with J. could never become an object of importance to our merchants or manufacturers. We have already had occasion to notice the reception given a Russian embassy in 1805.—In 1845, Admiral Cecile, with a French squadron, after touching at the Lu-Chin islands, visited J. His object, says the *Journal des Debats*, "was to present France to the Japanese as a power peaceful if not allied; and this is what has been done. Scarcely had our vessels anchored off Nagasaki than they found themselves surrounded by a multitude of boats full of curious spectators and sellers of vegetables and other provisions. Among these were some boats more showy than the rest, which carried Japanese officers, who came on board without any signs of ill-will. They came to request the admiral, with regard to the laws of the country, and to their interest as official men, not to make any attempt to land. In all other respects they were very polite, were most ready to furnish any provisions that were needed, and manifested a great curiosity in examining our engines of war, which were new to most of them. The admiral ordered that everything should be shown for the amusement of his visitors, several of whom stayed to dine on board. During the night the whole coast was lit up with a multitude of fires and lanterns, and a considerable movement was observed on the shore, especially in the forts and batteries around Nagasaki. But these appeared to be simply measures of precaution; for on the following day our vessels were again visited by the officers of the watch and others, who showed the same politeness, amicability, and curiosity, as the visitors of the preceding day. When they had asked all their questions and written all their notes (for there were some who were busy in writing down observations), the admiral gave them to understand that he had laid in all necessary provisions, and was about to set sail to continue his voyage. Such is the simple and exact account of this visit, which, although very brief, has not been without effect. If the endeavours of our bold French missionaries in J. are ever crowned with success, or if one of our whalers should be thrown on the coast of J., the court of Jeddo will have learned from its officers that France possesses large ships of war sufficient to guard its rights and protect the interests of its citizens. Having sailed from Nagasaki, the squadron spent a few days in the gulf of Pedeli, and the eastern coast of the Corea, where no French vessel had before appeared."—Information having been received through the Dutch government at Batavia of the detention and imprisonment in J. of 16 American shipwrecked seamen, the Preble was despatched in February 1849 to demand and obtain their release. As the Preble neared the coast of J., signal guns were fired from the prominent headlands to give warning to the surrounding country (as it was afterwards ascertained) of the appearance

of a strange ship. As she entered the harbour of Nagasaki, the Preble was met by a number of large boats, which ordered her off, and attempted to oppose her further ingress; but by standing steadily in, with a fine breeze, their ranks were soon broken, and a desirable position selected for anchoring. Fleets of boats crowded with soldiers shortly afterwards began to arrive, and from that time until the Preble left they poured in in one incessant stream, day and night. Each squadron of boats had banners ornamented with distinctive symbols and devices, which were transferred with the troops to their encampments, on the elevated shores surrounding the anchorage of the Preble. From these heights were at intervals unmasted batteries of heavy artillery, numbering in all upwards of 60 guns, which were trained upon the Preble's decks. It was in the face of this array, and with a cordon of boats drawn around the ship, that negotiations were carried on for the release of American citizens from an ignominious imprisonment of nearly 17 months. Against these men the Japanese urged not the slightest charge, except the difficulty they had had in building prisons and cages strong enough to hold them. Yet they were treated with great barbarity, and when first confined were made to trample on the crucifix, being told that it was "the Devil of J." and that if they refused to comply their lives would pay the forfeit. The demand for their release was at first received with a well-affected haughty indifference by the Japanese authorities. This subsequently gave place to an evasive diplomacy; but upon being peremptorily told that they must immediately deliver up the men, or means would be found to compel them, they changed their tone, and deprecating any anger or excitement on the subject, the lieutenant-governor—who had conducted the interview on behalf of the Japanese—promised that they should be sent off to the ship in two days from that time. This was strictly fulfilled. We believe an attempt is now making by the mercantile interest of the United States to induce the American government to undertake an exploration and reconnaissance of the seas surrounding the J. islands.

[Authorities.] The earliest European writers upon J. are the Jesuit missionaries. Kämpfer published his *Histoire du J.* [La Haye, 2 vols. fol., 1738] towards the end of the 17th cent. Dr. K. was a German physician, and only two years resident in the Dutch factory; but his ponderous tomes contain much and authentic information respecting this country. Dr. Thunberg, a Swedish physician, who visited J. in 1775, in the same capacity as Kämpfer, devoted one of his 4 vols. of *Travels to J.*—After the lapse of about a quarter of a century, Capt. Golowna published his *Memoirs of a Captivity in J.* [Lond., 3 vols. 8vo].—Heer Titsingh, head of the Dutch factory, soon after Thunberg left J., collected much and various information respecting J., which has been partially published since his death in 1812.—Klaproth made some contributions to Japanese geography and philosophy.—Meylan's *Japan*, published in Dutch in 1833; Fischer's *Contributions*, also published in Dutch in 1833; and Dr. F. von Siebold's *Nippon*, published in German [Leyden, 1823–1836]; complete the cycle of existing works on J.

JAPARA, a province, town, and fortress of the island of Java, on the N coast, to the N of the provs. of Grobogan, and E of Semarang. The prov. comprises the large rounded promontory of J. point, in the centre of which rises a mountain of the same name. It contains a superficies of 1,025 sq. m., and is divided into 4 districts. Pop. 400,000. Rice, maize, and teak, form the chief productions of its soil.—The town is situated on the W side of the peninsular promontory, 35 m. NNE of Samarang, in N lat. 6° 39', E long. 110° 40', 300 m. from Batavia by Kodus. Pop. in 1815, 103,290, of whom 2,290 were Chinese. This was one of the first settlements of the Dutch in the Eastern seas, and was previously the cap. of an extensive state. It has a good harbour, and still possesses a considerable trade. About 3 m. inland are the ruins of an ancient Javanese temple.

JAPARANA', a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Espírito-Santo, about 12 m. in circumf., which discharges itself into the Rio Doce, on the r. bank, near the town of Linhares.

JAPARATUBA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, in the Serra Japaratuba or Pacatuba. It has a church, and is inhabited by Indians, who employ themselves in the culture of cotton, and other articles of provision for local use. A river of the same name flows into the ocean in this prov., to the S of the Rio Francisco.

JAPITARACA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceará, and district of Bom-Jardim, in the Serra Grande, near Cocal.

JAPO, or HYAPO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which has its source on the W side of the Serra-do-Mar or Cubetam, to the E of a village

of the same name, called also Castro; flows WNW, and with the Tibagy forms an affluent of the Paranaíma.

JAPOMSKAIA, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel, and district of Kola, in N lat. 67°, E long. 35° 20'. It is 17 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth.

JAPORE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes, and comarca of Paracatu, which runs E, and joins the Rio São-Francisco, on the l. bank, 21 m. above the confluence of the Carinhenda, and after a total course of about 90 m.

JAPUHIBA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which flows into a small inlet of the same name, in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

JAPURA, CAQUETA, HYAPURA, POPAYAN, or YAPURA, a river of South America, which has its source in New Grenada, on the E side of the Andes; runs ESE through the S part of the Llanos-de-Caguán, and along the frontiers of Brazil and Ecuador; enters the Brazilian prov. of Para; and, after a total course of about 1,050 m., discharges itself into the Amazon, by numerous channels, spreading themselves over an extent of 400 m., of which the principal to the W of the main stream, which joins the A. opposite Ega, are the Ríos Avatiparana, Eucatiba, Manhama, and Uaranapu; and on the E the Codaya, and its offsets the Uanana, Aroatanuba, Copeya, and Hyucara. Its principal affluents are the Frigua, Caguán, Miriti, Apoparis, Jaracapi, and Itavarane. Its bed is filled with numerous islands and shoals, which, during the dry season, render it quite unnavigable; but after the rains it swells to an impetuous torrent. Its banks are inhabited by numerous Indian tribes, but from the unhealthiness of the region through which it flows, few Europeans have hitherto attempted settlement upon it. It is reputed to communicate with the Negro by some of its upper branches.

JAQUEMEL. See JACMEL.

JAQUES. See JAMES.

JAQUES, or JACK-JAQUES, a village of Upper Guinea, on the Ivory coast, 6 m. E of Trade Town.

JAQUESILA, a town of Upper California, in the Moquis territory, which has its sources in the Rocky mountains; runs W; and throws itself into the Rio Colorado, in N lat. 36° 15'.

JAQUIN. See ANIMAS.

JAR, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Georgia, 24 m. SE of Sianag, and 99 m. ESE of Tiflis. It is one of the chief towns in the territory of the Lesgis, and is the residence of one of their chiefs.

JAR, or DJAR (El), a seaport town of Arabia, in the prov. of Hedjaz, 42 m. SSE of Yambo, and 153 m. SW of Medina, on the Red sea. The depth of the water admits of vessels coming close up to the shore. This town is supposed to occupy the site of the Eziongeber of sacred scripture.

JARACO, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, partido of Gandia.

JARAFUEL, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. WSW of Valencia, and 39 m. WNW of San Felipe, on a hill. Pop. 2,102. The partido comprises 9 pueblos. The streets are narrow, and the houses small; and, with the exception of the parish-church and custom-house, it contains no buildings worthy of note. The surrounding country is fertile and well-cultivated, and produces excellent wine, oil in large quantities, and timber.

JARAGUA, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. and comarca of Goyaz, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Almas, 80 m. NE of Goyaz. Pop. 2,500. Since the exhaustion of the gold-mines in the J. branch of the Serra-do-Monte-

queira, about 3 leagues NW of the town of J., which were very productive in the early part of the 17th cent., the inhabitants find their chief employment in the cultivation of sugar-cane, mandioca, cotton, rice, and coffee, and in the rearing of cattle.—Also a seaport in the prov. of Alagoas, on the Atlantic, to the E of Macayo, and 132 m. SSW of Recife. On the N it is sheltered by the promontory of Ponta-Verde, and on the S a reef of rocks forms a natural breakwater against the violence of the sea during the winds which prevail from that quarter.—Also a river in the prov. of Santa Catharina, which descends from the mountains, runs SE by E, and joins the Itapiu, on the r. bank, 30 m. from its mouth, and after a course of about 36 m., 12 m. of which are navigable.

JARAI, a mountain in the Malayan peninsula, in the territory of the prince of Quedah, bordering upon Siam. It is inhabited by Negro tribes, subdivided into hordes of 30 or 40 families each, who roam about the forests picking-up wild roots or honey, and shooting small game with poisoned arrows.

JARAICEJO, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Caceres, partido and 12 m. N of Truxillo, in a plain near the Rio-del-Monte. Pop. 871. It is well-built, and possesses a convent. At the distance of 3 m. from this town is the fortress of the gorge of Miravete.

JARAIZ, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, in the prov. and 57 m. NNE of Caceres, and partido of Jarandilla, to the S of the Sierra-de-Pananegra. Pop. 1,610. It is supplied with excellent water, and possesses several flour and oil mills. This town is supposed to be of Moorish origin, and contains considerable remains of antiquity.

JARAMA, a river of Spain, which has its source in the N part of the prov. of Guadalajara, on the S side of the Sierra-Somo; runs S through the prov. of Madrid; and joins the Henares on the l. bank, 9 m. E of Madrid, and after a course of upwards of 60 m. Its principal affluent is the Lozoya.

JARANDILLA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Extremadura, in the prov. of Caceres. The partido comprises 18 pueblos. The town is 63 m. NE of Caceres, and 33 m. E of Plasencia, on the road thence to the Puerto-di-Pico, in the Sierra-di-Avila. Pop. 2,370. It has a parish-church, a ducal palace, a custom-house, and in the environs several convents, and possesses several manufactories of common cloth for local use. This town is supposed to be of Moorish origin, and in the suburbs are considerable ruins of the Moorish epoch.

JARANSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 114 m. SSW of Viatka, on the r. bank of the Jarans. Pop. 4,751. It possesses an active trade in hides, furs, wax, honey, and hops, and has a weekly market. The district comprises the SW part of the gov. It consists to a great extent of forest and pasture-land, and in some parts possesses considerable fertility. The pop. consists chiefly of Tcheremisses, with a small admixture of Tartars. The former find their chief employment in the culture of hops and in rearing bees.

JARARACA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, and district of São-Francisco.

JARAUBAHIBA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which flows into the Sipotuba, on the r. bank.

JAR-BASCHI, a town of Turan, in the state and 75 m. E of Bokhara.

JARBINSKA, a village of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, district and 105 m. SW of Olekminsk, on the l. bank of the Lena. It is inhabited by Tartars.

JARCIIEU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Beaurepaire

Pop. 715. Fairs for cattle, linen, &c., are held here 4 times a-year.

JARCSINA, a canal in Slavonia, which commences at the Save, near Jarak, in the district of Peterwardein, traverses the SE part of the comitat of Syrmia, re-enters the district of P., and rejoins the Save near Projar, and 18 m. WSW of Belgrade, after running a total extent of 66 m.

JARCZOW, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 78 m. SE of Lublin, obwod and 32 m. SW of Rzeszow, on the frontier of Galicia. Pop. 350.

JARD, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, and cant. of Talmont. Pop. 1,017.

JARDIM. See VILLA-NOVA-DE-SONZA.

JARDIN-DEL-REY, a chain of small islands and rocks, extending along the N coast of Cuba, in the Old Bahama channel. The largest of these islands are Guayanaba, Silla, Cruz, Romano, Cocoa, Encenachos, and Francis.

JARDINES, a small island group in the North Pacific, to the NE of the Ladronne islands, in N lat. 21° 31', and E long. 151° 40'. They were discovered in 1788.

JARDINES AND JARDINILLOS, or JARDIN-DE-LA-REYNA, a group of islets and rocks, in the Caribbean sea, extending between the island of Pinos and the S side of Cuba. Many of these islets are covered with luxuriant vegetation, while others exhibit complete sterility. The rocks consist of pieces of coral, cemented by carbonate of lime, and interspersed with quartz sand. The largest of the group, named Largo, is in N lat. 21° 36' 30", and W long. 81° 33' 30".

JARDRES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 3 m. ENE of St. Julien, and 11 m. E of Poitiers. Pop. 400. Cattle-fairs are held here 3 times a-year.

JARENKA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vologda and district of Jarensk, runs first SW, then SE, and, 6 m. below Jarensk, throws itself into the Vitchegda, on the r. bank, and after a course of 96 m.

JARENSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vologda. The district is extensive, and is to a great extent covered with wood or brushwood, lakes, and marshes. It has some iron-mines, and carries on a considerable trade in fur, pitch, and fish. Pop. in 1796, 27,057. The town is 375 m. ENE of Vologda, and 69 m. WNW of Oust-Sisolsk, on the Jarenga. Pop. 915. It has some manufactories of iron-ware, and carries on an active trade in fur.

JARESANG, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Nepaul, 15 m. SE of Khatang, and 120 m. ESE of Khatmandu, on the l. bank of the Arun, at the confluence of the Lejuga.

JARETTA. See GIARETTA.

JARGEAU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, arrond. of Orleans. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,418; in 1841, 8,917. The town is 11 m. ESE of Orleans, on the l. bank of the Loire, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 2,450. This town was formerly fortified. In 1420 it was taken by the English, but was regained the following year by the duke of Alençon.

JARHISSAR, or YARISSAR, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Khodaveniar, on the r. bank of the Gatiyo, 45 m. ESE of Brusa.

JARI, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, flowing into the Amazon, on the l. bank, below the confluence of the Paru.

JAR-IAKCHI, or JAR-YAKCHI, a river which has its source in the mountains in the SW part of the prov. of Omsk, flows WSW into Turkestan, re-

ceives the Sara-su, bends SSW, and, after a course of 530 m., falls into Lake Telekoul. Its banks are frequented by Kirghis of the great horde.

JARICHENSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, on the r. bank of the Bouzoulouk, 255 m. NE of Novo-Tcherkask.

JARICHEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 11 m. N of Mohilev, on the l. bank of the Lada.

JARJARYA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 70 m. SE of Bagdad, on the r. bank of the Tigris.

JARLSBERG, a town of Norway, in the bail. of Jarlsberg-Laurwig, 2 m. W of Tönsberg. There are large iron-works here.

JARLSBERG-LAURWIG, a bailiwick of Norway, in the S part of the division of Aggershus, bounded on the N by the bail. of Buskerud; on the E by the gulf of Christiania; on the SW by the co. of Larvigg; and on the W by the bail. of Bradsberg. Area 19'52 Swedish sq. m. = 850 English, of which about one-half are arable. Pop. in 1833, 42,376; in 1845, 54,870. It is divided into the 2 fogderi of Jarlsberg and Laurwig; and contains the 4 towns of Laurvig, Sandefjord, Holmestrand, and Tönsberg.

JARMELLO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 12 m. S of Guarda, and 84 m. E of Coimbra. Pop. 2,750. It has 3 churches.

JARMEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 60 m. NW of Stettin, circle and 12 m. E of Demmin, on the Peene. Pop. 800. It has a church.

JARMERITZ, or JAROMIRZICE, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 18 m. NNW of Znaim, and 35 m. WSW of Brünn, on the l. bank of the Bokina. Pop. 1,630. It has a castle with a library and fine park.

JARMOLINTSI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 19 m. S of Pros-kourov.

JARNAC, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente and arrond. of Cognac. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,611; in 1841, 11,820. The town is 8 m. E of Cognac, on the r. bank of the Rhine, in the midst of extensive prairies. Pop. in 1841, 2,510. It is noted for its brandy, and is the entrepot for the vinous productions of the locality. Fairs for brandy, cattle, mules, and leather, are held monthly. This town is noted for the victory gained in the environs by the duke of Anjou over the prince of Condé in 1569.

JARNAC-CHAMPAGNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. N of Archiac. Pop. 1,108.

JARNAGES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Creuse and arrond. of Boussac. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,692; in 1841, 7,867. The town is 15 m. SSW of Boussac, on a hill. Pop. 843. Fairs for cattle, horses, and hard-ware, are held here 5 times a-year.

JARNAIN, an island of the Persian gulf, in N lat. 25° 8', near the coast of Arabia. It is remarkable for three lofty hills—two towards the N of the island, and one towards the S—all desolate of vegetation, and apparently of volcanic formation.

JARNOSSÉ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 5 m. SE of Charlieu. Pop. 1,197.

JARNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 1½ m. ESE of Confians, near the r. bank of the Iron. Pop. 500. It has a paper-mill.

JAROCZEWO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, circle and 16 m. SE of Schrimm. Pop. 613

of whom 150 are Jews. It has a Catholic church, and possesses a manufactory of potash.

JAROCZYN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, circle and 15 m. WNW of Pleszew. Pop. 1,500, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It has manufactories of cloth and linen.

JAROM, a district and town of Persia, in Farsistan, in a fertile and well-watered valley, 100 m. SSE of Shiraz. Pop. of town 400. It is enclosed by old dilapidated walls, and covers a considerable area, the houses, which are built of earth, being all surrounded with enclosed gardens. It has 4 caravansaries and a small bazaar, and carries on a considerable trade in tobacco and iron, both articles of local produce. The manufacture of calico, plain and printed, and the preparation of sheep's skin for the making of hats, form also important branches of industrial occupation.

JAROMIERZ, or JAROMIR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggrätz, 31 m. N of Chrudim, and 84 m. ENE of Prague, at the confluence of the Aupa with the Elbe. Pop. 3,490. It has a large nursery-garden.

JAROMIRZKA, or JAROMERITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 21 m. NNW of Znaim, on a river of the same name. Pop. in 1834, 2,018. It has a fine castle belonging to the princes of Kaunitz. The river J. has its source near the village of Roketnitz; runs first SE, then ESE, to Weimislitz; thence it takes the name of Robitna, bends NE, and joins the Egawa a little below Erbenschitz.

JAROSLAV. See YAROSLAV.

JAROSLAW, a considerable town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the l. bank of the San; 18 m. N of Przemysl. Pop. 3,372. The principal trade is in linen and flax, and wax and liquors. A large annual fair is held here on the 15th August.

JAROTSCHEIN, a small town of Prussian Poland, 32 m. NW of Kalisch. Pop. 1,617.

JAROVINA, a village of European Turkey, in Albania, district of Liapi, 7 m. E of Delvinaki. Near it is an extremely deep lake, which appears to have been the crater of a volcano.

JARQUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Calatayud, on the r. bank of the Aranda. Pop. 858.—Also a town in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Teruel, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Guadalupe. Pop. 498.

JARRA, a considerable town of Senegambia, in Ludamar, 36 m. W of Benowm. The greater part of the inhabitants are Negroes, but they are subject to the Moors. They conduct a considerable trade, especially in salt, which they procure at Tishyt, in the Sahara.

JARRIE (LA), a canton and town of France, dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 6 m. SE of La Rochelle, and 14 m. N of Rochefort. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 11,794; of town, 1,067.

JARROW, a parish of Durham, 2½ m. SW of S. Shields, on the river Tyne, comprising the chappelries of Heworth and S. Shields, and the townships of Harton, Westoe, and Monkton-with-Jarrow. The village, which is chiefly inhabited by pitmen and their families, is pleasantly situated on the S side of the Tyne. The parish abounds in coal, and contains numerous manufactories connected with the trade of Newcastle. Area of parish, 9,782 acres. Pop. in 1801, 15,624; in 1831, 27,995; in 1851, 42,448.

JARS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. of Vailly. Pop. 1,490.

JARSY, a small town of Savoy, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Chambery. Pop. 1,000.

JARUCO, a town of Cuba, in the Depart. Occidental. 18 m. E of Havana. Pop. in 1841, 838.

JARVILLE, a commune and town of France, in

the dep. of Meurthe, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Nancy, on the l. bank of the Meurthe. Pop. 338. On the 5th of January 1477, René II, duke of Lorraine, here defeated Charles the Bold, who fell in the battle.

JARZE, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 6 m. W of Beauge. Pop. 1,800.

JASENITZ, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, where the Oder issues from the Frische-haf, 10 m. N of Stettin.

JASIANOWKA, a small town in Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Grodno, 17 m. N by W of Bialystock.

JASK, or JASHK, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Mekran, at the bottom of a bay, formed by the cape of the same name, towards the W. It is governed by a chief, who is tributary to the imam of Muscat.

JASK, or JASQUES (CAPE), a headland on the coast of the Persian gulf, marking its entrance on the E side, in N lat. 25° 38', E long. 57° 48' [Raper], 8 or 9 leagues W by N of Cape Muksa. It is a low sandy point.

JASLO, a town of Austrian Galicia, at the confluence of the Jasielka and the Wisloka, in N lat. 49° 44', E long. 21° 25', 30 m. SE of Tarnow. Pop. 1,950. It is the capital of an extensive district or circle, having an area of 60·6 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1837 of 244,518.

JASLOWITZ, a small town of Austrian Galicia, circle of Zaleszyki, on the river Strypa.

JASMUND, a peninsula on the NE coast of the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, having at its northern extremity a mass of chalky rock forming a remarkable promontory. Its highest point, called the Königstuhl or 'king's chair,' is about 550 ft. above the sea. A part of the peninsula is covered with a thick forest, in the middle of which is a lake. It is connected with the main on the S by a long narrow granitic ridge.

JASPER, a county in the state of Texas, U.S., lying between the Sabine river on the E, and the Neches on the W. It is a wooded region, destitute of prairies, with one or two hilly ridges in its NW extremity.—Also a co. near the centre of the state of Georgia. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,111; in 1850, 11,486. Its cap. is Monticello.—Also a co. in the SE of the state of Mississippi. Pop. in 1840, 3,958; in 1850, 6,174. Its cap. is Paulding.—Also a co. in the NW of Iowa. Area 980 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,267; in 1850, 1,288. Its cap. is Reusselaer.—Also a co. in the E part of Illinois, intersected by Embarran river. Area 475 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,472; in 1850, 3,198. Its cap. is Newton.—Also a co. in the SW part of Missouri. Area 988 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 4,223.—Also a township in Steuben co., in the state of New York, 18 m. SW of Bath. Pop. 1,187.—Also a village in Pike co., in Ohio, 3 m. W of Piketon.—Also a village in Marion co., Tennessee, 114 m. SE of Nashville.—Also the cap. of Hamilton co., in Florida, 90 m. E of Tallahassee.—Also the cap. of Dubois co. in Iowa, 124 m. SSW of Indianapolis.—Also the cap. of Jasper co. in Missouri, 163 m. SW of Jefferson.—Also a township in Ralls co., and another in Newton co., both in Missouri.

JASSO, or JASSAU, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Aba-Ujvar, situated in a valley, 25 m. S of Eperies.

JASSY, or YASSY, a considerable town of European Turkey, the capital of Moldavia, the residence of the hospodar or prince, and see of the Greek archb. or metropolitan of the prov., in N lat. 47° 8' 30", E long. 27° 30' 15", 370 m. N of Constantinople, and 3 hours' drive over a hilly country from the banks of the Pruth. It is supposed to have been the *Jassorum Municipium*, a garrison-town in the time of the

Romans; and was formerly a place of great size, containing nearly 80,000 inhabitants; but their number was progressively reduced by the effects of war, fire, and pestilence, to little more than 15,000. In 1753 almost the whole town was burnt down; and in 1772 it was laid waste by the plague. It has however revived considerably of late years, and has now a pop. supposed to exceed 50,000. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church; but there are also some Catholics, and above a third of the pop. are Jews. There are 200 synagogues in the town, and about 30 of these are large. The showy dress of the more affluent females forms a curious contrast to the general wretchedness; for J., like the rest of Moldavia, swarms with beggars. The town, with its white houses and glittering spires, situated partly on an eminence, partly in a pleasant valley, with wide-spreading suburbs, has a promising external appearance, which its interior fails to realize. The principal streets are paved or boarded, as is usual in Russia, with logs; and the houses, which amount to nearly 5,000, are built without the smallest attention to regularity; there are not above 200 houses of stone, and not more than 50 have a second floor. The town is unhealthy, owing to the total neglect of cleanliness, to the miasmas exhaled from the neighbouring lake of Baklui, and to the sewers, which, running under the boarded streets, often overflow in time of heavy rains, so as to render the streets impassable. Since the war with Russia in 1788, the fortifications of J. have been demolished, with the exception of a small fortress on an eminence opposite to the residence of the hospodar. Here are schools for teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, the classics, and theology. The environs produce good wine; a great deal of canvas is made in the town, and sent to Constantinople; other articles of trade are flax, corn, hides, wool, wax, honey, and tallow. The soil of the surrounding country is rich, but only a few spots here and there are under cultivation. To the W and NW is a marshy flat.—J. has been frequently taken by the Russians; but, as yet, has always been restored at the conclusion of peace. In 1792, a treaty of peace was negotiated here between Russia and the Porte.

JASTROW, a small town of W. Prussia, near the borders of Pomerania, in the reg. of Marienwerder, 67 m. W of Culm. Pop. 3,750. It is a thriving place, with manufactures of cloth and fire-arms.

JASTRZAR, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie of Sandomir, 15 m. SW of Radom.

JASUN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas, on the Black sea, 75 m. NE of Samsun.

JASZ-APATHI, a town of Hungary, 11 m. E of Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 8,800.

JASZ-BERENY, a considerable town of Hungary, on the Zagyva, 38 m. E of Pest, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 30'$. It is the residence of the military commandant of the united provs. of Jazygia and Cumania. The environs are fertile; and their trade, particularly in corn, centres here. An extensive traffic is also conducted in horses and horned cattle. The town contains a Franciscan monastery; but is remarkable chiefly as having been the residence of the famous Attila.

JASZENOVACZ, a town of Austrian Croatia, 9 m. NNE of Dubitz, at the confluence of the Una and Save. Pop. 2,600.

JASZ-FEN SZAM, a town of Hungary, on the Zagyva, 18 m. NW of Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 3,500.

JASZKA, or JASZTRAVICZ, a town of Austrian Croatia, in the co. and 27 m. SW of Agram.

JATAHY. See JUTAHI.

JATRINOLI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 2da, 3 m. W of Casalnuovo. Pop. 1,000.

JATSHENKA. See YATSHENKA.

JATUARANA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which discharges itself into the Madeira, on the r. bank, between the village of Borba and the Canoma arm of that river.

JAU, a commune and small port of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Saint-Vivien, on the l. bank of the Gironde. Pop. 1,608.

JAUCHE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, cant. of Jodoigne, 7 m. SE of Hougaerde. Pop. 850.

JAUDONIERE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Vendée, cant. and 6 m. NE of Sainte-Hermine, near the l. bank of the Loing. Pop. 612.

JAUER, a principality of Prussia, in Lower Silesia, bounded on the S and W by Bohemia and Lusatia. The surface is in general mountainous; but it has fruitful plains, and the hills are covered with wood. Corn is imported; on the other hand, manufactures are extensive, and the district exports linen, gauze, iron, glass, and porcelain. The chief towns are J., Hirschberg, Lowenberg, and Bunzlau, which are severally the capitals of the small districts into which it has been administratively divided. It now forms part of the government of Liegnitz.

JAUER, or JAUBACH, a fortified town, the cap. of the foregoing principality and of a circle, stands on the r. bank of the Neisse, 10 m. SE of Liegnitz. It contains 5 Catholic churches and monasteries, and a Lutheran church; and has a pop. of 6,500, who manufacture woollen and cotton, and trade in corn, flax, and yarn. In 1776 the greater part of this place was burnt down; but it was rebuilt with considerable improvements.

JAUERNICK, a small town of Austrian Silesia, in the circle and 50 m. NW of Troppau, with 1,950 inhabitants.

JAUJA, or XAUXA, a river of Peru, in the dep. of Junin, which unites with the Rio-do-Sal, near Huanta, to form the Mantaro, which joins the Apurimac.

JAUJA. See ATANJAUJA.

JAUJAC, or JAULNAC, a small town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, 15 m. SW of Privas, on the r. bank of the Alignon. Pop. 2,270. There are silk mills here.

JAUJEMU, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, on the W bank of the Ganges, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$.

JAUZDAH, a town of Bengal, dist. and 34 m. SE of Ramghur, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 22'$.

JAULNAH, a town of Hindostan, in the Deccan, 34 m. ESE of Aurungabad.

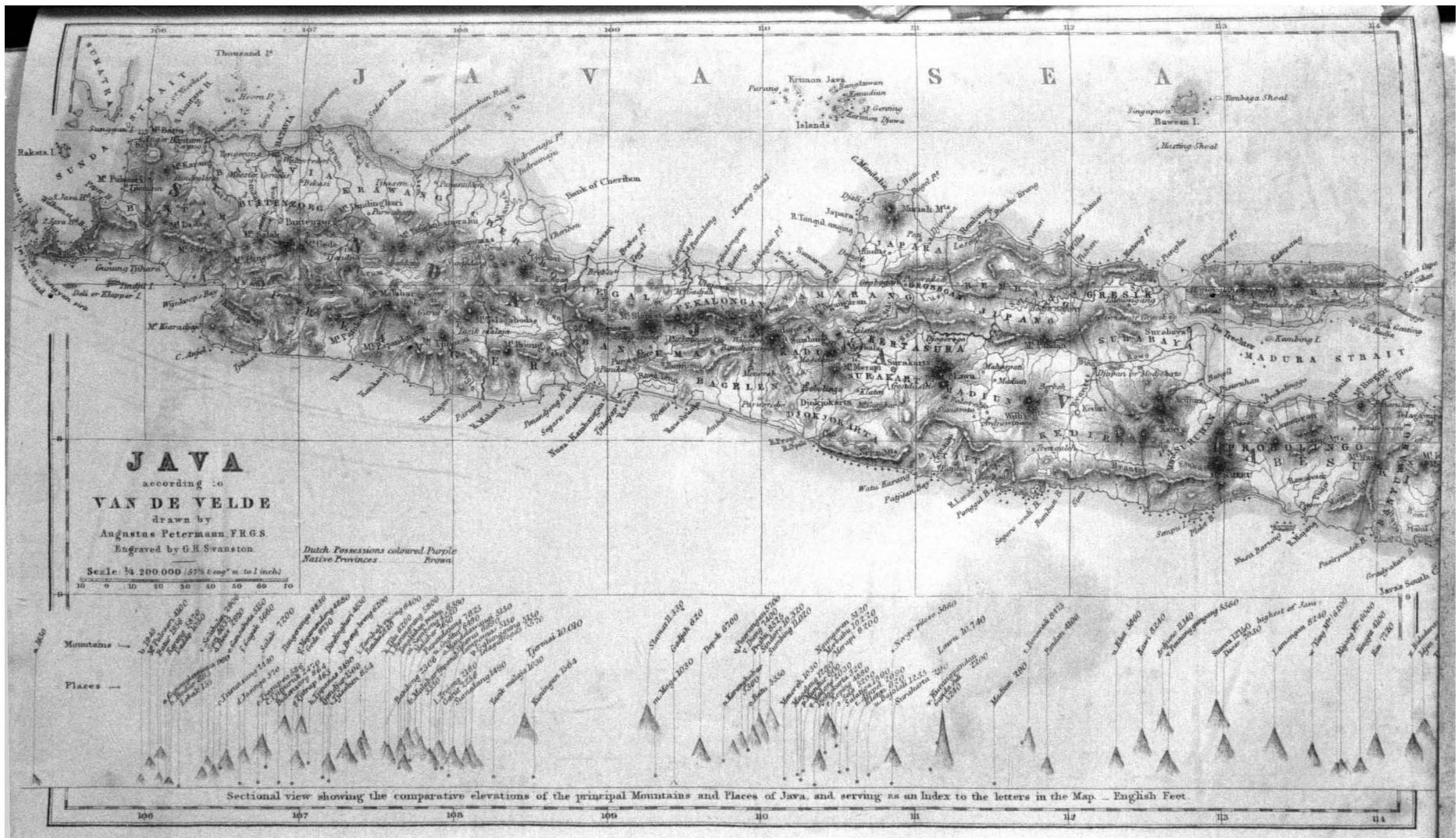
JAULNNAIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Vienne, on the small river Clain, 6 m. N of Poitiers. Pop. 1,580.

JAUMOAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 13'$.

JAUN, a village and bail. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Friburg, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Boll, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Saane.

JAURRIETTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Pampluna. Pop. 600.

JAURU, or JAURA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which has its rise in a mountain ridge of the same name, belonging to the Cordilheras-Parexes, in W long. $58^{\circ} 30'$, S lat. $14^{\circ} 42'$; runs in a S course to lat. $15^{\circ} 45'$; after which it turns to the SE for 34 leagues, and by a further course of 60 leagues falls into the Paraguay on the W side, in lat. $16^{\circ} 24'$, 25 m. S of Villa-Maria. On its banks are salt-pits from which the prov. of Mato-Grosso derives large supplies of salt. The confluence of the J. with the Paraguay is a point of importance. It guards and covers the great road between Villa-Bella, Cuiaba, and their intermediate establishments;



commands the navigation of both rivers, and defends the entrance into the interior of the latter province. The Paraguay from this place has a free navigation upwards almost to its sources, which are scarcely 70 leagues distant, with no other impediment than a large fall. In S lat. $16^{\circ} 23'$, W long. $60^{\circ} 20'$, a mark placed at the mouth of the J., consisting of a pyramid of beautiful marble, brought to this distant point from Lisbon, bears inscriptions commemorative of the treaty between the courts of Spain and Portugal, by which their respective territories were defined in 1754.—Also a river in the same prov., a tributary of the Coxim, which it joins on the r. bank after a course from E to W of 100 m.

JAURO (Do), a small river, which rises on the W ridge of the mountains of Paraguay, and falls into the river Cochim, by which its waters are carried into the Taquari, and thence into the main stream of the Paraguay.

JAUSTIONI, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi from the SW, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 55'$. It is about 30 yds. wide at its mouth.

JAX, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 3 m. SW of Compiegne, on the r. bank of the Oise. Pop. 1,200.

JAUZIER, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 4 m. NE of Barcelonette, on the r. bank of the Ubaye. Pop. 1,880.

JAVA, a large and fertile island of the Eastern archipelago, belonging principally to Holland, and forming the centre of the power of a commercial company which once ruled all the Eastern sea, lying between $5^{\circ} 52'$ and $8^{\circ} 46'$ N lat., and $105^{\circ} 11'$ and $114^{\circ} 33'$ E long. It is of a rectangular form, 642 m. long, and from 50 to 128 m. in breadth. Its superficial area, inferior to that of Borneo or Sumatra, is estimated by Stein at 52,335 sq. m., but this is probably above the truth: with the neighbouring island of Madura, British geographers assign to it an area of only 45,700 sq. m. In the *Moniteur des Indes-Orientales et Occidentales*, edited by Baron Carnbée, the surface of J. is estimated at 2,313 sq. geog. leagues, or 1,269 sq. myriametres; that of Madura at 97.3 sq. leagues, or 53.4 sq. myriam.; and that of other adjacent islands near J. at 34.3 sq. leagues; making a total of 2444.6 sq. leagues, or 1341.3 sq. myriam. On the N it has the sea of Java separating it from Borneo; on the E, the straits of Bali, which separate it from the island of that name; on the S, the Indian ocean; and on the W, the straits of Sunda, which separate it from Sumatra.

Coasts.] The most remarkable circumstance in the form of J., is its irregularity, narrowness, and great length, which necessarily give it an extraordinary extent of coast. The N coast presents a considerable number of bays. Setting out from Cape Sandaro, the NE extremity of the island, and going W, we encounter a vast bay protected on the N by the island of Madura. The next object is Cape Mandalia, at the extremity of a remarkable peninsula, which is succeeded by Cape Indramayo, Batavia and Bantam bays, and Cape St. Nicholas. At the extreme NW point, the coast turns suddenly SW, forming Pepper bay, and Delkom bay. The S coast commences with Cape Java, and presents one of the deepest bays in the whole island, the bay of Winkoopers, to the SE of which we encounter Cape Vinezen. Eastern Cape forms the SE extremity of the island, and between this point and Cape Sandava the only remarkable inlet is the bay of Balemoang. The principal harbour, next to Surabaya, is that of Batavia, which is a kind of roadstead sheltered by several islands. Indeed, the whole of the N coast, from the smoothness of the sea, and the numerous islands with which it is studded, may be considered

a harbour, at least when we regard the mildness of the seasons, and the tranquillity of the seas in these parts.

Physical features.] "The general aspect of J. on the N coast," says Sir Thomas Raffles, "is low; in many places swampy, and overgrown with mangrove trees and bushes, particularly towards the W. The S coast, on the contrary, consists almost entirely of a series of rocks and cliffs which rise perpendicularly to a considerable height. In the interior, stupendous mountains stretch longitudinally throughout the island; while others of an inferior elevation, and innumerable ranges of hills running in various directions, serve to form and confine plains and valleys of various elevation and extent. On the N side, the ascent is in general very gradual from the sea-coast to the immediate base of the mountains; particularly in the W part of the island, where it has the greatest breadth, and where the mountains are situated far inland. Although the N coast is in many parts flat and uninteresting, the interior and southern provinces, from the mountainous character of the country, may be reckoned amongst the most romantic and highly diversified in the world,—uniting all the rich and magnificent scenery which waving forests, never-failing streams, and constant verdure, can present, heightened by a pure atmosphere, and the glowing tints of a tropical sun. Quitting the low coast of the N, in many parts unhealthy, the traveller can hardly advance five miles inland, without feeling a sensible improvement in the atmosphere and climate. As he proceeds, at every step he breathes a purer air, and surveys a brighter scene. At length he reaches the high lands. Here the boldest forms of Nature are tempered by the rural arts of man, stupendous mountains clothed with abundant harvests, impetuous cataracts tamed to the peasant's will; here is perpetual verdure; here are tints of the brightest hue. In the hottest season the air retains its freshness; in the driest, the innumerable rills and rivulets preserve much of their water. These the mountain-farmer diverts in endless conduits and canals, to irrigate the land, which he has laid in terraces for its reception; it then descends to the plains, and spreads fertility wherever it flows; till at last, by numerous outlets, it discharges itself into the sea."

J. is almost wholly volcanic; and a series of mountains betraying this origin, and varying in their elevation from 800 to 12,000 ft. above the level of the sea, extends from E to W through the whole length of the island. The several large mountains in this series, though different from each other in external figure, agree in the general attribute of volcanic features, having a broad base, gradually verging towards the summit in the form of a cone; but they also exhibit indications less equivocal of their origin, such as craters completely extinct, others with small apertures which continually discharge sulphureous vapours, and some which have emitted flame within a recent period. The following is a list of the principal elevations, as measured by M. Reinwardt:—

Tjikaracha in the district of Manahaja,	4,017 ft.
Source of the Tjitarum,	4,645
The N peak of Tiloe in the district of Banjarau,	5,425
Gunong-Guntner in the district of Timangamen,	6,085
Salak,	7,172
Gede,	9,075
Semiru, as measured by M. Carnbée,	12,292

They all rise from a plain, but little elevated above the level of the sea, and each must be considered as a separate mountain raised by a cause independent of that which produced the others. Besides the larger series, there are extensive ranges of inferior elevation, sometimes connected with the larger series

and sometimes independent of them. Various volcanic rocks are intermixed among the primary formations of this island. On either side of the great intersecting mountain-chain limestone and argillaceous ironstone occur. The N coast rests entirely upon coral; and great calcareous formations run along the S coast, in some instances rising to 500 ft. above sea-level, and full of shells and corals.—The geological constitution of the island is unfavourable to the existence of metals. No diamonds are found, or any other precious stones; but schist, quartz, felspar, potstone, and trap are abundant; porphyry is also said to be found.

Rivers.] Numerous streams pour down from the central mountain ridge of J., into the plains on both sides. None of these are navigable for any considerable way into the interior; but there are probably 50 streams that in the wet season bear down rafts charged with timber and other rough produce, and 5 or 6 which are at all times navigable to the distance of 5 or 6 m. from the coast. The largest river is the Solo, which discharges itself by two mouths near Gressik on the N coast. The second in magnitude is the river of Surabaya. Along the N coast, almost every district has its principal river. A few insignificant streams discharge their waters on the S coast, which is little known or frequented.—Among the mountains of the interior, are scattered several small but beautiful lakes, most of them supposed to be the craters of extinct volcanoes, and there are some extensive swamps.

Climate.] The seasons are here distinguished not by hot and cold, but by wet and dry. The W winds—which bring rain generally—set in during the month of October, become more steady in November and December, and gradually subside, till in March or April they are succeeded by the E winds and fair weather, which continue for the remaining half of the year. The heaviest rains are in December and January; the driest weather occurs in July and August, when the nights are coldest and the days hottest. Thunder and lightning are frequent. Occasional showers, even in the driest season, refresh the air; and the landscape is at all times of the year covered with the brightest verdure. The therm has been observed on the N coast, and particularly in the large and low capitals of Batavia, Samarang, and Surabaya, to indicate above 90°; but by a series of observations published under the authority of the Dutch government, it has been found usually to range between 70° and 74° in the evenings and mornings, and to stand about 83° at noon. In the interior, among the hills, it seldom rises higher than from 67° to 70°, and on the summit of Lindora it has been observed so low as 27°. On the whole, the climate of this island—with the exception of Batavia and some other low swampy places on the N coast—is considered on a level, in point of salubrity, with the healthiest parts of British India, or of any tropical country in the world—Governor Raffles gives a table discovered among the Dutch records, by which it would appear, that the amount of deaths in Batavia, from the year 1780 to 1752, exceeded 11,000,000 of souls, or nearly 50,000 a-year! In 1722, upwards of 4,000 souls were destroyed by an eruption of the Papandsjang.

Productions.] The soil of J. is for the most part rich, and remarkable for its extraordinary depth and fertility. By the side of tropical plants are found most European vegetables, and various fruits of more temperate zones; these are sure to succeed wherever proper attention is paid to the relative qualities of soil and climate. At Wonosari, alt. 6,217 ft. above sea-level, excellent potatoes, cabbages, carrots, lettuces, pease, peaches, and strawberries are grown. The mountains and valleys, hills and dales, coast-exposures and inland shades, offer an inexhaustible variety of vegetable productions. Magnificent untouched forests clothe the mountain-sides; the elegant tree-ferns seek the seclusion of the deepest ravines; an infinite variety of climbing weeds bind the taller vegetation into almost solid piles and mound of rich vegetation. Rice is here—as almost everywhere in the East—the staff of life; maize, or Indian corn, is an important article in the agriculture of the island, as is *katchang*. The sugar-cane, coffee-shrub, pepper, indigo, tobacco, several tuberous roots,

nutmegs, aloes, cloves, cinnamon, most of the European plants, and a great number which afford oils, all contribute abundantly to the necessities and luxuries of the inhabitants of J., and furnish valuable articles of commercial export. Neither the nutmeg, the clove, nor the cinnamon, is indigenous in J.; but they have been cultivated, and are found to thrive well. The choicest fruits of tropical climes abound; likewise ornamental and medicinal plants, and those whose fibres are convertible into rope, thread, and cloth. Amongst the former are the *datura*, the cubeb-pepper, and the *upas*, the extreme poisonous qualities of which have given rise to some ridiculous exaggerations. A tree, however, named *anchar*, and a shrub called *chetik*, are possessed of a malignity almost as quickly destructive to life as the gum from the *upas* has been described to be. Coffee, sugar, indigo, tea, cinnamon, cochineal, pepper, and tobacco, are extensively cultivated by the Dutch in J.

Tenminck, in his *Coup-d'Œil Général* [Leyden, 1846-7], says, quoting Count de Hegendorp, "The soil of Java does not present any products which are exclusively proper to it; but such is its happy fecundity, such is the goodness of its climate, that all the productions which Providence has granted to other countries situated between the tropics can be transplanted there, and cultivated with success. If the imperfect knowledge and limited means of the Javanese have only until now permitted them to cultivate rice, coffee, tobacco, *siré*, *katchang*, maize, and a little cotton, we may reasonably hope that a gentle and enlightened persuasion will easily lead them also to cultivate pepper, gambier, cardamums, and the many kinds of tobacco and cotton, on procuring for this purpose seeds from Virginia and Brazil; whilst the culture and manufacture of indigo, sugar,—the extensive culture of cotton, coffee, tobacco,—the manufacture of potass of rum, &c.,—may furnish to European industry powerful means of augmenting products suited to exterior commerce, and immense sources of riches and prosperity. In 1830 we could calculate that only two-ninths of J. were cultivated, and that the other seven-ninths still presented a vast field for improvements. In the domains ceded to private persons by sale," continues Tenminck, "particularly in those of a large extent, it was calculated in 1830, that the uncultivated lands were in proportion to those already put under cultivation as 7 to 1, and in the domains where remarkable improvements had been introduced this proportion did not exceed 7 to 2. We perceive, by the view given of the state of the finances before 1830, that the different systems under which our Indian possessions have been mercantilely managed could not furnish in the long run an assured benefit to the government. The system adopted since that time has given birth to the hope that this expectation may be realized, and that the state may count upon sure revenues which the agricultural industry will annually furnish to the chief treasury; without doubt a very remarkable result, perhaps unique in the history of distant possessions which have not been colonized. The system of monopoly of the company,—that of the *corvées* under Marshal Daendels,—the registration laws of the 'ryot war system' of the English,—those, mitigated and more liberal, introduced after the English occupation,—the strict economy put in practice by the commissioner, General Du Bus, have not realized the expectation of the European government. General van den Bosch, who was clothed with the authority in 1830, deemed it necessary to administer the interests of government in a different manner from that followed by his predecessors. The old sovereigns of J. were masters of the whole soil, at least to the extent of the recognised right by which they had the power of levying on the cultivated land a tax consisting of a part of the crop, or they could exact personal service. Nevertheless the proprietor had the power of freeing himself from this tax by restoring the land to the commune, the latter appropriating to itself the profit under the burden of the charges. The tax as well as the forced labour were regulated by *adat*, and consisted, as regarded the prince, in the fifth part of the crop, or in labour calculated at the rate of 66 days' work per annum. During the English occupation they acted contrary to the *adat*, by exacting the half, two-fifths, or one-third of the crop, instead of one-fifth.

"Indolence is the supreme happiness of the Javanese, while he partakes with all men in the desire to augment his enjoyments at the expense of the labour which he believes obligatory upon him. According to this basis, it is established as a principle that a *desa*, [i.e. a commune or village] is freed from the land-tax by relinquishing the fifth part of the rice-fields for the cultivation of a product in demand for the European markets; that the *desa* should enjoy one part of the benefit whenever it is proved by estimate that the produce of the cultivation brings more than the amount of the land-tax due by the village; that in case of failure of the crop the loss should be borne by the government, provided the carelessness or laziness of the cultivators were not the cause of this loss of the crop. In order not to overburden a part of the native population with a too heavy *corvée*, care was taken to distribute the labour—for example in the cultivation of the sugar-cane—so that one part of the inhabitants of the *desa* were charged with bringing

the cane to maturity, another had the reaping, and a third were charged with the transport; finally, whenever necessary, a fourth fulfilled the labour of manufacture, and only in the localities where the workmen were not in sufficiently great numbers, the last were paid a fixed quantity of rice and salt, over and above the remission of the tax. As a Javanese prefers to work under the immediate surveillance of his countrymen, this favour was granted to him. All the care which the culture, the harvest, and the manufacture demanded were intrusted to the vigilance of the European heads. In the districts where the cultivation of the sugar-cane had existed for a length of time, permission was given to the Javanese to manage their own ground, under the obligation of paying the tax with which the rice-fields were charged. In the localities where the rice-fields are not much extended, the right of draining the soil in the higher districts was accorded to the pop. After having set apart the fifth part of the rice-fields of the *desa*, or after having chosen elevated soil fit for the culture, the work is distributed among the pop. in the following manner: In order to execute the necessary work on an extent of soil of one *bouw*, the *desa* is obliged to furnish 4 men, 2 of whom are obliged to work alternately for a week or a month, according to the arrangement made. The working men have, as superintendents, Chinese called *mandur* [literally 'master-servant'], who are under the surveillance of the chief of the village. A part of the pop. employed in these labours is intrusted with them until the produce is perfectly ripe, when they are set free from all other work." The manufacture is ordinarily intrusted to free workmen.

"The produce of a *bahu* planted with sugar-cane," says Temminck, "may be stated at a minimum of 15 piculs. Consequently an establishment which furnishes 6,000 piculs of sugar, requires an extent of 400 *bahu*s of land, on which 400 men require to be employed daily; from which it results that 1,600 persons who possess 2,000 *bahu*s of rice-fields are exempted from the land-tax. A man cuts from 500 to about 550 canes, of which 2,000 to 2,200 are sufficient to furnish a picul of sugar, in which way 4 men are required to cut the quantity of canes necessary for a picul of sugar. Considering that the mill is only at work for 10 months in the year, the produce of one day is calculated at 20 piculs, which occupies 80 cane-cutters, so that 320 persons receive exemption from the tax by this labour. For the transport of the canes to the mill 140 loads are reckoned, each of 320 canes. A cart makes ordinarily two trips a-day, which makes the number of carts belonging to the establishment 70; each cart is accompanied by one man, which makes 280 persons exempt from the tax. There are 40 others required for cutting the wood used in the furnaces, and when the manufacturer, from want of free workmen, is obliged to employ the inhabitants of the *desa*, he requires 50 men daily. More than 200 men are thus freed from the tax."

For the field works,	1,600 men.
For cutting the canes,	320
For the transport of the canes,	280
For cutting wood, &c.,	40
	2,240

The manufacturer employing workmen furnished by the village,	200
Total,	2,440 men,

of which only 610 are employed daily. The 2,240 men enjoy the remission of the tax calculated at f. 7½, which makes f. 18,300. They may be required 300 days in the year; but it may be that the mill requires repair, or is stopped by other causes, so that we may calculate on 250 or 260 working days, which makes 65 days' work per head, calculated at the ordinary price of manual labour in J., 12 Dutch cents per day. It is proved that the new system permits the Javanese to execute less work while enjoying the same benefits; but free labour equal to that to which he is obliged to expend in his rice-fields, his profit is considerably augmented. Some fear has been entertained that, by the employment of the fifth part of the rice-fields for the more precious cultivation, that of rice would suffer, and that this produce would become less abundant. The results prove clearly that the cultivation of this grain is not diminishing, that the export is still considerable, and even increases yearly. The calculation established and the balance struck of all the expenses, it results that the picul of sugar costs to the manufacturer f. 7.50: the government pay for it f. 8.50 or f. 9 copper. We have already mentioned that advances without interest are made to these establishments, but with security for the capital, which ought to be returned in two or at most three years by means of the deliveries of sugar. The *Handomaatschappij* [i. e. Dutch 'Trading company'], receives this produce, with all the other articles of which the culture is reserved, in warehouses established for this purpose in different parts of the island, where they are placed under the surveillance of its agents, who take charge of the loading of the vessels chartered by the company. The merchandise on its arrival in Europe is sold by public auction in the two principal ports, and at two fixed times in the year.

"Rice for a great number of years has served as the principal food, not only in J., but also in the other Sunda islands. J. is the granary of plenty for all the archipelago; and the company occupies itself in this culture with solicitude, well persuaded that a scarcity of rice might be fatal to its power. Ordinances to encourage and to increase this branch of agriculture have been promulgated at different times by an authority called to watch

over the physical well-being of many millions of inhabitants. We now state that the produce of this culture has always been on the increase, whilst at the same time others more valued in commerce have been established at the expense of the rice-fields, and we shall give proof of this. Taking as the basis of comparison the land-tax (uncertain as it is for establishing a just view), we find that in 1818 the sum total of the tax upon lands brought in 2,000,000 florins to the treasury; from 1820 to 1830 it was raised to 5,000,000 fl.; in 1840 to 8,000,000 fl.; and in the table of revenues for 1845, the land-tax of the Javanese communes amounted to more than 10,000,000 fl. As an evident proof that the culture of rice, of which it would be difficult to fix the quantity produced annually, increases considerably, we may mention that the exportation in 1840 was 1,488,350 piculs of 125 lbs. The foregoing exportation does not comprehend the crops in the provinces of Batavia, of Buitenzorg, of Soerakarta, and of Djokjokarta."

Since 1825, the production of sugar in J. has been increasing annually. Previous to that date it was impossible to estimate the exact export, but it did not exceed 3,000,000 kilogrammes. The mode of culture and extraction was very defective, the sugar-mills being in the hands of the Chinese, who used the same process in the 19th cent. as had been practised in the 17th. In 1828, the commissary-general of the island granted a subsidy of 150,000 fl. for the improvement of sugar-culture and its productions. This produced a great increase in the export of 1849 as compared with 1847 and 1848. And in 1830, for the further development of the resources of J., the governor-general made large advances in money to those persons who would establish plantations on a new plan, the government also undertaking to construct the buildings necessary for the manufacture. The planters readily accepted this offer, and borrowed from 40,000 fl. to 50,000 fl., which they were allowed to repay in manufactured sugar. In 1832, the adoption of the new system was found to exercise a favourable influence, by increasing the products very considerably; and the exports in 1830 of 6,700,000 kil. were increased in 1832 to 15,567,000 kil. The quantity produced has increased annually, and the quality has improved in almost equal ratio; it is packed in baskets usually weighing 220 kil. = 483 lbs. The export of sugar from J. during the last 25 years has been as follows:

	Kil.	Kil.	
1825,	5,500,000	1837,	42,000,000
1826,	1,250,000	1838,	46,000,000
1827,	2,000,000	1839,	52,500,000
1828,	1,500,000	1840,	63,500,000
1829,	4,500,000	1841,	64,500,000
1830,	7,000,000	1842,	66,000,000
1831,	7,000,000	1843,	49,000,000
1832,	15,000,000	1844,	70,000,000
1833,	15,000,000	1845,	90,000,000
1834,	24,500,000	1846,	87,500,000
1835,	27,000,000	1847,	82,750,000
1836,	33,000,000	1848,	90,000,000

In 1849 it amounted to 104,000,000 kil. equal to about 100,000 tons.

The manufacture and exportation of Indigo is a Crown monopoly. The calculations upon which its cultivation is based are as follow: "With one set of tubs, 12,500 lbs. weight of leaves, or 10 loads each of 10 piculs = 1,330 lbs., which yield 15 to 20 lbs. of indigo, can be daily prepared, giving, in the course of the year, 4,000 lbs. of indigo, as the work cannot be carried on with equal vigour all the year round. About 100 bouws, of 500 square rods each, cultivated with indigo plants, are required for one set of tubs. In order to obtain these, 400 householders must be freed from rent, and the other operations performed by natives in the factories demand 200 householders besides; so that the rent of 600 bouws of Sawa land is sacrificed. The production of the plant, transport to the factory, and the remaining labour of the Javans, cost thus 4,500 florins, or nearly 1 florin 12 cents per lb. The salaries of the European workmen, and other requisites, amount to an outlay of 50 cents; so that one pound of indigo in this manner costs 1 florin 62 cents, or about 2s. 8d. per lb. English. A better result has, however, been obtained in Cheribon, from the experiment to obtain indigo manufactured by the natives themselves, which they deliver in payment of rent, at 1 florin 50 cents per lb., to which 60 cents for packing and allowance to officers must be added. There are already 150 of these small factories established." In this case, as in that of the cost of producing sugar, no account is taken of the rent of the land; which being added gives 1 florin 80 cents, or nearly 3s. per English pound, as the price which indigo delivered in this manner costs the Dutch government at the factory.

The increased productiveness of J. may be inferred from the following exports:

	1826.	1839.	1846.
Sugar,	19,795 piculs	842,017	1,394,086
Coffee,	340,911	757,476	916,876
Indigo,	76	1,191,636	1,751,954

The harvest of 1849 was estimated to have produced as follows:

On Government account.	Private account.	Total.	
Sugar,	981,423 piculs.	391,395	1,372,818
Coffee,	482,526	66,963	549,489
Indigo,	1,059,817	166,490	1,226,307
Tea,	963,232	40,000	1,003,232
Cochineal,	48,699	36,320	85,019

These latter returns are exclusive of those for the residences of Pasaroewan and Socracarta, which had not been received when they were made up.

Animal kingdom.] Of domestic animals the buffalo is the most important. It is used for the purposes of agriculture in place of the horse. Cattle of every description are numerous all over J.; but the cows in general are of an inferior kind, and give little milk. Sheep, goats, and pigs are also numerous; hares and rabbits are common; and deer and antelopes are also plentiful. The horses are small but active, and show a good deal of the blood and make of the Arabian; the Bima breed is esteemed the best, and great numbers of them are annually imported. Wild hogs and monkeys are found in all the jungles. The forests, especially in the E parts of the island, are inhabited by various kinds of wild beasts. The royal tiger is here as powerful and as large as in Bengal; and a species of black tiger, which is often found, is very ferocious. The rhinoceros is sometimes met with, but principally in the W parts of the island, in the high grass jungle, remote from observation. Snakes occur in great numbers, and of various kinds. The numerous marshes on the coast, where the principal towns are situated, are infested with reptiles and insects. Lizards of all kinds, from the variableameleon to the guana tribe, frequent the bushes, trees, and roofs of the houses. In the woods a venomous spider is common, the body of which is nearly 2 inches in diameter, and the forelegs or claws 4 inches in length.—Among the feathered tribes found in J., we may remark the cassowary, or emu, a very large and powerful bird. Of the parrot species, the louris are very beautiful. Birds of paradise, from Gilolo, Papua, and New Guinea, sometimes visit this island. The J. sparrow is of a peculiar kind, and very handsome. Pigeons, domestic and wild, with the most beautiful plumage, abound; pheasants, jungle and pea-fowl, are also numerous, together with quails and snipes.—The aquatic tribe is equally diversified, and the extensive fisheries along the great line of coast are highly productive. Oysters and every kind of shell-fish occur in great abundance.

Exports and imports.] The following is a statement of the value of the articles exported from the islands of J. and Madura in 1842 and 1849:

	1842.	1849.
Produce of Indian archipelago,	£4,594,086	£4,733,509
Produce of the west of India and Bengal,	5,263	3,881
Produce of China, Manilla, and Siam,	22,506	17,343
Produce of Japan,	615	32,971
Produce of Europe and America,	201,400	208,816
Specie from all countries,	41,420	29,005
	£4,865,290	£5,025,526

The distribution of these exports was as follows:

	1842.	1849.
To Holland,	41,217,520 flor.	46,461,553 flor.
Sweden,	468,737	925,864
Denmark,	112,080	306,571
Prussia,	43,350	...
Hamburg,	317,774	439,464
Bremen,	185,448	...
Great Britain,	1,338,446	1,278,976
a. Bengal and Coromandel coast,	750	9,458
b. Cape of Good Hope,	25,345	...
c. Australia,	473,519	236,742
Belgium,	170,717	192,542
France,	1,018,779	1,127,483
Portugal,	910	...
Sardinia,	4,050	...
United States,	856,959	597,907
Arabia,	44,840	...
Gulf of Persia,	38,479	127,906
China and Macao,	1,325,674	1,035,730
Cochin-China,	58,370	...

Siam,	50,898	88,338
Manilla,	5,445	8,049
Japan,	374,425	321,414
Eastern archipelago,	10,436,426	6,962,918
	58,383,493	60,306,313
= £4,865,290	= £5,025,526	

The following is a statement of the value of the articles imported into J. and Madeira in 1842 and 1849:

	1842.	1849.
Produce of Europe,	£1,403,096	£1,241,851
Produce of the west of India and Bengal,	27,323	46,715
Produce of China, Manilla, and Siam,	170,993	213,380
Produce of Japan,	62,633	40,649
Produce of Indian archipelago,	435,365	427,150
Specie from all countries,	74,024	38,479
	£2,173,434	£2,008,224

The distribution of these imports was as follows:

	1842.	1849.
To Holland,	11,296,250 flor.	8,290,108 flor.
Sweden,	381,024	111,698
Norway,	45	...
Denmark,	6,105	68,066
Hamburg,	108,823	152,379
Bremen,	...	38,658
Great Britain,	3,955,559	5,140,915
a. Bengal and Coromandel coast,	168,062	31,286
b. Mauritius,	6,789	2,034
c. Cape of Good Hope,	23,723	4,440
d. Australia,	26,667	73,036
Belgium,	31,777	7,780
France,	628,383	355,639
Madeira,	7,670	...
Sardinia,	4,406	...
United States,	129,349	394,041
Arabia,	18,495	...
Gulf of Persia,	...	150,583
China and Macao,	737,270	1,212,598
Cochin-China,	22,771	...
Siam,	100,938	283,228
Manilla,	197,754	383,986
Japan,	751,265	487,791
Eastern archipelago,	6,569,793	6,448,675
	25,192,918	23,636,941
= £2,099,409	= £1,969,745	
Specie,	74,024	38,479

The Handel-Maatschappij.] This company was started in 1819, and fully organized in 1824, under the patronage of the king of the Netherlands, Frederick William, who, to encourage capitalists to assist in its formation, purchased himself shares to the amount of 20,000,000 florins, and guaranteed to those interested an interest of 4½ per cent. This society, whose character is purely commercial and subordinate, possesses a capital of 97,000,000 florins. In J. it possesses simply a factory, governed by a president and 2 members. Its only functions are to direct the cultivation of the lands. Compelled to make use only of vessels built in Holland, and commanded by Dutchmen, it is not allowable for them even to own ships in their own right. But it being necessary that the benefit of its freightage should be participated in by as large a number of vessels and of individuals as possible, and that its success may be felt in every part of the monarchy, it is expected to average the arrivals and departures from Europe of the vessels employed in its service, in such manner that Amsterdam shall have 2½, Rotterdam 1½, Dordrecht 2½, and Middlebourg the remainder, being 2½ likewise. The government functionaries deliver at the factory the produce they have acquired in J.; and the company undertakes to transport it to Europe, at a certain freightage, which reached in 1839 to about 2½d. per kilogramme, or 2·2 lbs. English, of coffee; and 2½d. per 2·2 lbs. of sugar. To encourage ship-building premiums were originally given, but at the end of a short time these became totally unnecessary; but the impulse given by them was such,

that in 1839, after their withdrawal, there were constructed in the docks of Holland 123 vessels of 39,918 tons of burden, intended for the Indian trade, and the society at that time employed 150 large vessels of 116,000 tons. The charter of the *Handel-Maatschappij* expressly stipulates that the society shall make use of the products of the country for its commercial enterprises. King William, in causing this clause to be inserted, aimed at restoring the national manufactures, a task extremely difficult in a country like Holland; he met, on this subject, with determined opposition, but, owing to the engagements which he obliged the society to fulfil with the manufacturers, in the space of twenty years Holland has nearly arrived at the point aimed at by its monarch. In 1824 the Dutch manufacturers exported to J. cottons to the amount of £25,000, and the English manufacturers supplied the market to the extent of £220,000; but in 1846 Holland imported linen and cotton manufactures into J. to the value of 7,596,420 flor., while the English imports were only 4,192,366 flor.; and in 1849 the total imports from Holland into J. were 8,290,108 flor. = £690,842; while the total from England were 5,140,915 flor. = £428,409.

Population.] The Dutch government has always had much difficulty in obtaining any census of the pop. of its East Indian possessions. Governor Raffles prepared two tables of the pop.,—the first taken by the Dutch, and not to be depended on,—the second by the British government, and under far more favourable circumstances. From the latter it appears that the pop. of J. and Madura, in 1815, amounted to 4,615,270 souls: the number of males and females being nearly equal. The pop. of the native capital, Surakerta, was estimated at 105,000; and that of Yogyakarta at something short of this; that of Batavia had dwindled to 60,000, or about one-half of its former number. Pfyffer, in his *Skizzen von der Insel Java*, published in 1829, says that the pop. was then thought to exceed 5,000,000 souls. M. Bean estimates it at 8,000,000; and the Dutch consider that the yet uncultivated land in the island would abundantly support a pop. of 24,000,000. Among the foreign settlers, the Chinese are the most numerous, as well as the most important. There are nearly 200,000 Chinese on this island, and they are said to be "the life and soul" of its commerce. The Bugis and the Malays are established in the maritime towns only; of the latter about 500,000 inhabit the W part of J., and speak the Sunda language. Like the Chinese, they have their own officers, who are responsible to the government for the conduct of the people under their command. The majority of the Arabs on the island are priests; they are a mixed race, and prevail most on the E extremity of the island, where Mahommedanism was first planted. The Javanese possess no slaves; those which are found on the island are the property of Europeans and Chinese alone, and are generally procured from the islands of Bali and Celebes. They amount to about 30,000.

Javanese.] In common with the inhabitants of the whole Indian archipelago, the inhabitants of J. are pronounced by Sir S. Raffles to bear in their features marks of Tartar origin. The Javanese are in general taller than the Bugis, but inferior in stature to the Malays. Their colour is that of "virgin gold;" their limbs are slender, their wrists and ankles particularly small, the forehead high, the eye of the Tartar cast, the nose small and somewhat flattened, the mouth well formed, the cheeks prominent, the beard scanty, the hair lank and black. The countenance is mild, placid, and thoughtful; and easily expresses respect, gravity, earnestness, indifference, bashfulness, or anxiety. The women are in general less good-looking than the men, and when old appear hideously ugly; those of the higher class, who are not exposed to hard labour and the weather, have a share of personal beauty. The manners of the Javanese are easy, courteous, and respectful even to timidity; pliant and graceful, the people of condition carry with them an air even of fashion and good breeding. The cottages of the Javanese are never insulated, but

formed into villages, whose pop. extends from 50 to 200 or 300 inhabitants; each has its garden; and this spot of ground surrounding his simple habitation, the cottager considers as his peculiar patrimony, and cultivates it with peculiar care. "He labours," says Raffles, "to plant and to rear in it those vegetables that may be most useful to his family, and those shrubs and trees which may at once yield him their fruit and their shade; nor does he waste his efforts on a thankless soil. The assemblage of huts that compose the village become thus completely screened from the rays of a scorching sun, and are so buried amid the foliage of a luxuriant vegetation, that at a small distance no appearance of a human dwelling can be discovered; and the residence of a numerous society appears only a verdant grove, or a clump of evergreens." Every village forms a community within itself, each having its officers, its priests, and its temple appropriated to religious worship. The furniture of the cottage is equally simple with the cottage that contains it, and consists but of a few articles; the bed is nothing more than a mat, with pillows; the inhabitants use neither tables nor chairs, but sit cross-legged; and in common with other Mahomedians, make use of the right hand only at their meals. Rice is the chief article of their subsistence; but various pungent pickles and condiments are used almost with every species of food. Water is the principal and almost exclusive beverage; it is generally drunk warm; sometimes a little cinnamon or other spice is thrown into it; and tea is commonly taken between meals. The betel-leaf and areca-nut are indispensable articles for all classes; and the use of that deleterious drug, opium, is far too extensive for the health and happiness of the inhabitants. Agriculture is the principal employment of the Javanese; indeed they are a nation of husbandmen. The wealth of a province or village is measured by the extent and fertility of its land,—its facilities for rice-irrigation,—and the number of its buffaloes.—Though the Chinese in a great measure monopolize the manufactures and handicraft trades, the Javanese are far from being deficient in natural sagacity or docility. Like most eastern nations, they are enthusiastic admirers of poetry; and are said to possess a delicate ear for music. They have a kind of improvisational amongst them, in their *rongins* or dancing-girls. Pfyffer says of a rongin: "Her songs are impromptu, and suited to her auditory. In the twinkling of an eye she selects the preferable points of her admirer's exterior; an arch smile lights up her features; she extols his handsome figure, his noble bearing, his eyes, feet, and dress, and sums up her eulogy with a seductive, and apparently artless portraiture of his liberality and munificence. These girls also recite national ballads, of which the substance is derived from the legendary recollections of their ancient rulers. Many of these ballads are perfect fac-similes of Ovid's Metamorphoses, and constitute a portion of Javanese mythography." The Javanese are remarkable for an unsuspecting and almost infantine credulity, lending an easy credence to omens, prognostics, soothsayers, and quacks; they are the ready dupes of any religious fanatic; and give credit, without scruple or examination, to the claims of every pretender to supernatural powers. Listless and unenterprising as they generally are, no sooner is their religious enthusiasm excited than they become at once adventurous and persevering, esteeming no labour arduous, no result impossible, and no privation painful.

To the eastward of Surabaya are the Zengger mountains, on which is found the remnant of a people, amounting to about 1,200, who follow the Hindu worship. They occupy about 40 villages, in the most beautifully rich and romantic spots in Java,—a region where the therm. is frequently as low as 42°,—where the summits and slopes of the hills are covered with alpine firs,—and where plants common to an European climate flourish in luxuriance. At the opposite extremity of the island, in the interior of Bantam, is another tribe called the Bedul, the descendants of those who escaped into the woods after the fall of the western capital of Bajagaram, in the 15th cent., because they would not change their religion; and who, when at length they submitted to the sultan of Bantam, did it on condition that they should not be compelled to adopt the faith of the Koran: they retain some singular customs, but their numbers are inconsiderable.

The native government of the Javanese is a pure unmixed despotism; but there are customs of which the people are very tenacious, and which the sovereign seldom invades. His subjects have no right of liberty, of person or property. There is no hereditary rank; nothing to oppose his will. Not only honours, posts, and distinctions depend upon his pleasure, but all the landed property of his dominions remains at his disposal, and may, together with its cultivators, be parcelled out by his order among the officers of his household, the members of his family, the ministers of his pleasures, or the useful servants of the state. Every office is paid by grants of land, or by a power to receive from the peasantry a certain proportion of the produce of certain villages or districts.

Language.] The Javanese language, though now supplanted by that of the Malays on the coast, is admitted to be the most ancient, and seems to have at one time been current throughout the whole extent of the island. In the interior, not one native among ten thousand can speak the Malay language; and the two peoples are not in the least intelligible to each other in their speech. The Jawa is sufficiently copious, and overflows with words of pure Sanscrit. The Hindu names for the days of the week, though now obsolete, are universally known to the learned Javanese. The alphabet of J. is nevertheless peculiar; and has no resemblance, in the order of the characters, to the Deva-Na-

gari. The simple letters are 20 in number, besides compound characters. Each letter has an inherent vowel, as in the Bengali, which is always pronounced like *a* in the English word *ample*, and is always sounded in reading, unless when a mark indicates its suppression. The other vowels are always joined to the consonants, and have generally one determinate sound. The compound characters are commonly placed beneath the simple letters; and then the inherent vowel of the upper letter is suppressed, while that of the compound one is sounded. The plural is formed, as in the Malay, by merely repeating the word; and there is no variation on account of number or person in the verbs. The orthography is extremely simple, and the construction not unlike that of the Malay. The Javanese is divided into two dialects,—the high and the low tongue. An inferior addressing his superior uses the *bhasa krema* or polite language; while the superior replies in the ordinary dialect.

Dutch administration.] The East Indian dominions of Holland have been ruled over since 1725 by a governor-general and a council. The council is composed of 4 members, and a vice-president: the governor himself being president. It will, however, presently be seen that the council is a purely deliberative body, exercising no power of its own; and can only offer advice to the governor, who may act quite independently of it. The governor-general is understood to receive his orders from the colonial minister of Holland; and it is in Holland that the initiative of all important measures is taken. The new Indian code for J. divides the Indian pop. into two classes, viz., 1st, Europeans, and persons who are placed in the same capacity, e.g. Americans and indigenous inhabitants who have been baptized; and 2d, natives and those who are placed in the same capacity, e.g. Arabs, Moors, and Chinese. The civil and commercial codification only concerns the first class of the pop.; but the natives may be partially subjected to the Dutch East India laws by notarial act. We have, therefore, two nations in the East Indies, of which one reigns and the other is subject; and two legislative systems in the same territory. But the exclusively exceptional part of the matter is this, that the native possesses certain political rights, is subject to his own chiefs, and is tried by a sort of jury when accused of crime, whilst the European enjoys no political right whatever, the members of the Indian council alone excepted. The latter may, in an isolated case, elect a governor-general *ad interim*; at all other times their right is limited to giving advice. The executive and legislative power—the *summum imperium* in its greatest extent—belongs to the governor-general, as the representative of the king. Hence the natural consequence is, that the governor-general is utterly irresponsible for the exercise of his powers; that his acts and orders are never illegal; and that he must always be obeyed; and that he is responsible to the king alone. One single act is interdicted him, viz., the establishment of extraordinary tribunals. "Judgments by commissioners" are prohibited; in all other points the governor-general's power is only limited by that of the king, and he may do everything without the royal authorization, except the following acts: 1. The postponement of a sentence to death, if the high court requires it. 2. The institution or alteration of taxes, of the monetary system, of the post-office revenues established by royal ordinances, of the institution of the chamber-of-reckoning. 3. The alteration of the three monopolies possessed by the state, viz., that of salt and that of opium, and that of the trade to Japan; the cultivation of coffee, &c., in the regencies of Pre'anger, and of spices in the Molucca islands. 4. The regulation on the alteration of the position of the slaves. 5. The conclusion of treaties containing sessions of territory. 6. The institution or definition of the president of the supreme tribunal. But if the governor-general should act in any one of these cases, *ex autoritate propria*, obedience is still due to his authority, until the king shall have

disposed of the matter. In conclusion, the governor-general may delegate a portion of his power to private governors or residents out of J. Every person, even a Dutchman, must obtain the governor's permission to settle, or even to reside in the Dutch East Indies. The rights of foreigners are generally the same as those of the inhabitants. The inhabitant has civic rights, but he possesses them *praeorio*, that is to say, only so long as the supreme authority does not deem it necessary to deprive him of their enjoyment. He enjoys the protection of the laws so long as he behaves like a quiet and peaceable citizen; his property is sacred so long as the governor-general does not consider it necessary to sequester it; he enjoys freedom of trade and professions so long as the latter attack no monopoly or abrogate no legal cultivation. If accused of crime, he is tried before the regular tribunals so long as the governor-general does not consider it necessary to banish him from the colonies without any judicial sentence. His civic claims are tried by the ordinary judge so long as the governor-general fails to prove that they fall within his own peculiar jurisdiction; he can only be imprisoned by the law so long as the governor-general does not deem it necessary to incarcerate him by force or for precaution; and, in short, he possesses his rights as an inhabitant so long as the governor-general does not consider it necessary to expatriate him!—Next in rank to the governor-general, in the Dutch administrative system, are a commander-general of the forces, a rear-admiral who is head of the naval department, the attorney-general of the supreme court, the director of the interior, who is charged with the system of police, and the government state-secretary from whom orders emanate.—The administration of justice is confided to judges bearing the title of counsellors. These form two courts: one denominated the supreme court, and fulfilling the duties of a court-of-appeal in all cases both civil and criminal; the other courts are established at Batavia, Sanderang, and Surabaya, and exercise jurisdiction in all cases, civil or criminal, without a jury. The Europeans are judged according to Dutch law; in Javanese causes the judges are assisted by the regent of the district, and the high priest. Towards the centre of the S side of the island is a considerable but now greatly reduced tract of country, still under the nominal rule of native princes, who have viceroys over them, in the shape of Dutch residents at their courts. These two native princes are styled the *senaan* or emperor of Surakerta, and the sultan of Yogyakarta. Madura is also divided between the sultan of Bankalang and the *panambahan* of Suminap, who are likewise controlled by Dutch residents. The remainder of the island is divided into about 20 districts, each of which is called a *residency*, from being governed by an officer styled a *resident*. Each resident has under him two sets of officers, native and European; and each residency is divided into districts, over each of which is placed a native chief, called a *regent*, and an European officer, styled *assistant-resident*, who has under him several controllers. Each resident has also a secretary, who takes rank next to an *assistant-resident*. An *assistant-resident* merely acts as a police magistrate, and can only inflict petty punishments. In the towns of Samarang and Surabaya there are two *assistant-residents*, one for the police, the other for the financial department. The controllers inspect the cultivation of the land, assess it for the land-tax, look after the condition of the roads, bridges, &c., and report generally on the state of the district committed to their charge. The native government officers are, first, a *regent*, whose district is styled a *regeency*, which is generally co-extensive with that of an as-

sistant-resident. Each regent has a secretary or deputy, called a *pati*. Each regency is also divided into districts, over each of which is an officer called in some places a *widono*, in others *demang*, who has likewise a secretary or deputy called a *bukkel*. The principle of subdivision is still farther carried out, and over the successively diminishing portions are officers whose title and rank are *arris*, and his deputy a *bow-arris*; and *loosa*, and his deputy *patinghi*. These last have only a few *kampongs* or villages under them, but each *kampong* has also its little chief, called *kapella kampong*, i.e., 'head of the kampong.' *Rongo* is the title given to an officer who, with the power of a regent, governs a smaller and less important district than is usually given to a regent. These titles are those in use in the E part of the island, towards the W similar offices bear different native titles. In this way the whole pop. is, as it were, marshalled and arranged under a chain of officers like an army. The people all live in communities, every man being obliged to belong to and reside in one particular *kampong*, which is fenced in, is governed by its *kapella* or head-man, has its constable or police officer, called *kadjenaman*, and is guarded at night by one or two sentinels, armed with spears, stationed at the gate. All these native officers are appointed by the governor in council; the residents not having the power of appointing any one above the degree of the head of a *kampong*, or a native constable. The *kapella kampong* is most commonly elected by the inhabitants of the *kampong*. When a village is composed of only one *kampong*, it is called a *deesa*; but when of more than one, it is termed *cota* or 'town.' Each regency has also its *panghulu*, or head-priest, and its *head-jacksa* and *jacksa*, who have the management of the native police, and act as procurators-fiscal. There is also a native collector and sub-collector of revenue. The regent makes his reports to and receives orders from the resident of the district only. Each controller has to keep a journal, a copy of which he transmits to the assistant-resident of his district, and also to the general government at Batavia. All the government officers, both native and European, besides a regular salary, are allowed a certain per centage on the produce raised in the district. This per centage is calculated on the produce of each residency, and the whole is divided among the officers of that residency on a scale according to their rank. The Dutch wisely make as little military display as possible; and the residents, it is said, often prefer even the total absence of any military force. In the interior of J., a pop. of upwards of 500,000 are, in some instances, easily governed by two European officers.—The inhabitants are not forbidden to have slaves, but only to import them or to traffic in human flesh. The natives in J. and Madura are freemen or slaves; out of those islands there exists one more class, that of the "hypothecated,"—those who hypothecate themselves and their labours to their creditors for a certain period.

Army.] The Dutch possessions in Java are governed chiefly by soldiers drawn from the different Malayan isles and Africans. Of the entire military force in the Dutch Indian possessions, amounting to 30,000 men, only from 8,000 to 10,000 are Europeans. This force garrisons all the larger coast towns in J., and occupies in small detachments a number of inland military stations, passing through the heart of the country, from Batavia to Surabaya, at distances of 40 or 50 m. apart.

Revenue.] The annual budget of the J. government shows an average expenditure of 8,000,000 florins, in which, however, are comprised the expenses of Sumatra and the Malayan islands. The revenues

arise from customs, a poll-tax, the monopoly of the opium and arrack trades, and of every species of colonial produce raised upon the lands granted by them. These productions it resells to the agents of the *Handel-Maatschappij*, which in its turn exercises a complete monopoly over the whole of Dutch India. The total revenue now amounts to 55,000,000 guilders = £4,750,000, of which, after deducting expenses, there remains a clear surplus of 25,000,000 guilders = £2,084,000, which is yearly transmitted to the credit of the home-government.

Topography.] The two natural and grand divisions of J. are the eastern and the western, forming two nearly equal portions of land, separated by the river Losari on the N side, and the Chitandui on the S, in E long. 108° 52', about 240 m. from Java-head, in the strait of Sunda. Only that part of the island which lies E of the Losari is called Java by the natives, who designate the W division by the name of Sunda. Such was the division when the whole island comprised only two distinct kingdoms, each governed by a powerful and independent sovereign; and between the descendants of those two nations there is still a marked and striking distinction. Those provs. which are now under the immediate authority and administration of the European government, are the W and the N, a few inland districts, and the island of Madura off the NE coast; the rest of J., comprising the SE provs., is still subject to the native princes.

Those portions of the island which are under European authority are divided into sixteen residencies or separate administrations, including the seat of the colonial government.

1st, BANTAM, comprising 3,428 sq. m., and containing 23,164 inhabitants. This division comprises the NW section of the island. It is washed on three sides by the sea and the strait of Sunda, and comprises several dependent islands scattered along its shores, with bays and harbours. The town has been deserted by the European establishment, which has removed about 7 m. inland, to a more elevated and healthy station, called Sirang or Ceram.

2d, BATAVIA and its environs, including Buitenzorg, comprising 2,411 sq. m., and 408,327 inhabitants. This division comprises what formerly constituted the native prov. of Jacatra. The city of Batavia is the capital and the seat of the colonial government.

3d, The BATAVIAN and PRIANGEN REGENCIES, comprising 10,000 sq. m., and 243,628 inhabitants. This division, which is extremely mountainous, lies SE of that just mentioned, and extends from the Blue mountain ridge to Wyn-Cooper's bay on the S coast, and from thence E to the river Chiwulan.

4th, CHERIBON, comprising 1,334 sq. m., and 216,000 inhabitants. This division extends across the island from N to S, at the point where its breadth, by an abrupt indentation of both coasts, is suddenly reduced from 150 m., its narrowest part, except one across the prov. of Probolinggo, near the E end of the island. Cheribon, on the N coast, is the capital.

5th, TEGAL, comprising 1,297 sq. m., and 178,415 inhabitants. This division, which is bounded on the N by about 50 m. of sea-coast, extends S to the centre of the island, with Cheribon on its W, and Pakalongan on its E. The town of Tegal, on the N, is the capital.

6th, PAKALONGAN, comprising 650 sq. m., and 115,442 inhabitants. This division, which is also bounded on the N by the sea of Borneo, extends S between Tegal on the W and Semarang on the E. Ulajamini, on a river of the same name, is the capital.

7th, SEMARANG, comprising 1,166 sq. m., and 327,610 inhabitants. This division is bounded by

Japara and the sea on the N; Pakalongan on the W; Kedu on the S; and Grobogan on the E. Kandal, on the river Bodei, is the capital.

8th, KEDU, comprising 826 sq. m., and 197,310 inhabitants. This division is bounded by Semarang on the N; Kertasura on the E; and the native provs. on the S and W. Probolingo is the capital.

9th, GROBOGAN and JIPANG, comprising 1,219 sq. m., and 66,522 inhabitants. This division is bounded by Japara on the N; Gresik and Surabaya on the E; Kertasura on the S; and Semarang on the W. Grobogan is the capital.

10th, JAPARA, comprising 1,025 sq. m., and 103,290 inhabitants. This division comprehends a peninsula which juts out on the N side of the island, at the point of its greatest breadth; it being here 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, between the SW point of Pachitan bay and the N point of Japara. Japara is of course washed on three sides by the sea, which, with Rambang, bounds it on the E, Grobogan being on its S, and Semarang and the sea on its W. Jawana, on its NW, is the capital.

11th, REMBANG, comprising 1,400 sq. m., and 158,530 inhabitants. This division is bounded by the sea on its N, by Gresik on the E, Jipang on the S, and Japara on the W. Rembang, on a river of the same name, is the capital.

12th, GRESIK, comprising 778 sq. m., and 115,442 inhabitants. This division includes Point Panka, the NE extremity of the island, at the entrance of Madura strait. It is bounded on the N by the sea, on the E by the strait, on the S by Surabaya, and on the W by Rembang. Gresik, on the strait, is the capital.

13th, SURABAYA, comprising 1,218 sq. m., and 154,512 inhabitants. This division is bounded on the N by Gresik, on the E by the strait of Madura and the sea, on the S by Pasuruan and the native provs., and on the W by Jipang. The town of Surabaya, which has an excellent harbour, is the capital. It is near the principal mouth of a river of the same name, the second in magnitude of the whole island, which discharges itself into the strait of Banda by five outlets, which form as many separate rivers.

14th, PASURUAN, comprising 1,952 sq. m., and 108,812 inhabitants. This division is bounded on the N by Surabaya and the sea, on the E by Probolingo, on the S by mountains, and on the W by the native provs. The town of Pasuruan, near the coast, is the capital.

15th, PROBOLINGO, comprising 2,854 sq. m., and 104,359 inhabitants. This division is bounded on the N by the sea, on the E by Banyuwangi, S by the Indian ocean, and W by Pasuruan. Probolingo, on a river of the same name, is the capital.

16th, BANYUWANGI, comprising 1,270 sq. m., and 8,873 inhabitants. This is the last European division, and is the eastern extremity of the island; bounded on the N by the sea, and on the E by the strait of Bali, on the S by the Indian ocean, and on the W by Probolingo. The capital is a town of the same name, on the strait.

The native provs. comprise an area of 11,313 sq. m., and 1,657,934 inhabitants; and the island of Madura, comprising two residencies, has an area of 1,260 sq. m., and 218,659 inhabitants.

History.] The early history of J. is entirely lost in the fables of antiquity. Its annals give accounts of political relations having subsisted in more modern times between the island and various states in Sumatra and Borneo; and this is partly confirmed by the circumstance of the written language and the language of the court in these districts being Javanese, while the indigenous dialect is entirely different. History and tradition relate that the inhabitants of J. were once united under one sovereign, which is corroborated by the similarity of their language and institutions; but when the Dutch first established themselves in the

island, about the year 1619, it was divided into three great states, namely, Bantam, Jacatra, and the empire of the Soesoehoenaa, or emperor; which last was the most extensive, and comprehended more than two-thirds of the whole island. In 1751 it became subject to the Dutch East India company, who had been invited to interfere in its intestine commotions. [See BANTAM.] Jacatra, rather larger but less populous than Bantam, was conquered by the Dutch in 1619, and taken entirely under their government, who built Batavia near its ancient capital Jacatra. [See BATAVIA.] Cheribon, about half the size of Jacatra, and situated to the E of it, is divided between two princes, who are feudatories of the Company. The empire of the Soesoehoenaa before the war of 1740, comprehended all the rest of the island to the E of Cheribon; but after that period 30 of its 56 provs. were ceded to the Company, and 7 to Sultan Manko-Boen. The whole of these countries were divided by the Dutch into 123 districts, in each of which they established a resident to secure the fulfilment of their commercial privileges, and also a native chief or governor, called *tomong*, to collect the produce payable by the peasants for the use of the sovereign, the Dutch, and themselves. The Dutch, especially in later times, held the supremacy in the island by a very precarious tenure; and were obliged to adopt the policy of fomenting dissension among the more powerful native princes, who governed as their tributaries and allies, as well as of bringing large reinforcements of troops from Europe to keep them in due subordination. In 1811, a British armament sailed from India against the settlements in Java, and speedily succeeded in reducing the whole island under the dominion of the East India company. Its new masters immediately instituted numerous schemes for its improvement; and in a short time rendered the greatest benefit to the whole community, by clearing and cultivating the waste and unhealthy grounds around the capital, by abrogating the extreme severity of the Dutch code, in the punishment of crimes, while the police was rendered more effectual for their prevention; by collecting the revenue in a more equal and less oppressive manner, and by augmenting the colonial and coasting trade of the island. All the courts of justice were modelled on the plan of those of Great Britain, so as to separate the judicial from the police duties, and insure the more prompt and impartial administration of justice. The principal courts were established at Samarang, Surabaya, and Batavia, which last was supreme. Regular custom-houses were appointed at the same places; and no vessels were allowed to enter for trade at any other port in Java. In 1808, under General Daendels, the revenue was only 818,128 rupees; while in 1814, under the English governor Raffles, it amounted to 5,368,085 r.; leaving a clear surplus revenue of 2,800,000 r. per annum. In this flourishing condition the island was restored by treaty to its former masters; a measure to which the native authorities are said to have manifested the greatest reluctance. The change once more effected in the island from the ryotwar tenure of land introduced under the British government to the old system of prescribed cultivation and forced deliveries, excited an insurrection in which, according to the testimony of M. Van den Bosch, "more than 30,000 men on the side of the Dutch, and 200,000 Javanese were sacrificed."

JAVA, a township of Wyoming co., in the state of New York, U. S., 267 m. W of Albany, watered by Seneca creek, and the head-waters of Cattaraugus creek. Its surface is undulating, and its soil well-adapted to pasture. Pop. 2,331.

JAVA SEA, that part of the Eastern Indian sea which lies between the parallels of 3° and 7° S, and between 106° and 116° E long.; having the island of Java to the S, Sumatra to the W, the islands of Banca, Billiton, and Borneo to the N, and the island of Celebes to the E.

JAVALERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Cuenca, partido and 14 m. N of Huete, in a valley. Pop. 508.

JAVALQUINTA, or JABALQUINTO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Jaen, partido and 17 m. WNW of Baeza, on the slope of a mountain between the Guadalimar and Guadiel, near the r. bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1,586. It has 2 convents.

JAVANA, a district and town of Java. The dist. is bounded on the N by the sea of Java; on the E by the prov. of Rembang; on the S by that of Patti; and on the W by the prov. of Japara; and comprises an area 21 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth. The town is 54 m. NE of Samarang, on the road from that town to Surabaya, about 2 m. from the coast, and near a small river which is here crossed by a bridge of boats.

JAVAT, or DJAVAT, a small town of Russia in Asia, in Shirvan, on the l. bank of the Kur, a little above the confluence of the Aras. The river Kur is here crossed by a bridge of boats, and large blocks

of rock interrupt its navigation. Its inhabitants are chiefly Armenians.

JAVAZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Bas-Oha. Pop. 62.

JAVELLE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Sceaux, and com. of Vaugirard, 3 m. W of Paris, on the l. bank of the Seine. It has several chemical manufactories.

JAVENE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Fougeres. Pop. 1,286.

JAVERDAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Vienne, cant. and 7 m. NE of Saint-Junien. Pop. 1,044.

JAVERLHAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. NW of Nontron, on the r. bank of the Baudiat. Pop. 1,454. In the environs are mines of antimony, and 2 iron-works.

JAVERNIK, a village of Austrian Silesia, in the circle of Troppau. Pop. 2,300.

JAVIE (La), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes, arrond. of Digne. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 3,281; in 1841, 3,401. The v. is 9 m. NNE of Digne, on the r. bank of the Bléone. Pop. 428.

JAVISA, a village of New Granada, in the dep. of Ystmo, on the Santa Maria or Tuyra river, about 36 m. from its mouth. Large vessels can ascend to within a few miles of this v., which has a pop. of little more than 100, mostly Negroes and Sambos.

JAVITA, a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, near the source of the Tuamini, one of the head-streams of the Atapabó, and 90 m. above the confluence of that river with the Orinoco.

JAVOLS, or JAVOUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, cant. of Anmont, 11 m. NNE of Marvejols. Pop. 1,169. It has a manufactory of caddis, and in the environs are several thermal springs. The v. derives its name from the *Gabales*, a people of ancient Gaul. It was the capital of Genvaudan.

JAVORNIK, a clifftop of mountains in Turkey in Europe, in the E part of Bosnia. It extends a distance of about 45 m. between the Krivaja and Drin, terminating near the l. bank of the latter, a little to the N of Zvornik.

JAVRON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. SW of Couptrain, on a height near the r. bank of the Aisne. Pop. 2,271.

JAWOROW, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. ENE of Przemysl, and 29 m. W of Lemberg, on a lake abounding with fish. Pop. 3,985, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It has a Catholic and a United Greek church, and thermal baths. In its vicinity are extensive paper-mills.

JAWORZNO, a village of Poland, in the republic and 35 m. WNW of Cracow, and 8 m. NW of Krznow. In the environs are several coal-mines.

JAWUD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 65 m. WSW of Kotah, on an affluent of the Bunnas, at an alt. of 1,410 ft. above sea-level. It consisted in 1820 of about 500 houses, and is surrounded by a wall of stone.

JAWUD-NIMUCH, a district of Gwalior, in Hindostan, comprising an area of 443 sq. m., or 283,868 acres, of which 110,940 are cultivated, and 18,963 cultivable. Pop. in 1846, 84,866, nearly all Hindus. Land-revenue in 1846-7, 3,78,442 rupees.

JAXARTES. See SIR.

JAXT, a river of Germany, which has its source in Württemberg, in the circle of the same name, near Waldheim; makes a curve W to Ellwangen; thence bends first NNW, then NW, to the confines of Baden, along which it runs in a SW direction about 8

m. Pursuing its course to the SW, it passes alternately through small portions of the duchy of Baden and Württemberg, and finally terminates in the Neckar, on the r. bank, in the circle of that name, between Jaxfeld and Wimpfen, and after flowing a distance of about 105 m. The principal towns which it passes in its course are Ellwangen, Creilsheim, Kirchberg, Langenberg, Krautheim, Jaxthausen, Mockmühl, and Jaxburg. Its principal affluents are the Erlen, Kirschach, Seckach, and Scheffenz. It possesses a large volume of water, but the mountainous character of the country through which it flows renders it unnavigable.—Also a circle of the kingdom of Württemberg, extending between 48° 32' and 49° 35' N lat.; bounded on the N and E by the kingdom of Bavaria; on the S by the circle of the Danube; on the W by that of the Neckar; and on the NW by the grand-duchy of Baden. It comprises an area 51 m. in length from N to S, 54 m. at its greatest breadth; and a superficies of 2,104 sq. m.; and is divided into 14 bailiwicks. Its cap. is Ellwangen. Pop. 355,700. It is intersected in the S by the Suabian Alps, which divide it into two unequal parts, the larger of which belongs to the basin of the Rhine, and is watered by the Tauber, Jaxt, from which the circle takes its name, the Kocher, and Rems. The other section, on the SE, gives rise to several small streams which flow into the Danube. This part contains also numerous ponds. The climate is mild. The soil, though to some extent stony and sandy, is in many parts fertile, and produces grain of all kinds, hemp, flax, colza, and wine. Large tracts are covered with wood or herbage. The rearing of cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, and bees, forms one of the most important of the industrial occupations of the locality. Game and fish are also abundant. Its mineral productions consist chiefly in iron, salt, marble, gypsum, alum, agate, and porcelain clay. Linen and wood-ware are manufactured to a considerable extent, and tanneries, dye-works, and paper and oil-mills, are numerous. The principal articles of export are cattle, corn, wine, salt, iron, iron-ware, wool, and wood.

JAXTERBERG, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 6 m. NNE of Künzelsau, on the l. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. 350. It has a castle.

JAXTFELD, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 4 m. NW of Neckar-Sulm, and 35 m. N of Stuttgart, at the confluence of the Jaxt and Neckar, opposite Wimpfen. Pop. 520. In the vicinity is an extensive salt-mine.

JAXTHAUSEN, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 17 m. NE of Neckar-Sulm, and 44 m. NNE of Stuttgart, on the r. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. 1,160. It possesses 2 castles, and has a cotton-spinning mill.—Also a village in the circle of the Jaxt, SE of Ellwangen, on the Jaxt.

JAXTHEIM, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 4 m. S of Crailsheim, and about the same distance N of Ellwangen, on the l. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. 900. The environs are noted for their breed of horses.

JAXTZELL, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 6 m. N of Ellwangen, on the l. bank of the Jaxt.

JAY, a county in the E part of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area, generally fertile, of 370 sq. m., watered by Salamanie river. Pop. in 1840, 3,863; in 1850, 7,061. Its cap. is Portland.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, 29 m. WNW of Augusta, bounded on the S by Androscoggin river. It is generally fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. 1,750.—Also a township of Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, 58 m. N of Montpelier, on the Canada line, watered by branches

of Missisque river. It is in some parts mountainous, but is to a considerable extent fertile. Pop. 308.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of New York, 18 m. N of Elizabeth. It has some good land on the banks of a branch of Au Sable river, but is generally mountainous. Pop. 2,258. Pop. of village 400.—Also a village in Jay co., Indiana, on the N side of Salamanie river.

JAYAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 3 m. N of Montréal. Pop. 1,218.

JAYBALPUR. See JEBALPUR.

JAYENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 24 m. SW of Granada, partido and 9 m. ESE of Alhama, on a small river of the same name, which a little below takes that of Cacin. Pop. 978.

JAYME, or JAIME (SAN), a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of Apure and 160 m. ENE of Varinas, near the r. bank of the Portugues river, between the Guanaparo and one of the branches of the Apure.

JAYSULMIR. See JESULMIR.

JAZ, or IAZ, a town of Turan, in the district and 60 m. NNE of Hissar, on the Kafernikhian or Hissar, a little below the confluence of the Jassa.

JAZAK, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Syrmia, 12 m. SSW of Peterwardein. Pop. 1,800.

JAZENEUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 4 m. NW of Lusignan, on the Vonne. Pop. 928. Fairs for cattle and woollen fabrics are held here 4 times a year.

JAZLOWIEC, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 17 m. WSW of Czortkow, and 34 m. E of Stanislawow, on the l. bank of the Olchowiec, a little above the confluence of that river with the Stripa. Pop. 2,100.

JAZTREBACZ, a chain of mountains in Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the N part of the sanj. of Kruchovatz. It extends E from Mount Kopauneg to the l. bank of the Morava, a distance of about 48 m.

JAZVA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, which has its source in the E part of the district of Cherdin, on the W-side of the Ural mountains, runs in a W direction, and joins the Vichera, on the l. bank, 15 m. E of Cherdin, and after a course of about 120 m. Its principal affluent is the Gloukhia-Vilva, which it receives on the l.

JAZYGES, or JASZSAG, a privileged district of Hungary, comprising an area of 141 m., between the comitats of Pesth and Heves. It is flat and marshy, and is intersected by the Zagyva and Tarna, which unite and join the Theiss a little below this district. Its principal productions are corn, maize, wine, and tobacco. Wood is scarce, and it has no manufacturing industry. The rearing of horses and cattle forms the chief branch of local employment. The inhabitants, amounting in number to 55,056, consist of Jazyges and Magyars professing Christianity. This district comprises some small detached portions of the two adjacent comitats. Its capital is Jasz-Bereny. The Jazyges are descended from the ancient Jazyges-Metanastes, who inhabited the NW part of Dacia, between the Danube and Theiss.

** JEAN (SAINT). For names not found under JEAN (SAINT), see JAN and JOHN (SAINT).

JEAN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux Sèvres, cant. and 1 m. S of Thouars. Pop. 400. It has an annual fair for grain and cattle.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. E of Duras. Pop. 1,500.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Ypres. Pop. 778.

JEAN (SAINT), or SCROPHI, an island of the Archipelago, to the SE of the island of Stampalia, in N lat. 36° 20' 51", and E long. 26° 40". It is 3 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth.

JEAN (SAINT), a river of Lower Canada, which flows E into the Saguenay; opposite Cape Diamond.—Also a river in the co. of Kamouraska, which runs NW and falls into the Sainte Anne.

JEAN-D'ACRE (St.). See ACRE.

JEAN-D'ANGELY (SAINT), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure.—The arrond. comprises an area of 132,068 hect., and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 80,175; in 1841, 81,773.—The cant. contains 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,434; in 1841, 16,733.—The town is 36 m. ESE of Rochelle, on the r. bank of the Boutonne, which is here navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons burthen. Pop. in 1789, 4,674; in 1821, 5,541; in 1836, 5,915; and in 1841, 6,107. It possesses 2 parish churches, an hospital, public baths, a theatre, a communal college, and a tribunal of commerce; and has manufactories of serge, a powder-mill, distilleries of brandy, and several printing establishments. It is the entrepot for the brandy, wine, and timber of the surrounding country. Fairs for cattle, grain, and brandy are held monthly.—This town owes its origin to a monastery founded in the locality in the 10th cent. by Pepin II, king of Aquitaine. It was fortified at an early period, and in the era of Philip-Augustus had risen to a place of considerable importance. Several privileges were conferred upon it by that monarch, in consequence of the repulse which it gave the English in 1372. In 1572 it was taken from the Protestants by the duke of Anjou, after a siege of three months, and in 1620 it again fell into their hands; but the following year they were compelled to evacuate it by Louis XIII., and its fortifications were destroyed.

JEAN-D'ANGLE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. S of St. Aignan. Pop. 435. Fairs for cattle, horses, and merchandise, are held here 4 times a year.

JEAN-D'ARDIERES (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 1½ m. N of Belleville-sur-Saône, near the Ardière. Pop. 1,057. It has two annual fairs for cattle, sheep, pigs, and mercury.

JEAN-D'ARVÈS (SAINT), a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Maurienne, mand. and 7 m. SW of St.-Jean-de-Maurienne, on the l. bank of the Arvant. Pop. 2,087.

JEAN-D'ASSE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Ballon. Pop. 1,906.

JEAN-D'AUBRIGOUX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. of Craponne. Pop. 1,112.

JEAN-D'ALUPH (SAINT), a commune and town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Chabrias, mand. and 2 m. S of Biot, 12 m. SE of Thonon, on the l. bank of the Dranse. Pop. 2,000. It has an ancient abbey.

JEAN-BABEL, a town of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the Nord, 15 m. E of the Mole-St.-Nicolas, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, 9 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic. The estuary of this river forms a safe and commodious harbour. To the NE of the harbour is a headland of the same name, in N lat. 19° 56'.

JEAN-DES-BAISANT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. N of Torigni. Pop. 1,190.

JEAN-DE-BAPTISTE (SAINT), a parish and village of Lower Canada, in Orleans island.—Also a parish in the seignory of Ecureuils.—Also a parish in the seignory of Ronville.—Also a village in the seignory of St. Michel.

JEAN-DE-BELLEVILLE (SAINT), a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Tarentaise.

mand. and 6 m. SSW of Moutiers, in a valley. Pop. 1,256.

JEAN-LE-BLANC (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 8 m. NW of Conde-sur-Noireau. Pop. 1,311.

JEAN-AUX-BOIS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Chaumont. Pop. 650. Fairs, chiefly for hemp, thread, cattle, poultry, mercery, and iron-ware, are held here three times a-year.

JEAN-DES-BOIS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Tinchebraye, 12 m. N of Domfront. Pop. 1,000. It has extensive manufactorys of hardware.

JEAN-DE-BOISSEAU (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 1½ m. E of Le Pellerin, on the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,456.

JEAN-BONNEFOND (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 4 m. NE of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1841, 4,880. It has manufactorys of ribbon and a nail-work. A fair for cattle is held once a year.

JEAN-DE-BONNEVAL (SAINT), a small river of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, which has its source 1½ m. SW of St. Seine, and, after a NW course of about 15 m., throws itself into the Loze, an affluent of the Brenne.

JEAN-DE-BOURNAY (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, arrond. of Vienne. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,524; in 1841, 15,922.—The town is 15 m. E of Vienne, and 39 m. NW of Grenoble, on a small river. Pop. in 1841, 3,492. It has extensive manufactorys of sail-cloth, tweed cloth, and leather. Fairs for grain, cattle, hemp, linen, &c., are held 7 times a-year.

JEAN-DE-BRAY (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, cant. and 3 m. E of Orleans, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,269. It affords good wine.

JEAN-DE-BREVELAY (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and arrond. of Ploermel. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,795; in 1841, 1,169. The village is 17 m. WSW of Ploermel, near the r. bank of the Claye. Pop. 2,189. It has 5 annual fairs for cattle, grain, hemp, wool, &c.

JEAN-DU-BRUEL (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Nant, 15 m. ESE of Millau. Pop. in 1841, 3,218.

JEAN-LA-BUSSIERE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 2 m. S of Thizy. Pop. 1,765. It has an annual fair for cattle, pigs, linen, mercery, &c.

JEAN-CAPELLE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 2 m. N of Bailleul, near the Métébecque. Pop. 3,000. It has a manufactory of linen damask.

JEAN-LA-CHALME (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Caires, and 11 m. SW of Puy. Pop. 1,210. It has numerous cattle-fairs.

JEAN-CHAMBRE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, and cant. of Vernoux. Pop. 1,151.

JEAN-CHAZORNES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Villefort. Pop. 300. In the vicinity is a mine of lead.

JEAN-DES-CHOUX (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and 3 m. N of Saverne, and 23 m. NW of Strasburg. Pop. 800. It has an annual fair for iron-ware, cloth, silk, &c.

JEAN-DE-COLLE (SAINT), a town of France,

in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. W of Thiviers, on the l. bank of the Colle. Pop. 930. Fairs for cattle, &c., are held here 6 times a-year.

JEAN-DE-CORCONE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Ségué. Pop. 1,093.

JEAN-DE-CORNAC (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. NW of Moissac, and 21 m. WNW of Montauban.

JEAN-SUR-COUESNON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. NE of St. Aubin-du-Cormier, on the l. bank of the Couesnon. Pop. 1,500.

JEAN-DE-DAYE (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, arrond. of Saint-Lô. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,479; in 1841, 9,513. The village is 9 m. N of Saint-Lô, near the l. bank of the Vire. Pop. 302. It has 2 annual fairs for cattle and mercery.

JEAN-DES-CHAILLONS; or RIVIERE-DU-CHENE, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Lotbinière, bounded in front by the St. Lawrence. It is watered by the Petite-Rivière-du-Chêne, and possesses a good soil, but is still to a great extent uncultivated. Pop. 658.

JEAN-DE-DOIGHT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. of Lanmeur, 9 m. NE of Morlaix, near the shore of the English channel. Pop. 1,402.

JEAN-SUR-ERVE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Sainte-Suzanne, on the Erve, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 1,003. About 6 m. S of this village are the ruins of the ancient capital of the Ervians, a Gallic people who inhabited the bank of the Erve.

JEAN-DE-FOS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 5 m. N of Gignac, and 13 m. E of Lodève. Pop. in 1841, 1,518.

JEAN-DU-GARD, or JEAN-DE-GARDONNENQUE (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, arrond. of Alais. The cant. comprises 3 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,650; in 1841, 5,751. The town is 11 m. W of Alais, on the l. bank of the Gardon-d'Anduze. Pop. in 1841, 4,191. It has a consistorial church; and possesses several silk spinning-mills, manufactorys of silk and cotton, hosiery, several paper-mills, tanneries, and tile-works. Fairs are held 3 times a-year. In the environs is a mine of manganese.

JEAN-SAINT-GERVAIS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Jumaux. Pop. 1,163.

JEAN-DE-LAUR (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 5 m. S of Cajarc, and 18 m. SW of Figeac. Pop. 800. It has 4 annual cattle-fairs.

JEAN-LIGOURE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 3 m. E of Pierre-Buffière, on the Ligoure. Pop. 1,026. It has 4 annual fairs for cattle and mercery.

JEAN-DE-LICHY (SAINT), or SAINT-JEAN-AUX-AMOGNES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 4 m. WNW of St. Benin-d'Azy, on the rich plateau of the Amognes. Pop. 644. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle.

JEAN-DE-LIVERSAY (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NW of Courson. Pop. 2,289. It has 7 annual fairs for cattle and grain.

JEAN-DE-LOSNE (SAINT), or BELLE-DEFENSE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, arrond. of Beaume. The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,618; in 1841, 12,870. The town is 21 m. SE of Dijon, on the r.

bank of the Saône, at the junction of the canals of Burgundy and Monsieur. Pop. in 1841, 3,208. It has an hospital, and possesses several breweries, manufactures of hats, cloth, and serge, and carries on an active trade in iron, wood, salt, fish, grain, hay, stone, and brick. Fairs for cattle, cloth, mercery, &c., are held here 5 times a-year. This town is noted for two sieges which it sustained, the first in 1273, and the second in 1639, against the united forces of the Spaniards and imperialists.

JEAN-DE-LUZ (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, arrond. of Bayonne. The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,618; in 1841, 12,070. The town is 12 m. SW of Bayonne, on the Nivelle, near its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. in 1841, 3,208. It is of considerable antiquity, and has a hydrographical school. The port is exposed to a heavy sea, but formerly possessed an active foreign trade. Fishing and salting fish form the chief branches of local industry. A fair is held once a-year. The Spaniards were here repulsed by the French in 1793, and several engagements between the same parties took place in 1813 in the environs.

JEAN-DE-MARSACQ (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 4 m. SE of St Vincent-de-Tyrosse. Pop. 1,286. It has 9 annual fairs.

JEAN-DE-MARUEJOLS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 5 m. SW of Barjac, near the l. bank of the Cèze. Pop. 1,081. It has an annual fair for cattle and horses.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE (SAINT), or SAN-GIOVANNI-DI-MORIANA, a town of Sardinia, in the gov. of Savoy, capital of the prov. and mand. of Maurienne, at the opening of a valley, on the l. bank of the Arvan, near the confluence of the Arc, 35 m. SE of Chambéry, and 30 m. E of Grenoble, on the road from France by Mont Cenis, into Italy, and at an alt. of 1,905 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,951. It presents a pleasing aspect from a distance, but disappoints on a nearer view, the streets being narrow and the houses ill-built. It possesses a cathedral, containing several fine tombs, a convent, an hospital, and a gymnasium, and has some transit trade. This town is supposed to be the *Medullum* of the ancients. It has been the scene of several battles. At the commencement of the first French revolution it was taken by the French, and constituted the chief town of a canton in the dep. of Mont Blanc.

JEAN-DES-MAUVRELZ (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Ponts-de-Cé, and 8 m. SE of Angers. Pop. 1,157. It has a fine castle.

JEAN MAYEN. See JAN MAYEN.

JEAN-SUR-MAYENNE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. W of N of Laval, on the r. bank of the Mayenne. Pop. 1,452.

JEAN-DE-MOIRANS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. of Rives. Pop. 1,107.

JEAN - LES - MONGES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 5 m. N of Rochechouart, near the Sioule. Pop. 1,760.

JEAN-DE-MONT (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, arrond. of Les Sables. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,965; in 1841, 9,691. The town is 27 m. NNW of Les Sables-d'Olonne, near the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. in 1841, 3,680.

JEAN-DE-LA-MOTTE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Pont-Vallin, 8 m. NE of La Fleche. Pop. 2,015.

JEAN-DE-NAY (SAINT), a commune of France,

in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 3 m. SW of Londres. Pop. 1,360.

JEAN-DES-OLLIE'RES (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 4 m. SW of St. Dier. Pop. 2,420. In the vicinity is a quarry of mill-stone.

JEAN-PLA-DE-CORS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Pyrénées-Orientales, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Céret, and 15 m. SSE of Perpignan, on the l. bank of the Tech. It is very ancient, and has an old castle.

JEAN - PIED - DE - PORT (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, arrond. of Mauléon. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,810; in 1841, 12,422. The town is 20 m. WSW of Mauléon, at the foot of the Jarra mountains, at an alt. of 544 ft. above sea-level, on the Nive, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. in 1841, 2,332. It is surrounded by a wall and defended by a citadel, built in 1680, which from the elevation of its site commands the adjacent passes into Spain. It contains a custom-house, a church, and a prison. It has 2 tanneries, and carries on considerable trade in wool. Cattle fairs are held twice a-year.—This town was founded in 716, and originally belonged to Spain. It frequently changed hands, and was ultimately ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees. In the adjacent mountains, which are generally calcareous, are mines of copper and iron, and of gray marble and masses of yellow clay.

JEAN-PORT-JOLI (SAINT), a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of L'Islet, bounded in front by the St. Lawrence. It rises into mountains towards the rear, and is watered by the Trois-Saumons and Port-Joli rivers, the estuaries of both of which form good harbours. The soil consists of land, sandy-earth, and clay, and about one-third of it is under good cultivation. The timber consists chiefly of maple, epinette, spruce, and black-birch.

JEAN-SUR-REYSSOUSE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. S of Saint-Trivier-de-Courtes. Pop. 1,410. Fairs for cattle, mercery, and iron-ware are held here 5 times a-year.

JEAN-RORBACH (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. of Sarralbe. Pop. 1,011.

JEAN-EN-ROYANS (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, arrond. of Valence. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,604; in 1841, 7,544. The town is 23 m. ENE of Valence, on the l. bank of the Lione. Pop. 2,710. It has a manufactory of cloth, and several silk and paper-mills. Fairs are held 5 times a-year. The environs afford grain and nuts in great abundance, and contain a mine of coal.

JEAN-SOLEYMIEX (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, arrond. of Montrison. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,257; in 1841, 10,125. The village is 8 m. S of Montrison. Pop. 1,146.

JEAN-SUR-TOURBE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 11 m. W of Sainte-Menehould. Pop. 225. It has an annual fair for cattle, charcoal, iron-ware, mercery, &c.

JEAN-DE-VALERISCLE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 4 m. SW of St. Ambroix, on the l. bank of the Auzonet. Pop. 1,840. It contains a glass-work and several paper-mills, and has an annual fair for cattle, goats, pigs, and onions. In the vicinity is a mine of coal.

JEAN-DE-VAUX (SAINT), a village of France in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Givry, near the Orbize. Pop. 500. It has 3 annual cattle fairs.

JEAN-DE-VERGT (SAINT), or VERN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, 12 m. S of Perigueux. Pop. 1,380. It has 4 annual fairs.

JEAN-SUR-VEYLE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 2 m. E of Pont-de-Veyle, on the r. bank of the Veyle. Pop. 1,043.

JEAN-LE - VIEUX (SAINT)*, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. S. of Poncin, on the r. bank of the Oisclon. Pop. 1,579. Fairs for grain, cattle, drapery, mercery, and ironware are held here 4 times a-year.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. E of St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, on the Nive. Pop. 1,771.

JEAN-DES-VIGNES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N of Châlons-sur-Saône. Pop. 525. It has 2 annual cattle fairs.

JEANDHEURS, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. of Ancerville, and com. of L'Île-en-Rigaut, on an island of the Sanx. It has a paper-mill and several iron-works.

JEANNET (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 2 m. NE of Vence. Pop. 1,228.

JEANTIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. of Aubenton. Pop. 1,086.

JEBA, or **GEBA**, a river of Senegambia, rising near Samakonda, in Kabu, in about $12^{\circ} 20'$ N lat., in the Mandingo territories, and flowing W past a town of the same name, 30 m. below which it bifurcates, and falls into the Atlantic by several arms opposite the Bissagos.

JEBA. See **BISSAO**.

JEBAIL, or **GABILI**, a town of Syria, in the ejalat of Tripoli, on a spur of the Lebanon that runs down to the sea, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 8'$, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours SSW of Batrun. It is walled on the three landward sides, but open to the sea. About one-half of the town is built beyond the walls, and two-thirds of the space within is occupied by gardens. In 1849 it was inhabited by about 300 Mahomedans, Maronites, and Greeks. It has a huge castle, and a large Maronite church. It is identified by some geographers with the *Byblos* of Pliny. Beyond J., as we proceed along the coast road northwards to Batrun, the mountains become lower and more rounded, but more rocky and barren. Excellent tobacco is produced here, and fruit is abundant.

JEBBEK, a village of Syria, midway between Scanderun and Paias or Baïas, celebrated for the fine tobacco which is grown in its environs.

* * * **JEBEL**, properly **JEB-EL**, written also **JIMIL**, **DJEBEL**, **GEBAL**, and **DSCHEBEL**, an Arabic word signifying 'mountain,' and a very common term therefore in Eastern topography. For names compounded of this word, refer to the second term.

JEBEL, a district of Arabia, in the centre of the Nedjid, between the parallels of $28^{\circ} 20'$ and $29^{\circ} 30'$. It is inhabited by a wild tribe of Bedouins, who collect ostrich-feathers and salt, which they give in exchange for fire-arms and grain.

JEBELIYAH, the most eastern of the Curia-Muria group, off the coast of Arabia. It consists of two or three roundish, white, and pointed porphyritic rocks, rising to an alt. of 560 ft. near the centre of the island. It is perfectly barren, and a favourite resort of sea-birds.

JEBALPUR, a town of Northern Hindostan, in Lahore, on the Jelum river, at the extremity of the Salt range, which separates the N from the S part of the Drob of Sind-Sagar.

JEBENHAUSEN, a large village of Württemberg, near Göppingen, in the circle of the Danube. Pop. 1,153.

JEBINIANA, a village of Tunis, 15 m. SE of El-Jemme, and 18 m. of Sfakus.

JEBUK (BAY OF), or **SUNGIE-BULU**, a bay on the coast of the island of Banka, comprised between Tanjong-Genting point on the N, and Tanjong-Ayer-Mas and Tanjong-Bunud on the S. The river of Kampak discharges itself into this bay.

JECHNITZ, or **GESENCIZE**, a small town of Bohemia, 14 m. S of Saatz, and 40 m. W of Prague. Pop. 500.

JECKE, a river of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, which falls into the Maese at Maestricht.

JECU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Espiritu-Santo, rising in the Cordillera-dos-Aimores, and flowing E and NE into the Atlantic, in a course of 75 m.

JED, a river of Roxburghshire, which has its rise in the border hills between the two countries of England and Scotland; rushes along a rocky-channel, through narrow and thick wooded vales, and past the town of Jedburgh; and falls into the Teviot about 2 m. below that town, after a course of 17 m.

JEDBURGH, a parish of Roxburghshire, about 13 m. long, by about 6 or 7 m. broad. The greater part is hilly, and laid out in sheep-farms. Pop. in 1851, 5,476.—Also a royal burgh, and the chief town of the county, pleasantly situated on the N bank of the Jed, 40 m. SE of Edinburgh, and 10 m. W of Kelso. Pop. of parl. borough in 1831, 3,709; in 1851, 3,615. The staple produce of the town is checked woollens, carpets, druggets, and hosiery. It unites with the Haddington district of burghs in returning a member to parliament. Constituency in 1840, 226; in 1848, 221. The prime architectural ornament of the town is the church of its ancient abbey, extending 230 ft. from E to W, on the S side of the town, along the Jed.

JEDDAH. See **JIDDAH**.

JEDECKEJAURE, a lake of Lapland, on the confines of Sweden and Norway, 1,137 ft. above the level of the sea.

JEDLINSK, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 8 m. SSW of Radom. Pop. 800.

JEDO, **JEDDO**, or **YEDDO**, a city of Japan, which may be considered as the cap. of the empire. It is situated on the SE shore of the island of Nifon, at the head of a bay of the same name, and at the mouth of a large river, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 39'$, E long. 140° . Meaco, the residence of the spiritual emperor, was the original cap., and is still in some degree considered as such; but since the Saigon, or civil and military ruler, has fixed his residence at J., that city has far eclipsed the other in magnitude and splendour. The palace of the emperor, situated in the heart of the city, is said to be 5 leagues in circumf. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, and contains several distinct buildings which have the appearance of castles. The outer portion is composed of streets containing palaces in which reside the princes-of-the-blood, ministers, and other public functionaries; the centre of the enclosure contains the palace or residence of the emperor. Unlike all the other Japanese structures, it is built of freestone, and surrounded by a wall of the same material. It is adorned with a square tower, embellished with bended roofs, gilt dragons, and other curious and fantastic ornaments; the body of the palace, however, like other Japanese structures, consists only of one high story. Among the other public buildings are numerous temples, and Buddhist convents. The city is said to be 7 m. long, 5 m. broad, and 20 m. in circumf. It is intersected by branches of the Toniai river, and by canals cut from it, which are crossed by numerous bridges. Its plan is not so regular as that of most other cities of J., additions having been

made to it at various periods. The houses, with the exception of those which belong to the nobles and clergy, are small and low; and being entirely composed of wood, paper, and mats, fire spreads through them with incredible rapidity. Although, therefore, firemen are constantly patrolling the streets, conflagrations often take place to a dreadful extent. In one which occurred in 1703, 100,000 houses are said to have been consumed. The pop. is variously estimated at from 700,000 to double that number. Besides being the residence of the monarch, J. is the seat of an extensive commerce, and contains many flourishing manufacturing establishments.

JEDOWNITZ, or GEDOWNICE, a small town of Austria, in Moravia, 11 m. NNW of Brunn. Pop. 1,960.

JEDRZEIOW, a small town of Poland, in the obwod of Kielec, 43 m. N by E of Cracow.

JEFFERSON, a county in the state of New York, U. S., in the N part of the state, bounded on the NW by Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence river. Area 1,125 sq. m. The surface is generally level, and the soil a rich sandy loam. It is watered by the Black river through the centre; the Perch, Indian, and Chaumont rivers, on the N; and Stony and Sandy creeks on the SW. Its cap. is Watertown. Pop. in 1840, 60,984; in 1850, 68,156.—Also a co. situated towards the NW part of Pennsylvania. It comprises an area of 1,200 sq. m. The surface is hilly, and the soil in the valleys fertile and well-cultivated. It is intersected by Clarion and Toby's rivers, Little and Big Sand, and Mahoning creeks. Iron and coal abound here. Its cap. is Brookville. Pop. in 1840, 7,253; in 1850, 12,967.—Also a co. in the NE part of Virginia, bounded on the NE by the Potomac river. Area 225 sq. m. The surface is undulating, and the soil various. It is intersected by the Shenandoah river. Its cap. is Charleston. Pop. in 1840, 14,082; in 1850, 15,357.—Also a co. toward the E part of Georgia, intersected on the SW by the Ogeechee river, and skirted on the NE by Brier creek. Area 660 sq. m. Its cap. is Louisville. Pop. in 1840, 7,254; in 1850, 9,131.—Also a co. in Florida, situated in the central part of the territory extending from Georgia to the gulf of Mexico. It comprises an area of 702 sq. m., bounded on the E by the Oscilla river, Lake Mickasuky lying on the W. The soil is fertile. The cap. is Monticello. Pop. in 1840, 5,713; in 1850, 7,601.—Also a co. a little N of the centre of Alabama, intersected by the Black Warrior river and its branches. It comprises an area of 1,040 sq. m. The cap. is Elyton. Pop. in 1840, 1,636; in 1850, 8,989.—Also a co. in the SW part of Mississippi, bordered on the W by the Mississippi river, in the neighbourhood of which the soil is extremely fertile. Area 630 sq. m. The cap. is Fayette. Pop. in 1840, 11,650; in 1850, 13,393.—Also a co. in the S part of Tennessee, skirted on the NW by the Holston, and on the S by French Broad river. Area 356 sq. m. The surface is uneven, and the soil partially fertile. The cap. is Dandridge. Pop. in 1840, 12,076; in 1850, 13,205.—Also a co. in the N part of Kentucky, bordered on the NW by the Ohio river, and intersected by branches of Salt river. Area 504 sq. m. The cap. is Louisville. Pop. in 1840, 15,136; in 1850, 16,636.—Also a co. in the E part of Ohio, bordered on the E by the Ohio river. It comprises an area of 396 sq. m. The surface is uneven, the soil pretty fertile. The cap. is Steubenville. Pop. in 1840, 25,030; in 1850, 29,137.—Also a co. in the SE part of Indiana, bounded on the SE by the Ohio river, and intersected by branches of the Muscatatuck river, and Indian, Kentucky, and Big and Lewis creeks. Area 360 sq. m. The surface is irregular, the soil generally productive. The cap. is

Madison. Pop. in 1840, 16,614; in 1850, 23,931.—Also a co. in the S part of Illinois, traversed by branches of Big Muddy and Little Wabash rivers. It comprises an area of 576 sq. m. The surface is one-third prairie, and the soil moderately fertile. The cap. is Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1840, 5,762; in 1850, 8,099.—Also a co. in the E part of Missouri, intersected by Big river and Joachim creek. Area 500 sq. m. The surface is hilly and broken. Minerals and mineral springs abound. The soil is various. The cap. is Hillsborough. Pop. in 1840, 4,296; in 1850, 6,928.—Also a co. inclined towards the SE of the centre of Arkansas, intersected by the Arkansas river. Area 1,180 sq. m. The cap. is Pine Bluffs. Pop. in 1840, 2,566; in 1850, 5,651.—Also a co. in Wisconsin, towards the S part of the territory. The Rock river traverses its centre. Area 576 sq. m. It is woody, and has several swamps. The cap. is Jefferson. Pop. in 1840, 914; in 1850, 15,339.—Also a co. in Iowa, in the SW part of the territory, intersected by Checanque or Skunk river and its branches. Area 380 sq. m., with a fertile soil. Limestone and stone coal are found. The cap. is Fairfield. Pop. in 1840, 2,773; in 1850, 9,964.—Also a parish in the SE part of Louisiana, bounded on the N by the Mississippi river, and on the S by Barrataris bay of the gulf of Mexico. Area 720 sq. m. The land, except on the margin of the streams, is too low for cultivation. The cap. is La Fayette. Pop. in 1840, 10,470; in 1850, 14,643.

JEFFERSON, a township in the co. of Lincoln, state of Maine, U. S., 21 m. SE of Augusta. It has several ponds, from one of which flows Dyer's river, a branch of the Sheepscot river. Pop. in 1840, 2,214.—Also a township in the co. of Coos, New Hampshire, 108 m. N of Concord, intersected by Israel's river. The surface is hilly, and well-adapted for grazing cattle. Pop. 575.—Also a township in the co. of Schoharie, New York, 56 m. W of Albany, intersected by head-branches of the Delaware river, and of Schoharie creek, forming the heights between Delaware and Hudson rivers. The surface is mountainous, the soil generally poor, except in the valleys. Pop. in 1840, 2,033.—Also a township in the co. of Chemung, New York, at the S end of Lake Seneca, and at the termination of the Chemung canal. Pop. in 1840, 200.—Also a township in the co. of Morris, New Jersey, 15 m. NW of Morristown, intersected by the Rockaway river. It is mountainous, and abounds with iron. Pop. in 1840, 1,412.—Also a township in the co. of Greene, Pennsylvania, 204 m. W by S from Harrisburg, bounded on the E by the Monongahela river. The surface is undulating. Pop. in 1840, 1,295.—Also a township in the co. of Alleghany, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,779.—Also a township in the co. of Fayette, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,816.—Also a township, and cap. of the co. of Ashland, Ohio, 204 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 710.—There are several other townships of the same name in Ohio,—as in Adams co., pop. 937; in the co. of Clinton, pop. 476; in the co. of Coshocton, pop. 771; in the co. of Franklin, 12 m. E by N of Columbus, pop. 1,040; in the co. of Guernsey, pop. 941; in the co. of Jackson, about 8 m. E of the Court-house, pop. 752; in the co. of La Fayette, pop. 1,949; in the co. of Logan, pop. 1,527; in the co. of Knox, pop. 988; in the co. of Montgomery, pop. 1,895; in the co. of Madison, 14 m. W of Columbus, intersected by the national road, pop. 607; in the co. of Mercer, pop. 368; in the co. of Muskingum, pop. 1,369; in the co. of Preble, intersected by the national road, pop. 2,164; in the co. of Ross, skirted on the SW by the Scioto river, pop. 871; in the co. of Richland, pop. 2,825; in the co. of Scioto, and bordering on the Scioto river, pop. 578; in the co. of Tuscarawas, pop. 992.

and in the co. of Williams, pop. 353.—Also a township in the co. of Miami, Indiana, pop. 481; in the co. of Putnam, pop. 1,129; in the co. of Saline, Missouri, pop. 765; in the co. of Wayne, Missouri, pop. 326; in the co. of Jefferson, Wisconsin, pop. 250; in the co. of Cass, Michigan, pop. 471.—Also a township, and the cap. of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, 36 m. E of Madison, pop. 250; in the co. of Clarke, Missouri, pop. 357; in the co. of Johnson, Missouri, pop. 748; in Livingston co., Missouri, pop. 502; in the co. of Monroe, pop. 1,507; in the co. of Sevier, Arkansas, pop. 383.—Also a village in the co. of Clinton, Indiana, 46 m. NW by W of Indianapolis. Pop. 75.—Also a village in the co. of Ashe, North Carolina, 202 m. WNW of Raleigh, on the W side of New river.

JEFFERSON CITY, the cap. of the co. of Cole, Missouri, U. S., 936 m. W of the city of Washington, situated on rising ground on the S bank of the Missouri river. It contains a state-house, academy, and several mercantile establishments. Pop. 1,174.

JEFFERSON'S RIVER, one of the three head-branches of the Missouri, which falls into the main stream in N lat. $45^{\circ} 22'$, about 2,850 m. from the mouth of the Missouri.

JEFFERSONTON, a village in Culpepper co., in Virginia, U. S., 112 m. NNW of Richmond. Pop. 300.—Also the cap. of Camden co., in Georgia, 270 m. SSE of Milledgeville, on the S side of the St. Illa river.—Also a township in Jefferson co., Kentucky, 66 m. W of Frankfort.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a village in Clark co., in the state of Iowa, U. S., 117 m. S by E of Indianapolis, on the N side of the Ohio, opposite Louisville. Pop. 800.

JEFFERY'S LEDGE, an extensive sand-bank, in the Atlantic, 45 m. from the coast of the state of Maine, U. S., in N lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$.

JEFFRESON, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6 m. from Narbeth. Pop. in 1831, 610; in 1851, 679.

JEGENYE, LE'NYIE, or LE'GYIE, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat and 21 m. WNW of Klausenburg, and 9 m. ESE of Banyi-Hunyad. It has several mineral springs.

JEGHEDERPUR, or JAGHIRDARPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 23 m. SSE of Bustar, and 65 m. WNW of Ryaguddy, to the E, and near the source of the Indravati.

JEGISDORF, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 6 m. W of Burgdorf. Pop. 600.

JEGUN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, arrond. of Auch. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,354; in 1841, 7,604. The town is 11 m. NW of Auch, on an affluent of the Auloux. Pop. 2,131. Fairs for cattle and grain are held here 9 times a-year.

JEHANABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 38 m. SSW of Patna. Pop. 5,000.

JEHANAGUR, or JAHANAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 2 m. NW of Nuddea, on the r. bank of the Bhaghiretti.

JEHANPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Orissa, district and 45 NE of Kuttack, on the r. bank of the Byturney river. It is a large straggling place, stretching about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the river, and now consists chiefly of mud-built huts. During the Mogul government it was a place of importance; and still contains remains of Mahominedan edifices, amongst others of a large mosque. It also possesses interesting ruins of Hindu temples. The manufactory of calico forms the chief branch of local industry.

JEHANSTER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Polleur. Pop. 365.

JEHAY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Jehay-Bodegnée. Pop. 680.

JEHAY-BODEGNÉE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. 1,206.

JEHIPPE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Leignon. Pop. 231.

JE-HO. See CHING-TIH-FU.

JEHONVILLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Neufchâteau. Pop. of dep. 822; of com. 222.

JEIMY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. W of Vilna, district and 27 m. NNE of Kovno.

JEITPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 30 m. NNW of Chatterpur.

JEJURY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, 27 m. SE of Punah. This town is held in high veneration by the Hindus, and has a handsome temple, built of stone, dedicated to Siva. The inhabitants of the town are chiefly Mahrattas.

JELALABAD, by Elphinstone written **JELLALABAD**, by Mohum Lal, **JALALABAD**, a province and town of Afghanistan. The prov. is a natural subdivision of the great valley of the Cabul, having on the E the Ali-Boghan hills and the Khyber range, and on the W the Surkhab river. It lies between the parallels of 34° and $34^{\circ} 40'$, and between 70° and 71° . Numerous streams, amongst which are the Surkhhad and the Karasu, descending from the N flank of the Sufeid-Koh, flow into the great central stream of the Cabul, on the r. bank; on the l. bank, it receives two large rivers, the Lughman or Alishang, and further to the E the Kuner or Chitral, both descending from the distant range of the Hindu-Kush. The general elevation of the surface is about 2,500 ft.; but the mean temp. is high, and the valley is richly productive, cultivated to a high degree, and covered with a profusion of castles, villages, and gardens. Rice is exported to Cabul and Candahar; wheat, barley, *javar*, *bajiri*, and *makai*, are abundantly grown; and sugar is manufactured from the cane. The annual revenue is 9 lacs of rupees, of which 4 lacs reach the nawab's treasury, and 5 lacs are appropriated by the different chiefs. The pop. is chiefly of Indian descent.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated in N lat. $34^{\circ} 25'$, E long. $70^{\circ} 28'$, about 1 m. S of the Cabul, on the main road from the Punjab to the city of Cabul. Its pop. is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 10,000. The town was rendered memorable by the heroic stand which Sir Robert Sale, with a handful of British troops, made here against the Afghans, during the winter of 1841-2. The fortifications were destroyed in October 1842, by General Pollock, on the final evacuation of Afghanistan by the British forces.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 28 m. SSW of Saharanpur.

JELALABAD, JULLALABAD, DUSHAK, or ZARRANG, a town of Afghanistan, in Sistan, on a canal drawn from the Helmund, from which it is about 5 m. distant, 280 m. WSW of Candahar, and 450 m. WSW of Cabul. Pop. about 10,000. It consists of about 2,000 houses neatly built of brick, and has a tolerable bazaar. It is governed by a prince who is subject to the shah of Herat.

JELALPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 130 m. WNW of Allahabad, and 21 m. S of Calpie, on the r. bank of the Betwa. The houses are chiefly built of brick, and are pierced with numerous loop-holes for musketry.

JELANIA NOS, or CAPE DESIRE, a headland at the NE extremity of Nova Zembla, in N. lat. $76^{\circ} 50'$, and E long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

JELANTRAH, or JELLANTRA, a town of Hin-

dostan, in the prov. of the Northern Circars, 33 m. SW of Ganjam.

JELASORE, or JELLASORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 40 m. S of Midnapur, and 110 m. SW of Calcutta, near the l. bank of the Sobnreeka.

JELENY (OBER), or HÓRUJ-GELENY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. SE of Königgrätz. Pop. 1,510.

JELINGLAN, a fortress of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 81 m. SSE of Van, sanj. and 42 m. ESE of Ginlamerk, on an affluent of the Zab.

JELL, a town of Beluchistan, near the frontier of Kalat. It comprises about 300 houses, and is the principal town of the Maghassir. It is surrounded by mud walls 15 ft. high, with towers at intervals. Juar and the cotton-plant are extensively cultivated in the environs.

JELLASORE, or JELAYSUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Agra.

JELLING, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, in the diocese and 44 m. NNE of Ribe, bail. and 6 m. NW of Veile. It was formerly a residence of the kings of Denmark.

JELLINGHY, a town of Bengal, in the district of Rajshahy, in N lat. 24° 8', E long. 88° 42', 30 m. E of Murshedabad. This town gives its name to one of the branches of the Ganges, which, with the Bhagiretti, surrounds Cossimbazar island, and reunites at Nuddeah. It continues longer open than the W branch; but is impassable for boats during the three dry months of the year, during which period the intercourse between Calcutta and the NW provinces, by water, is through the Sunderbunds.

JELLULAH, a village of Tunis, 10 m. NW of Kairwan.

JELNA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Smolensk, 42 m. E by S of Smolensk, and 184 m. W by S of Moscow. Pop. 2,016.

JELLOAD, a town of Hindostan, in Candesh, on the l. bank of the Tapti, 60 m. ESE of Nandurbar.

JELPESH, a town of Hindostan, district and 60 m. NNW of Rungpore, in N lat. 26° 28'.

JELPI-AUMNAIR, a town of Hindostan, in Gundwana, 45 m. NW of Burhanpur, at the confluence of the Tupti and Gurga.

JELPIGORY, a town of Bengal, in the district and 65 m. NW of Rungpore, in N lat. 26° 30', E long. 86° 25', near the l. bank of the Tista.

JELSUM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, cant. and 4 m. E of Hallum.

JELTON. See ELTON.

JELTSCH (UPPER and LOWER), a village of Silesia, 3 m. ESE of Breslau, on the Oder.

JELUM, JAILUM, or JHELUM, the most western of the five great rivers of the Punjab, the *Hydaspes* of the Greeks, and *Bidaspe*s of Ptolemy, the INDRA-NA of Hindu mythology, and the BEDUSTA or BEHUT of the 'Ayin Akbery.' It has its sources in Cashmere, the whole valley of which belongs to its basin. The Lidur, descending from the NE angle of the great mountain-outline of that valley, and the Breng rising in its SE angle, may be regarded as its two head-streams. These two rivers, after receiving numerous tributaries, unite their waters a few miles below Islamabad; whence the conjoined stream flows NW to the great Wular lake, receiving in succession, on the l. bank, the Rembeara, the Ramu, and the Chang; and on the r. bank the waters of the Dal lake and of the river Sind. Issuing from the SW corner of the Wular lake, the river flows SSW to the pass of the Baramula [see CASHMERE], whence it enters the lower country. At this pass, about 120 m. from its source, its stream has a breadth of 420 ft. Its course from Baramula to Mazfurabad is

nearly direct W, in about the parallel of 34° 10'. At Mazfurabad, it is joined by the Kashengunga, a large river which, rising in Tibet, sweeps round the N base of the NW barrier of Cashmere, and meets the Jelum nearly at right angles, and with an equal if not superior volume of water. From Mazfurabad, in N lat. 74° 12', its course is nearly S to the town of Jelum, in N lat. 33° 2'. Here Moorcroft found it, in the middle of October, flowing with a stream 150 yds. wide, and from 12 to 16 ft. deep; and in December 1839, when the British army, on its return from Afghanistan, crossed it at this point, "the ford extended over a line of about 500 yds., and had more than 3 ft. water, and a strong current." [Hough.] At this point it takes a SW course to Baral, whence it flows SSW to the Chenab, which it joins in N lat. 31° 10', E long. 72° 9', after a course of about 450 m., and with a stream about 500 yds. wide, towards the end of June.—The J. becomes navigable at Oin, about 110 m. above the town of Jelum, which is situated on its r. bank, at an estimated alt. of 1,620 ft. above sea-level.

JEMAALI, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Badibu, on the l. bank of the Gambia, in N lat. 13° 26', W long. 15° 55'.

JEMALABAD, a town and fortress of the S of India, in the prov. of Canara, 30 m. ENE of Mangalore, in N lat. 13° 3', E long. 75° 25'. The fort, which is built upon an immense rock, and is inaccessible except by one narrow path, yielded to the British arms after a few days' bombardment in 1799.—Also a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 48 m. NNW of Zenghian.

JEMALNAIG, a town of India, in the prov. of the Carnatic, district of Cuddapah, in N lat. 14° 48'.

JEMARRU, a territory of Western Africa, on the S bank of the Gambia, about 120 m. upward from the sea. Its cap. is Bruko.

JEMAYE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. ESE of St. Aulay. Pop. 600.

JEMBA, a small river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the country of the Kirghises, and falls into the Caspian sea, in E long. 54° 3'.

JEMEIN, or SEMEIN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. ENE of Bilbao, on the Ojilquin. Pop. 700. Iron is mined in the adjacent mountains of Barrio.

JEMEPPE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 10 m. W of Namur, on the l. bank of the Sambre. Pop. 1,050.

JEMEPPE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 4 m. SW of Liege, on the l. bank of the Meuse. Pop. 1,700.

JEMEZ, a river of New Mexico, flowing into the Rio-del-Norte, on the r. bank, in N lat. 35° 20', after a SSW course of about 25 m. through a sandy valley. Gold mines, it is reported, exist in the mountains at the head of the valley of the J.

JEMLAH, a district of Northern Hindostan, situated between the 29th and 30th parallels of N lat., now tributary to the rajah of Nepaul, but formerly an independent state. It is said to be well-cultivated, and produces a species of rice which it is supposed might be cultivated in England or other northern countries. Its cap. is called Chinnochin, but has not been visited by Europeans.

JEMM (EL), a village of Tunis, 90 m. S by E of Tunis, in N lat. 35° 25', on the site of the ancient *Tisdra* or *Tyedrus*. It is distinguished by its remains of antiquity, particularly those of a spacious and beautiful amphitheatre, "which, though yielding in magnitude and splendour to the Coliseum, is still one of the most perfect, vast, and beautiful remains of former times." [Sir W. Temple, in 1832.] This

edifice consisted originally of 64 arches, and 4 ranges of columns, placed one above another. The pillars are of the Doric order, with Egyptian capitals; the highest range is nearly fallen down. About a century ago, the Bey, during a revolt of the Arabs, caused four of the arches to be blown up from top to bottom, in order that it might not be converted into a fortress; in other respects, this monument is completely entire. On the exterior it measures 429 ft. from E to W by 368 ft.; with an arena of 238 ft. in length by 182 ft. The height of the level of the first gallery is 33 ft., and to the summit 96 ft. The interior is much injured. The mosque, the marabouts, and the village, have all been built of stones taken from this vast edifice. Many altars with defaced inscriptions, columns, statues, and fragments lie scattered about the environs. The v. has a pop. of about 500, who during a great portion of the year live entirely on the prickly pear or Indian fig. Within a few miles of the v. is an extensive salt-lake, and salt-petre is manufactured here for the government.

JEMMA, a river of Abyssinia, which rises to the N of Tegulet, in the prov. of Shoa, and, after a course of 150 m., flows into the Bahr-el-Azrek, on the l. bank, 210 m. S of Lake Dembea.

JEMMAPES, or GEMAPPES, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 8 m. W of Mons, on the canal from Mons to Conde. Pop. 4,667. There are extensive coal-works in the vicinity. The French defeated the Austrians at this place in 1792.

JEMMINGEN, or JEMGUM, a town of Hanover, in East Friesland, 8 m. SE of Emden. Pop. 1,200. At this place Louis of Nassau, brother to the prince of Orange, was defeated by the duke of Alva in 1568.

JEMMU. See JUMMU.

JEMNA. See JUMNA.

JEMNATRI. See JUMNUTRI.

JEMNITZ. See JAMNITZ.

JEMSSIO, a small town of European Russia, in the gov. of Finland, district of Tavasthland, on Lake Pejende.

JEMTLAND, or ÖESTERSUNDS, a province of Sweden, bounded by Asele-Lappmark on the N; by Angermanland, Medelpad, and Helsingland on the E; by Dalarne on the S; and by Norway on the W; and lying between 61° 30' and 65° 20' N lat. Its superficial extent is 435 Swedish or 19,618 English sq. m. Pop. in 1839, 45,517; in 1845, 49,077. This extensive tract is separated from Norway by the great range called the Dovrefield. The W part of it is overrun with vast craggy rocks and high mountains, spurs of the Dovrefield, covered with snow, and intersected with deep valleys and rapid torrents; but the central and E part of the province is a champaign country, and contains many fruitful districts. Rye and barley are the chief products; flax is also cultivated, but more frequently hemp; oats and turnips are raised with success. Extensive forests occur, but large quantities of the finest timber are allowed to rot on the ground on account of the difficulty of transportation. The annual mean temp. at Öestersund, in N lat. 63° 24', is 35° 80'. The mean of winter is 15° 17', of summer 56° 11'. The mineral products of this prov. are iron, lead, copper, and rock crystal. The cap. of the prov. is Öestersund, on the E bank of Lake Störsund, near the centre of the prov., at an alt. of 1,050 ft. above sea-level.

JEMU, a river on the N side of the island of Java, which runs into the sea, in E long. 111° 8'.

JENA, a small town in the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the l. bank of the Saale, 12 m. ESE of Weimar, and 43 m. SW of Leipsic. It is situated in a valley surrounded on every side by hills of considerable elevation; and, including its suburbs, had a

pop. in 1846 of 6,267, who derive their subsistence mainly from the university, three yearly fairs which are well frequented, and the manufacture of linen, tobacco, and hats. It has a large square, which serves as a market-place. The principal public building in the town is the ducal castle, at which a branch of the family of Weimar commonly resides, and which contains a good library, a museum, and a cabinet of natural history. The town has a riding-school, 5 churches, and 3 hospitals; and in the vicinity is the old castle of Kirshberg, now in ruins. Its university, founded in 1558, belongs to four proprietors: the grand duke having one-half, and the other half being shared between Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Coburg, and Saxe-Meiningen. Like other German universities, it has 4 faculties, divinity, law, medicine, and philosophy, which are taught by about 60 regular and extraordinary professors. The number of students varies considerably; in 1818 it did not exceed 600; in 1847 it was only 425. The university-buildings consist of a church, class-rooms, a public hall, an observatory, an anatomical theatre, and a repository for the archives. The library contains 100,000 vols., and a collection of mathematical and physical instruments and models; there is also a good botanical garden.—The neighbourhood of J. was the scene of the great battle of the 14th October 1806, which, by one fatal blow, overthrew the Prussian monarchy. The town, though at a distance from the scene of the closest conflict, suffered considerably. Anxiety on the part of the cabinet of Berlin to keep the Saxons firm to their cause, had led to the advance of the Prussian army beyond the Elbe and Saale in the W of Saxony, while the French collected about 40 m. to the S. Such was the position of the two armies about the 8th of October, when Bonaparte, instead of marching N to attack his opponents, held an E course, to get on their left flank, and separate them from the Prussian territory. Proceeding rapidly in a NE direction during the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th October, his army completely turned that of his adversaries; and the battle of the 14th began by the French retracing their steps, and fighting with their rear towards the Prussian dominions. The number of Prussians in the field is said in the official account published by that power in November 1806, not to have exceeded 85,000 men that of the French was greater; but the main cause of the loss of the battle was that the Prussians, particularly on the right, fought without concert or mutual support, while, on the part of their skilful antagonist, every movement belonged to a well-combined and comprehensive plan. The Prussians, after the battle, fell back upon Weimar, Erfurt, and other places to the E of the scene of action, thus increasing their distance from the Prussian territory, and affording the enemy ample means of interposing between them and their farther retreat; hence the surrender of successive divisions, first at Weimar, next at Erfurt, and some days after on the road to Magdeburg, to which the main body had proceeded. There still remained a considerable corps, under Prince Hohenlohe, which had marched from Magdeburg in a NE direction, in the hope of reaching Pomerania and East Prussia; but the French, advancing through Berlin, by a shorter diagonal road, got ahead of the retreating force, and obliged it, after a fatiguing march of more than 150 miles, to surrender at Prentzau on 28th October.

JENAPPE. See GENAPPE.

JENCAHGUR, called also JAGNEH, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore or Aurungabad, in N lat. 20° 15', E long. 73° 45', 150 m. W of Aurungabad. About the year 1443, Mullikal-Jajar, generalissimo of the Bhameni sultan, built

or repaired this fortress, while employed in reducing the western sea coast. It afterwards came into possession of the Bejapore dynasty, from whom it was taken by the Moguls, and was the chief station of Aurangzebe's army during a great part of his war against the Mahratta chief Serajie.

JENGHLJE, a village of Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris, 12 m. NW of Bagdad.

JENIKALEH. See YENIKALEH.

JENIN, or JENNIN, a town of Syria, on the frontier dividing Samaria from Galilee, 15 m. S of Nazareth, at the entrance of the valley of Esdraelon. Pop. 1,500. Mrs. Romer tells us it "enjoys the unenviable reputation of being the most lawless place in all Syria." Dr. Olin, on the contrary, was informed that this particular region "has been blest with good rulers perhaps beyond any other in Syria," and sees satisfactory evidences of the statement in the appearance of the place and its inhabitants. Some writers identify this place with the Jezreel of Scripture; but Zerain, a village of about 30 or 40 rude houses, 2 hours distant from J., is considered by Drs. Wilson and Robinson as occupying the site of the ancient Jezreel. The surrounding country is much occupied with fruit-trees, amongst which are the olive, pomegranate, fig, and palm, and with fields of wheat and millet; cotton is likewise cultivated to a considerable extent. J. is the *Ginea* of Josephus.

JENIZZA, or JENIDSCHE - VARDAR, a town of European Turkey, on a lake which communicates with the gulf of Salonica by a canal 12 m. long, 24 m. WNW of Salonica, in N lat. 40° 48'. It was the ancient *Pella*, the birth-place of Alexander the Great. It has a pop. of 6,000.

JENJAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, on the l. bank of the Bolun, in N lat. 26° 14'.

JENKIN'S BAY, a bay on the NW coast of the island of St. Eustatius, where about 400 French troops, under the Marquis de Tourville, landed from three frigates on the 26th of November, 1781, and made themselves masters of the island.

JENKINTOWN, a village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 10 m. N of Philadelphia.

JENNA. See JANNAH.

JENNE', a city of Central Africa, situated near the Niger, on the road from Sego to Timbuctu, in N lat. 13° 13', W long. 3° 15', 130 m. E of Sego, 330 m. SSW of Timbuctu. It is described by Caillié as one of the most flourishing and commercial places in this part of the continent. He estimates its circuit at 2½ m.* It is surrounded with a wall of earth 10 ft. high, but only 14 inches thick, pierced with several small gates. The houses, built of sun-dried bricks, are about the size of those of a European v., and one story high, with terraced roofs. The shops are well-furnished with European goods; and an active intercourse is maintained with Timbuctu, by means of the river, in decked boats from 90 to 100 ft. long, 12 or 14 ft. wide in the middle, and 6 or 7 ft. deep in the hold, composed of planks tied together with ropes made of palm-leaves. J. is subject to Bambarra; but the municipal government of the city is chiefly in the hands of the Moors, who form the bulk of the pop. Caillié found the river at J., in the early part of the month of March, flowing from W ¼ NW to NE, at the rate of about 1½ m. per hour, with a stream 500 ft. broad, and of considerable depth. He crossed the main stream, and subsequently two branches of the river, before he arrived at the city.—Also a town of Japan, on the N coast of Nifon.

JENNER, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 12 m. NW of Somerset. Pop. 1,469.

JENNINGS, a county in the SE part of the state

of Indiana, U. S., watered by Graham's Fork and Sand creek. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,829; in 1850, 12,541.—Also a township in Putnam co., in Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 360.

JENNINGS ISLAND, a small island near the coast of East Florida, in N lat. 25° 28', W long. 80° 28'.

JEOIRE (SAINT), a town of Sardinia, in the prov. of Faucigny, 18 m. ESE of Geneva. Pop. 1,500.

JEPEE, a town of Turkey, in Bosnia, on the l. bank of the Bosna, 40 m. N of Bosna-Serai. Pop. 1,300.

JEPITAN, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Tula, on the Don, 49 m. SE of Tula. Pop. 1,900.

JEQUETAHI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which has its source in the Serra Curumatahi, runs NW, and throws itself into the São-Francisco, on the r. bank, 20 m. below the confluence of the Velhas or Guacuhi. Its principal affluents are the Mandassaia, Trahiras, and São-Lamberto or Sipo.

JEQUILA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, which flows into the sea between the Rios Poxim and São-Miguel.

JEQUIBA, or JIQUIBA', a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, 12 m. in length, and about 2½ m. in breadth, and abounding in fish, which discharges itself by a river which flows into the Atlantic, 30 m. NNE of the embouchure of the Rio São-Francisco.

JEQUITIBA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, an affluent of the Rio Velhas, which it joins near a town of the same name.

JEQUITINHONHA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which has its source on the E side of the Serra-do-Espinhaço, and NW of Villa-do-Príncipe; runs first N, then NE, and joins the Aras-suahy, in N lat. 17° 20', W long. 41° 20', whence the united streams take the name of Belmont, and flow to the ocean, which they enter in S lat. 15° 50'. The J. has a total course of about 180 m.; and receives the tributary waters of the Tabatinga, San João, Itacambara, and Vacaria, all of which flow into it from the l. It is noted for the quantity of diamonds which are found in its channel, especially in its upper part.—Also a comarca in the same prov., bounded on the N and E by the prov. of Bahia; on the S by the comarca of Serro; and on the W by the Rio São-Francisco. It is intersected by, and takes its name from, the above-mentioned river. It is divided into 4 districts, viz., Formigas, Gurutuba, Grão-Mogor, and Januaria, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Its cap. is Minas-Novas.

JERA'I (GUNONG), or KEDAH PEAK, a mountain in the Malacca peninsula, in the prov. of Pinang; estimated alt. 5,705 ft. [Newbold], 3,894 ft. [Woo]. It is now 25 m. inland; but the native annals of Kedah go back to the time when it was surrounded by the sea.

JERA. See GERA.

JERASH, a village of Syria, on the Keruan river, 1 hour SE of Suf, marking the site of the ancient *Gerasa*, whose walls form an irregular parallelogram along both sides of the Keruan.

JERBEH, or GHERBA, one of the Karkenah islands, off the E coast of Tunis, in the gulf of Cabes, in N lat. 34° 37', E long. 11° 0'. It is nearly 20 m. in length, and from 6 to 12 m. in breadth. Its surface is low, and covered with thick plantations of date and olive trees; and the soil is fertile, and still produces, as in ancient times, the famous lotus. It has a small fort, with a garrison of an agha and 12 soldiers; and one large village, called Wad-ez-Zebib; its surface, however, is dotted by a number of neat little white-washed houses.—It has four landing-

places: Ajim on the W; Marsa-es-Suk on the N; Jerjis on the E; and Marsa-el-Kanterah on the S. Herodotus calls J. "the island of the Lotophagi;" Strabo and Pliny give it the name of *Meninx*.

JERDECKER, a river of Northern Hindostan, which rises in the W part of Butan; receives the Manshi, the Toresha, and the Dorla, and, under the name of the Nyimer, flows into the Brahmaputra, 12 m. E of Oliapur, after a SE course of about 90 m.

JEREMIE, a town within the bay of Leogane, on the S coast of the island of Hayti. It stands on the W side of the bay, and at the mouth of a brook, a league S by W of Point Jeremie, and nearly 8 leagues E of Cape Dame Marie.

JEREMIE (CAPE), a cape on the S coast of the island of Hayti, in N lat. 18° 16'.

JEREMULLU-DRUG, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Balaghat, 36 m. SW of Bellary.

JEREMYSQUAM, an island on the coast of the United States, in Lincoln co., district of Maine, which, with Folly Island, forms the mouth of Sheepscot river, in Wiscasset bay.

JEREZ. See XEREZ.

JERFSO, a small town of Sweden, in the prov. of Helsingon, on the river Liusna, 41 m. NW of Soderhamn.

JERICHO, a township in Chittenden co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 52 m. NW of Montpelier. Pop. 1,685.—Also a village in Queen's co., in the state of New York, 173 m. S by E of Albany.

JERICHO, RIBHAH, or ERIHA, a village of Syria, 15 m. ENE of Jerusalem, the modern representative of the ancient city of Jericho, on a small stream which flows into the Jordan 3 m. below. It was sacked by Vespasian, but restored by Adrian, and afterwards became the seat of a Christian bishopric. In the 12th cent. it was destroyed by the Moslems, and never recovered the blow it then received, but remained a poor village of about 50 mean dwellings, perpetually exposed to be plundered by the Arabs; and was burned to the ground by the retreating army of Ibrahim Pasha in the late Syrian war.—About 2 m. to the W of the v. are a number of old foundations, and the vestiges of an ancient wall, which some consider to mark the site of the ancient city. It is situated, however, in the midst of a pastoral plain watered by the Jordan, 18 m. ENE of Jerusalem.

JERICHOW, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Magdeburg, and 3 m. NNE of that town, situated on the Elbe. Pop. 1,620. It has some trade in corn, tobacco, and spirits.

JERICOCOAORA, town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, district and 30 m. NE of Granja, on an eminence near the shore of a bay of the same name. It consists of only a few miserable huts covered with hides. The bay is enclosed on the E by a point of the same name, and which forms part of the great rocky ridge running along the coast. It is about 18 m. in length from E to W, but does not exceed 3 m. in breadth. It is lined by a range of cliffs which frequently bears the same name. An active trade is carried on in cotton, which is annually brought here for exportation. A river of the same name flows into the bay.

JERIM, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, in N lat. 14° 17', 80 m. NE of Mocha.

JERINGHIN, or TJERINGHIN, a considerable village on the coast of Java, 103 m. by the coastline WSW of Batavia, at the mouth of a stream which is navigable for a considerable distance through a fine and richly-cultivated district.

JERJERAIA, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the prov. of Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris, 36 m. SE of Al-Madain.

JERK, a town of Sind, on the summit of a table-hill, between Tatta and Hyderabad, and close to the Indus.

JERKOKI. See GUIRGEGO.

JERM, a town of Badakshan, on the l. bank of the Koksha, a tributary of the Oxus, in N lat. 36° 50', E long. 70° 45'. It is composed of a cluster of scattered hamlets, containing about 1,500 people. Wood, in his travels to the source of the Oxus, spent the month of January 1838 at this place; and has given a pleasing account of its inhabitants in his interesting volume. He found the maximum temp. of the month 48°; the minimum 10°.

JERMAH. See GERMA.

JERMAK, or YARMAK, a river of Syria, the ancient *Hieromax*, which rises in several head-streams in the Jaulan or country to the E of the lake of Tiberias. These streams unite in about 32° 22', 18 m. E of the SE extremity of the lake; and the united stream flows in a very winding but prevailingly SW course to the Jordan, which it enters on the l. bank, 9 m. direct distance from its point of efflux from the SW side of the lake of Tiberias, with a current 40 yds. wide, and as deep nearly as the Jordan itself.

JEROME (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. of Poncin. Pop. 1,002.

JERRAHL, JERAH, or KURDISTAN, a river of Persia, in the prov. of Khuzistan, which descends in two head-streams from the Mungasht mountains, the chief branch rising to the NE of Beibahun; flows through the plain of Ram-Ormus; enters the territory of the Chab Arabs; and flowing SW, a little above Fellahiyyah, divides into two branches, one of which flows S, under the name of Lusbah, into the Persian gulf; and the other appears to feed a canal which runs SSW to the Karun river, which it joins on the l. bank, a little above Mohammarah. Below the junction of the Abi-Ram, the J. becomes a broad and deep stream, running between high mud banks, and nowhere fordable.

JERRAIRWA, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Bhaderpore, and 4 m. from Gwalior. The surrounding country is sterile and uncultivated.

JERSEY, one of the Channel islands, situated in the bay of St. Michael, and distant 13 m. W of the Norman coast of France, while it is nearly 90 m. S of the nearest point on the English coast, in Dorsetshire. It is the most southern of the Channel islands, being 7 leagues to the SE of Guernsey. Its form is somewhat quadrangular, with its sides directed towards the cardinal points; and it extends about 12 m. in length, by 6 m. in breadth; between 49° 9' and 49° 16' N lat., and 2° 2' and 2° 16' W long. Its greatest length, from SE to NW, is about 16 m.; its circumference, taking all the sinuosities and windings, is nearly 55 m.; and its sq. area about 60 m., or 40,000 acres. Pop. in 1806, according to an island census, 22,855. The census of 1831 gave 36,582; in 1841, 47,544; in 1851, 57,155. The annual increase per cent. in 30 years, from 1821 to 1851, has been 2.33. The number of visitors to the island average 15,000 yearly.—The surface of this island slopes from N to S. The whole of the N coast, with the E and W shoulders, is composed of lofty precipitous cliffs; while the S shore, though fringed with crags and beds of rock, lies low and has a considerable portion of sandy beach. The surface is generally undulating; the valleys for the most part run from N to S, widening, from narrow ravines, towards the S shore, where they expand into excellent pasture flats. The interior of the island is intersected in all directions by picturesque ravines and beautiful valleys, watered by innumerable streams which issue from their wood-crowned banks, and

after irrigating meadows, and setting numerous mills in motion, flow into the sea. The new military roads across the island and round it have done much to open up J.; but there is little trade except what is created by its prevailingly agricultural character. From 10,000 to 25,000 pairs of shoes are annually exported to British North America.—The registered shipping on 31st December 1850 was 158 sailing vessels under 50 tons, and 110 sailing vessels above 50 tons; total, 32,277 tons, besides one steamer of 54 tons.

Climate, soil, and produce.] The climate of J. is extremely mild in consequence of the southern site and aspect of the island, and the temperature being modified by the surrounding ocean. Snow seldom falls, and frosts are of transient occurrence: hence myrtles, and other shrubs which even in Devonshire require protection during the winter months, grow here luxuriantly in the open air, and melons are raised in gardens without artificial heat. The mean annual temp. is $51^{\circ}9$; that of summer, $62^{\circ}2$; of winter, $42^{\circ}6$.—The high land on the N consists chiefly of granite; the cliffs on the N coast are of sienitic granite. The S low land consists of schist superincumbent on the granite. The sienitic rock is quarried in large quantities at Mont Malo for exportation to Guernsey, England, and France. Its colour is a reddish white, and it may be polished so as to resemble marble. Ochre and tripoli occur, and a blue and yellow clay is occasionally met with; but neither limestone, chalk, nor any calcareous substance, has been discovered except in trifling portions; nor is either marl or gravel to be found. There are several chalybeate springs. The soils are such as usually result from the decomposition of the rocks of which the island principally consists—namely, granite and schist.—Though J. formerly produced more corn than was sufficient for the supply of its inhabitants, at present it does not yield more than two-thirds of the quantity consumed. Rents average from £4 to £5 per acre. Wheat is the principal grain crop; barley and oats are also grown. Potatoes are extensively cultivated for exportation, and parsnips for fattening oxen and hogs. One of the most valued crops is lucerne. The principal manure is sea-weed or *vraie*, which from time immemorial has been highly esteemed. Its growth is protected by the laws of the island, which allow it to be cut only at one particular period of the year on the W, and at two different periods on the E coast. The coteaux or slopes yield timber, broom, gorse, and fern; and where neither too steep nor too rocky, afford good pastureage. Most kinds of forest-trees thrive well, particularly the chestnut, the elm, and the white oak. The climate and soil are extremely favourable to the growth of the apple-tree, which is extensively cultivated, and forms an important source of profit to the farmer. Thriving orchards are seen in every part of the island, of which indeed they form a distinguishing feature; and cider, one of the principal exports, has been made, in good years, to the extent of 30,000 hhds. About 2,000 hhds. are annually exported. The chaumontel-pears, cultivated in almost every garden here, attain an unrivalled degree of perfection in size and flavour. Melons are produced in great perfection; strawberries are remarkable for the richness of their flavour; and the apricot and peach attain a large size.—The number of cows exported from J. has led, together with the increase of the stock of sheep, oxen, and horses, to the conversion of considerable quantities of arable into pasture land. The sheep are chiefly Southdowns. The horses are small, but strong, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. Game does not abound; but the J. partridge, with red feet, pheasant's eyes, and

variegated plumage, may be noticed as a curiosity. The weasel and the mole are almost the only noxious animals; and it is believed that the island contains no venomous reptiles.—The produce of the ocean in this vicinity is very abundant. The rocks here, as at Guernsey, swarm with conger-eels, of which some are 14 ft. long. Oysters constitute an important product of J. The oyster-beds lie off the E side of the island: one bed is about 2 m. off the land, nearly opposite to Mount Orgueil castle, but the grand depot is nearer the French coast. It is from the Gorey fishery that the Colchester oyster market is chiefly supplied. In August, 1839, a convention was concluded between the French and English governments, fixing, in the first place, "definitive boundaries for the oyster fisheries between J. and the coast of France;" and in the next place, stipulating, "that the subjects of each of the two countries should have the exclusive right of fishery within 3 m. of low-water mark, along the whole extent of coast of the United Kingdom on the one hand, and France on the other." The produce of the Gorey oyster-fishery is estimated at about £25,000 per annum, and several hundred boats are employed in this branch of trade. The larger portion of individuals engaged in the J. oyster fisheries are not natives of the island, but of England, chiefly from the coasts of Kent and Sussex. The season annually commences on the 1st of September, and finishes on the 1st of June. Vessels begin to arrive about the close of August, gradually increasing in number as the season waxes later: the real activity of the trade, however, is only to be witnessed between the months of February and May. Between these periods the weekly value of the exports to England is not less than £5,000 sterling. It is only oysters, however, of a certain size which are allowed to be thus exported: according to an act of the local legislature, no oyster can be brought to shore of a diameter less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This enactment was passed with a view to prevent the beds being drained and ruined by the withdrawal of the younger oysters. The oysters, however, generally exported, are of a size immediately bordering upon the prescribed limits. When taken to England, they are deposited in what are technically called 'parks,' along the coast of Essex and on the margin of the Thames. From these 'parks' they are gradually withdrawn to the London market as occasion may require. The average price at which oysters are purchased from fishermen may be stated at about 3s. per tub, each tub containing 3 bushels: they are to be purchased in small quantities throughout the island at about the rate of 2d. per dozen. The harbour in which the oyster-vessels rendezvous is that of Gorey, a small town situated on the E coast of the island. A fleet of not less than 500 sail is sometimes to be witnessed at one time in quest of oysters; and upon a moderate calculation 3,000 individuals may be said to be employed in the busy season in this species of traffic.

Government, &c.] Law and justice are made and administered in J. by two bodies: one, the legislative body, called the States; the other, the judicial body, called the Royal court. The royal court is composed of a president, who is the bailiff, or, as he is popularly called, the bailie of J., appointed by the British sovereign, and 12 judges, who are elected for life by the people. All heads of families paying parochial rates, are entitled to vote in the election of a judge; and any individual may be made a judge who can gain as many votes as will insure his election. The legislative body is composed of 36 members, besides the governor and the bailie, consisting of—1st, The 12 judges, who being judges for life, are legislators for life; 2d, The rectors of the 12

parishes, nominated, with the exception of the dean, by the governor,—also legislators for life; 3d, The 12 constables of the 12 parishes, elected triennially by the people. The Crown officers and the viscomte have also seats in the States, and may speak, but cannot vote. The States cannot be convened without the assent of the governor, who has also a veto on its deliberations. It originates and passes laws,—raises funds for the public service,—appropriates the revenue,—and presides generally over the well-being of the island. All acts passed by the States, if meant to continue in force more than three years, must receive the royal assent. The royal court takes cognizance of all crimes committed in the island. Almost all the laws and customs, both in criminal and civil cases, owe their origin to the Norman feudal system. There is an appeal from the royal court to the sovereign in council.—The revenue of J. arises from the duty on the importation of wines and spirits, from harbour dues, and from licenses granted to publicans. The total amount is estimated at £17,000 a-year: though small, it is said to be sufficient for the expenditure. The salaries of the public officers, the expenses of maintaining and clothing the island militia, and keeping up the island fortifications, are defrayed by England. The regular garrison is about 300. The inhabitants, from the ages of 17 to 65, are liable to serve in the militia. The whole island militia force is divided into 5 different regiments. Altogether it may be considered to be about 4,000 strong, and in case of emergency 1,000 more could be brought to the field. The fortifications of J. are strong, and additions are now making to them. On the ramparts of Fort-Regent there are ranged upwards of 120 32-pounders; Elizabeth-castle is defended by not less than 70 of a similar weight; Mont-Orgueil by perhaps 20. Round the whole coast of the island, which in circumference measures about 32 m., there are placed 25 martello towers, occupying positions as near as possible of a mile's distance from each other; and besides the martello towers, the coast is also defended here and there by forts, to prevent landing in particular localities, as in St. Ouen bay, Grève-de-Lecq, St. Aubyn's, and others.—The ecclesiastical government of J. is vested in a dean, appointed by the Crown, and who is also rector of one of the 12 parishes into which the deanery is divided. The dean holds an ecclesiastical court, in which he is assisted by the rectors of the several parishes: an appeal from his judgment lies to the bishop of Winchester. Various dissenting bodies have places of worship on the island. There are also numerous schools, including two ancient chartered and endowed schools, and a few parish-schools with small endowments, a National school, and several highly respectable private seminaries. The native youth are almost universally educated. There is a general hospital. Six English and five French newspapers are regularly published.—The whole number of English residents in J. amounts to about 3,500, exclusive of the trades-people, settled in the island. Of this number, at least three-fourths consist of officers on the half-pay of the army and navy, and their families; the remainder is made up of individuals, who, either with large families to educate, or with limited incomes, find economy an object; and including, also, some few who are attracted to the island by the advantages of its climate. Throughout the island the English language is rapidly gaining ground. In St. Helier's it is not common to meet with a person who cannot converse in English; and in the rural parts of the island the children can do so almost universally. Probably, in another generation the English language will be at least as familiarly known as the French. The of-

fenders brought before the criminal court in the ten years which elapsed from the end of 1835 to the end of 1845, were in number—

English, Irish, and Scotch,	1,264
Inhabitants of the Channel Islands,	670
Foreigners,	173

All exciseable articles, and articles subject to the assessed taxes of Britain, are free of excise dues and taxation in J. Wines and spirits are to be had in J. at a greatly cheaper rate than in England; horses, carriages, windows, and servants, pay no tax whatever; the necessaries of life are, however, about as dear as they are in Britain. Viewing the Channel islands geographically, they belong to France as much as the Isle of Wight does to England. The manners and customs of the people, though now considerably modified by an infusion of English notions, are French; the language in which religion and law are administered is French; and the vernacular of the natives is a kind of provincial French.—As part of the duchy of Normandy, the Channel islands became connected with England, when the duke of Normandy obtained possession of the English crown. Since that period, frequent but unsuccessful attempts have been made by the French to obtain possession of them.

JERSEY, a co. in the W part of the state of Illinois, U. S., bounded by the Illinois river on the W, and the Mississippi on the S. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 4,535; in 1850, 7,502.—Also a village in Steuben co., in New York, on Mead creek.—Also a town in Hudson co., in New Jersey, 58 m. NE of Trenton, on the W side of the Hudson river, opposite to New York. It is a well laid-out town, and had a pop. of 3,072 in 1840. The New Jersey railroad, which is continued to Philadelphia, and the Paterson and Hudson railroad, commence here. The Morris canal, between the Delaware and the Hudson, terminates here.—Also a township in Licking co., in Ohio, 35 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 932.

JERSEY (New), one of the United States of America, situated between $38^{\circ} 57'$ and $41^{\circ} 22'$ N lat., and $73^{\circ} 58'$ and $75^{\circ} 29'$ W long.; and bounded on the N by New York; on the E by the Hudson river and the Atlantic; on the S by the Atlantic ocean; and on the W by Delaware bay and river, which separate it from Pennsylvania and Delaware. Its length from N to S is 183 m.; its greatest breadth towards the N is 70 m., and towards the S 75 m. Near the middle of the state, however, from the Hudson river on the E, to the Delaware on the W, its breadth is only 42 m. Its area is 8,320 sq. m., or 5,324,800 acres.

Rivers and bays.] Excepting the Hudson and Delaware, which respectively bound this state on the E and the W, no rivers of much importance traverse the country. The principal streams are the Hackensack, which rises in the state of New York, and joins the Passaic, at the head of Newark-bay; the Raritan, which is navigable to the distance of 16 m. from its mouth in Raritan-bay; the Passaic, which falls into Newark-bay, and is navigable to its falls above Paterson, a distance of 10 m.; Maurice river, navigable from Delaware bay, into which it falls, 20 m.; and the Muscaneckunk, a branch of the Delaware, 40 m. in length.—The sea-coast is indented with a number of small streams or creeks. There are several bays on the coast-line of this state, namely: Delaware-bay, which forms the SW boundary; New York-bay, which lies to the E of Bergen-Neck; Newark-bay, which lies W of the latter, 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth, and connects with New York-bay by a narrow *kill* or strait; and Amboy, between Staten island and Middleton, 15 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth.

Climate.] The climate resembles that of the S parts of New York; but near the sea it is much warmer than in the mountains, where the cold of winter is as great as in Massachusetts and Vermont. The summer-season is very regular, and the vegetable productions are seldom injured by drought, rain, or frosts. Cape May is a place of much resort for invalids during summer.

Surface and productions.] The N section of this state is traversed by some elevations; but on leaving the Pennsylvania frontier, the whole country is so flat that it is difficult to distinguish the ridge separating the waters that fall into the ocean from those which fall into the Delaware. The S parts, extending 100 m. along the sea-coast, are also level, with the exception of some hills in Monmouth co., which rise 281 ft. above the level of the ocean. A ridge of the Alleghanies crosses the state in the parallel of 41°; and to the N is another ridge from which diverge several other chains in a S direction.—Among the mountains, and in the interior districts, the soil is fertile; in other places it is almost barren, being composed of loose sand and small rounded pebbles; and it is in general very inferior to that of New York or Pennsylvania. As much as five-eighths of most of the southern cos., or one-fourth of the whole state, is almost entirely a sandy barren, unfit in many parts for cultivation. The good land in the southern cos. lies principally on the banks of rivers and creeks. The barrens produce little else but scrub-oaks and yellow pines. These sandy lands yield an immense quantity of bog-iron ore, which is worked up to great advantage in the iron-works of these cos. In the hilly and mountainous parts which are not too rocky for cultivation, the soil is covered in its natural state with stately oaks, hickories, chestnuts, &c., and when cultivated produces wheat, rye, Indian corn; buckwheat, oats; barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The land in the hilly country is good for grazing, and rears great numbers of cattle for the New York and Philadelphia markets. The quantity of cereal crops raised in 1847 was 1,100,000 bushels of wheat; 10,000 of barley; 5,223,000 of oats; 3,050,000 of rye; 980,009 of buckwheat; and 8,000,000 of Indian corn. Besides this amount of grain, there were produced in 1847 within this state, 2,072,069 bushels of potatoes; 4,531 lbs. of hops; 334,861 tons of hay; 2,165 tons of flax; 1,922 lbs. of tobacco; 1,966 lbs. of silk cocoons; 56 lbs. of sugar; 10,061 lbs. of bees' wax; and 397,207 lbs. of wool. The farmers of New J. have paid great attention to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. The orchards in many parts of this state are equal to any in the United States, and their cider is said to be excellent. The markets of New York and Philadelphia receive from the contiguous parts of New J. vegetables, apples, pears, peaches, plums, strawberries, cherries, and other fruits; cider in large quantities, butter, cheese, beef, pork, mutton, &c. The markets of Europe also receive large supplies of apples from this state, amongst which the 'Newtown pippins' are celebrated. The number of hands employed in horticulture in 1847 was 1,223.

Minerals.] There are several very rich iron-mines in this state. Extensive works are established for working the ore into iron; and immense quantities both of pig and bar-iron, besides large quantities of hollow ware, sheet-iron, and nail-rods, are produced. In 1840, there were 26 iron-furnaces in the state, producing 11,114 tons of cast-iron; and 80 bloomeries, forges, and rolling-mills. Copper ore is found in Harrison co. One mine, which was discovered in 1719, and which has been wrought at different periods, yields about 75 per cent. of pure copper. Anthony is said to have been discovered in 1808.

There are also ochres of different sorts, which are employed as paints; salt, lead ore, black lead, native copper, loadstone, soapstone, magnesia, coal, gypsum, slate, freestone, &c.

Animal kingdom.] In the progress of cultivation, the native animals of the country have nearly disappeared, such as the cougar, the bear, and the wolf. Deer likewise have become scarce; the racoon is common in low grounds; the red and grey fox abound; while the otter and the beaver are rare. The wild fowl are ducks, geese, pigeons, pheasants, partridges, plover, and a great variety of smaller birds. Snakes are numerous.—Along the coast, and in the rivers and streams, various kinds of fish are taken. The most noted are sturgeon, stockfish, sheepshead, horse mackerel, black fish, sea-bass, herring, muncches, perch, sun-fish, drum, shad, shell-fish, black turtle, clams, mussel-crabs, oysters. The inhabitants of the sea-coast derive a great portion of their subsistence from the fisheries. The number of barrels of fish pickled in 1840 was 1,134; of gallons of spermaceti oil procured, 12,000; and of other fish-oils, 80,000 gallons.

Manufactures and commerce.] This state is important as a manufacturing district. In 1840, the value of machinery made by 932 men was estimated at 755,050 dollars. Considerable quantities of hardware, fire-arms, and jewellery are made; bricks are also a staple article. The woollen and cotton manufactures of New J. are next to those of New York in amount; and in the production of glass and earthenware it is pre-eminent. Paper is made in large quantities; and there are very extensive tanneries. Flour, grist, and oil-mills are numerous. The total cap. invested in manufactures in 1840 was 11,517,582 dols.—The exports to foreign countries from New J. are of little importance in the aggregate commerce of the Union; but the ports of New York and Philadelphia must of necessity transact the greater part of the commercial business of this state. There were in this state in January 1851, 26 banks, with an aggregate cap. of 3,754,900 d.—The Morris canal forms the most important line of water-communication in the state. It extends from Easton on the Delaware to Jersey, 101 m.; and was completed in 1836, at a cost of about 2,500,000 d. The Delaware and Raritan canal extends from New Brunswick on the Raritan, to Bordentown on the Delaware, below Trenton, 43 m.. Several lines of magnetic telegraph cross it. The Camden and Amboy railroad is 65 m. in length, with a branch to Trenton of 6½ m., and another to New Brunswick of 29 m.

Population.] The pop. of New J. in 1790 was 184,139; in 1800, 211,949. The following table contains the divisions and pop. of the state in 1810 and 1850:

COUNTIES.	1810.	1850.
Atlantic,		8,964
Bergen,	16,603	14,748
Burlington,	24,979	42,204
Camden,		25,569
Cape May,	3,632	6,452
Cumberland,	12,670	17,191
Essex,	25,984	73,997
Gloucester,	19,744	14,049
Hudson,		27,991
Hunterdon,	24,553	29,064
Mercer,		21,874
Middlesex,	20,381	28,671
Monmouth,	22,150	30,293
Morris,	21,828	30,173
Ocean,		10,043
Passaic,		22,577
Salem,	12,761	19,500
Somerset,	14,728	19,668
Sussex,	25,549	22,990
Warren,		22,390
	245,562	489,881

The pop. in 1820 was 277,575; and in 1830, 320,823.

showing a decennial increase of 15·5 per cent. In 1840 it was 373,306, and the decennial increase between 1840 and 1850 was 31·1 per cent. The number of slaves held within the state in 1850 was 222. The inhabitants are in their origin a collection of Low Dutch, Germans, English, Scots, Irish, and New Englanders, and their descendants. National attachment and mutual convenience have generally induced these several kinds of people to settle together in a body, and in this way their peculiar national manners, customs, and character, have been to some extent preserved, especially among the poorer class of people, who have little intercourse with any but those of their own nation.—The Methodists are the most numerous Christian sect. In 1848 they had 30,186 communicants. The Presbyterians perhaps rank next in number. In 1840 there were 3 colleges within the state, with 443 students; 66 academies and grammar schools, with 3,027 pupils; and 1,207 primary schools, attended by 52,589 pupils. The principal educational establishment is New J. college, founded at Princeton in 1738.

Government and finance.] The existing constitution of this state, as recently remodelled, went into operation in Sept. 1844. The governor is elected by the people for 3 years, and is ineligible for re-election for the ensuing term. His salary is 1,600 d.—The legislative power is vested in a senate of 19 members, or one from each co., who are also elected for 3 years.—The general-assembly consists of 58 members, who must be 21 years of age, and have been citizens of the state for at least 4 years, and residents one year.—The right of suffrage is enjoyed by every white male citizen of the U. S. who has resided in the state one year.—The judicial power is vested in a court-of-appeals, a court-of-chancery, a supreme court, circuit courts, and other inferior courts.—The militia of the state numbers 39,171 men.

The financial revenue for 1846 was 163,948 dollars: the disbursements 155,174 d. The receipts in 1849 were 128,583 d.; expenditure 125,541 d. The chief sources of income are transit duties on railroads and canals, dividends on stock, taxes on railroad stock, state-prison surplus earnings, pedlars' licenses, bonds, and tax on bonds.—The whole amount of the debt on 1st January 1851 was 71,810 d. The value of productive property held by the state, 262,986 d.; of surplus revenue lent to the cos. without interest, 764,670 d.; of the school fund, 377,929 d.

History.] This state was included in the patent granted by James I. in 1606 to Sir Thomas Gates and others, embracing all the lands situated between the 34th and 49th degrees of N lat., with all the islands lying within 100 m. of the coast. The first settlements were made by the Dutch; some Danes also settled here. In 1664 the territory was given by Charles II. as a donation to his brother the duke of York, by whom it was afterwards granted to different individuals. The western division came into the possession of William Penn, the well-known Quaker, and was sold to an association of Scots Anabaptists and Quakers, among whom was the celebrated Barclay. In 1680 the colony of New J. separated from that of New York, and chose an annual assembly for its government. It does not appear that at this period any great progress had been made in the cultivation of the country, as the inhabitants were distressed for food. In 1713, before the peace of Utrecht, the whole pop. did not exceed 16,000, of whom 3,000 were capable of bearing arms. The prov., by the mutual agreement of the proprietors, was ceded to the Crown in 1702, and afterwards reunited to New York, from which it was again separated in 1736. Trenton on the Delaware, 30 m. above Philadelphia, is the largest town, and the cap. of the state. The other principal towns are Brunswick, Burlington, Amboy, Bordentown, Princeton, Elizabethtown, Newark, and Morristown.

JERSEY SHORE, a village in Lycoming co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., on the N side of the W branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 525.

JERSEYVILLE, the cap. of Jersey co., in Illinois, U. S., 71 m. SW of Springfield.

JERUMENHA, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Piauhi, on the l. bank of the Gurguea, 25 m. above the confluence of that river with the Parna-

iba, and 100 m. E of Oeiras, on the road from that town to Goyaz. Pop. 3,000. The district is extensive, and along the banks of the streams fertile, producing cotton, rice, millet, and tobacco. Cattle are extensively reared on the higher lands.

JERUSALEM, [HEB. *Kagushah*; ARAB. *El-Koddes* or *El-Kuds*,] a city of Palestine, in the pash. of Damascus, situated in N lat. 31° 46', E long. 35° 13', 33 m. SE of Jaffa, 76 m. S by E of Acre, and 128 m. SSW of Damascus, at an alt. of about 2,000 ft. above sea-level. Its site is an elevated piece of ground, forming a kind of platform measuring 1,800 yds. from N to S, and 1,100 yds. from E to W, and of a lower level than the environing country, which belongs to the great range of limestone hills extending northwards from a point to the S of Hebron, along the W side of the Dead sea and of the Jordan, to beyond Samaria, and declining westwards to the shores of the Mediterranean; thus forming a broad elevated table-land, diversified with hills and valleys, and immense masses of bare rock. The city is built upon several hills or summits of this table-land; but is itself environed by other summits of still higher elevation, which are separated from those on which the city stands by deep ravines, except on the NW, where the platform on which the city is built joins the table-land. The ancient city of J. has long since totally disappeared; not a vestige of the capital of David and Solomon now remains; even the very course of the walls is changed, and the boundaries of the old city are doubtful. The modern city extends itself, in four separate quarters, over as many hills, presenting in its general outline the form of an irregular lozenge, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long from E to W, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad from N to S, whose SW side skirts the valley of Gihon, and N side approaches the hill of Titus or hill of Skopos; while the E side runs nearly N and S along the valley of the Kedron, otherwise called the valley of Jehoshaphat: the E flank of which is formed by the Mount of Olives, or Jebel-Tur, whose summit has an alt. of 2,397 ft. above sea-level; and the S side is skirted by the valley of Hinnom, a narrower ravine, with abrupt cliffs, which turning N assumes the name of the valley of Gihon, whose exterior flank runs into a bare rocky plateau, called the plain of Rephaim. The brook Kedron and the little stream called Gihon, flowing through the valley of the same name, unite a short distance below the pool or spring of Siloam, and wind their way through the Wady-en-Nar, among broken mountains, to the Dead sea.

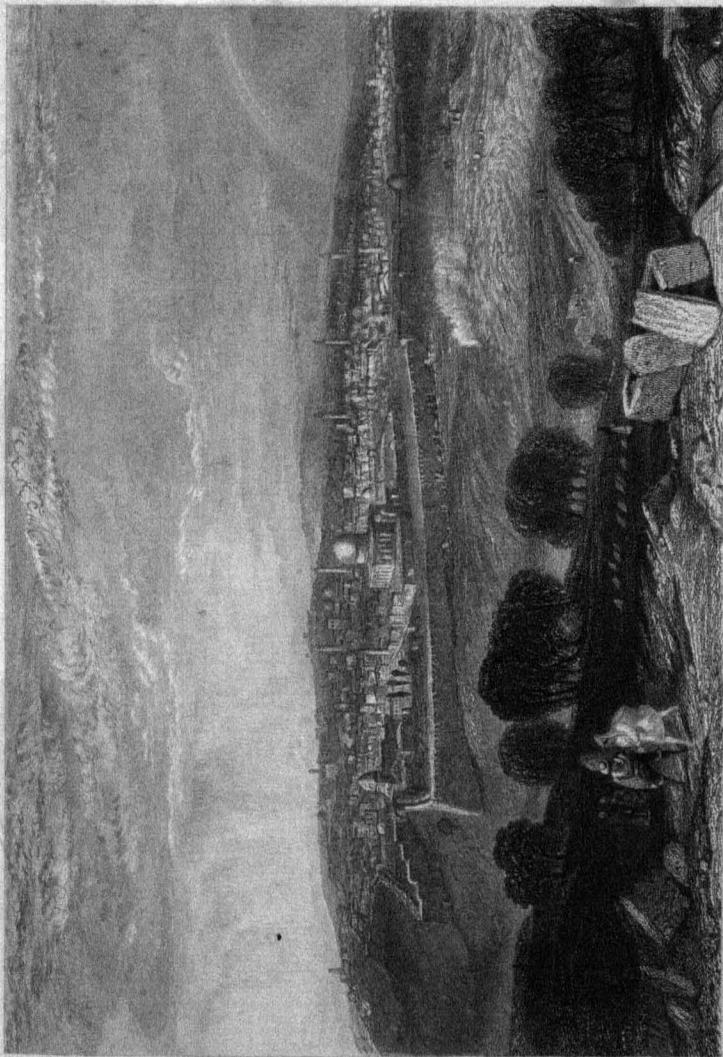
General topography.] The city is enclosed by a high embattled stone wall, built about 300 years ago, and in a state of excellent preservation, the materials of which are a compact limestone. These walls are protected by an artificial fosse on the N, on which side J. is bounded by a plain which extends upwards of a mile before the higher ground commences. This quarter was the vulnerable side of J. in ancient warfare, and was accordingly fortified with great care. Three massive walls, strengthened with stupendous towers, guarded this point of approach. On the E side, the walls are built close to a ravine, at the bottom of which is the bed of Kedron, which gradually deepens as it approaches and passes the city; and on the opposite side of this valley is the range of Mount Olivet. On the SE side the ravine is continued, and is deeper and broader. On the SW side there is another ravine—the valley of the Gihon—which at its deepest part, and at the distance of about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the SE corner of the city wall, joins the valley of the Kedron at the foot of Mount Zion, and from thence rising by a gradual ascent, at last loses itself in the plain on the NW side of the city. The summits of the mountains round

about Jerusalem' are, except on the NW, not more than a good arrow-shot from the walls, and not much higher than the hills on which it stands. The appearance of those surrounding hills is rugged; they have a few olive-trees upon them, but little cultivation; their sides in many places present bare rock, or a soil covered with loose stones. The Mount of Olives has a more pleasing aspect, and its sides are sown with grain, but it likewise partakes in some degree of the general character. The circumference of the ancient city was a little more than 4 m., and must have extended more towards the N than the present J. From the account given by Josephus, it would appear that the site of the city was much more uneven than it is now. He speaks of a valley between the city and temple; and of another valley that seems to have run nearly along the centre of the city; and particularises the hills Zion, Moriah, Acra, and Bezetha. The ground is still uneven; but there is no part within the walls that could now with propriety be called a valley: though doubtless such valleys may have been filled up in the course of ages, and during the series of sackings, burnings, and devastations through which J. has passed. The J. of modern times is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit. The walls are of hewn stone, about 10 ft. thick at the base, varying from 30 to 70 ft. in height, according to the inequalities of the ground, and without any mole or buttresses. They have battlements, and long and narrow embrasures, with projecting towers at irregular distances of the same form and height. Some of the stones are very large, and were probably used in the ancient city. The gates through which there is admittance are four in number; the Damascus gate, that opens towards the plain on the NW; St. Stephen's gate, that opens towards the E ravine, and leads to Bethany and Jericho; Zion gate, upon the hill of the same name on the S, which connects the populous quarter around the Armenian convent with that part of Mount Zion which is outside of the walls; and the gate that leads towards Bethlehem and Jaffa on the W, between Mount Zion and Acra, not far from the upper pool of Gihon. The other gates are now walled up. They are all formed of pointed arches, with an entrance tower, but have little sculptural decoration. On the outside it is possible to walk all round the city, close to the walls, which in ancient times may have run lower down the slopes of the deep valleys of Jehoshaphat and Hinnom, but certainly never extended beyond them.

To the S of the gate of St. Stephen rises Mount Moriah, whose various buildings occupy about one-fifth of the area of the city, embracing in their centre the noble mosque of Omar, and to the S of it the Mesjid-el-Aksa. Stretching from Mount Moriah towards the N and NW, is the second and inferior quarter of the town, which, with its gardens and olive-groves, advances on the hill of Bezetha. Acra, the third and most extensive division, touches the preceding quarters on the W, and has in its centre the three domes of the Holy Sepulchre, with the Greek, Syrian, and Coptic convents. On the higher ground beyond, and nearly touching the walls, is the castle of David; to the N of which, on the most elevated spot in the city, is the Latin convent; and to the S, on lower ground, that of the Armenians. On the summit of Mount Zion, the southernmost and smallest of the four hills belonging to the ancient city, but outside of the present walls, are some mosques and the tomb of David. That portion of Mount Zion which is included within the present walls, constituting the SW quarter of the city, is separated by the valley of Tyropaeon from Mount Moriah. The descent on that side is

steep and precipitous. On the N it is separated from Mount Acra by the prolongation of the same valley running W to near the Jaffa gate. The Jews have their synagogues on the E part of Mount Zion, looking towards the site of the temple. In addition to its numerous public buildings, the city contains about 3,000 houses. The streets are narrow, as is usual in all Syrian towns, but paved with large round stones; several of them have foot-paths, and they are kept cleaner than those of Alexandria, Smyrna, or Constantinople. There are no level streets, and little skill or labour has been employed to remove or diminish the inequalities which nature or time has produced. Houses are built upon mountains of rubbish, which are probably 20, 30, or 50 ft. above the natural level; and the streets are constructed with the same disregard to convenience, with this difference, that some slight attention is paid to the possibility of carrying off surplus water. They are without exception narrow, seldom exceeding 8 or 10 ft. in breadth. The houses often meet; and in some instances a building occupies both sides of the street, which runs under a succession of arches barely high enough to permit an equestrian to pass under them. A canopy of old mats or of plank is suspended over the principal streets when not arched. This custom, no doubt, had its origin in the heat of the climate, which is very intense in summer, but it gives a gloomy aspect to all the most thronged and lively parts of the city. Vacant spaces, some covered by ruins of old walls and broken cisterns, or by prickly pears of enormous growth, are seen towards the W; but no open square has been purposely left within the walls. In general, the houses are comparatively well built of a species of consolidated limestone, cream-coloured and streaked with blood-red, and are for the most part two or three stories high, with a plain front, without windows in the lower stories, so that it has been said that a passenger walking the streets of J. may conceive himself in the corridor of a vast prison; the doors, besides, are so low, that a person must bend almost double to gain admittance. The roofs are either terraced, or rise in domes. The apartments receive their light from the open courts within. The ground plot or lot is usually surrounded by a high enclosure, commonly forming the walls of the house only, but sometimes embracing a small garden and some vacant ground. The lower story, which consists of arches, serving as a foundation for the superstructure, is occupied by lumber rooms, kitchens, cisterns, stables, or servants' rooms. The principal apartments, which are upon the second story, are built against the wall of the quadrangle, and front upon the open paved courts which usually occupy the greater part of the enclosure. In the larger houses, these courts form cool, agreeable promenades, quite secluded from the public view. It will be perceived that these edifices are not covered, with the exception of the suites of rooms which have vaulted or flat roofs, while the enclosed area in the centre is open to all the vicissitudes of the elements of every season. The rain water which falls upon the pavement is carefully conducted, by means of gutters, into cisterns, where it is preserved for domestic uses. The people of J. rely chiefly upon these reservoirs for their supply of this indispensable article. Every house has its cistern, and the larger habitations are provided with a considerable number of them, which occupy the ground story, or cells formed for the purpose below it. The baths and bazaars of the city are vastly inferior to similar establishments in the East.

The modern J. has been described by a host of travellers, among the most accurate of whom are Maundrell, Clarke, Chateaubriand, Richardson,



Engraved by J. B. Allen.
London by J. M. & Son, 8, A. Strand, a sketch by C. Stanier, 1859.

THE JERUSALEM FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

Niebuhr, Wilde, Lamartine, Buckingham, Colonel Chesney, and M. Poujoulat. "Jerusalem," says the latter traveller, "offers no illusions; it is fair to behold neither from far nor near; take away a few monuments and a few towers, and the prospect before you is the dullest that can be imagined. The vast heap of stone houses, each of whose terraced roofs is surmounted with a small dome—the dark grey colour of these monotonous groups—their mournful character—the rock and desert soil surrounding those walls, which seem only to enclose tombs—the solitary sky above your head, whose wide expanse no bird traverses—combine to form a spectacle uniting in itself all that melancholy can produce of the most sad, all that solitude can exhibit of the most desolate. If we enter J., what gloom! Narrow and dark streets—huge bazaars in ruins, in which you see a sprinkling of Jewish, Greek, and Armenian merchants—miserable shops for the sale of tobacco, kept by Mussulmans—dilapidated inns, where the Arabian stranger reposes beside his steed—whole districts deserted, houses in ruins, the ground covered with weeds, filth, and rubbish—ivy twining round disjointed fragments, and stunted palm-trees growing up through crevices. Traversing the city, you see the white or red cloak of the Mussulman, the dark vest of the rayah, or the veils of women who move with the hurried step of fugitives. Such is the interior of J. There is no joy, no movement, no noise; you would take it for a vast prison where the days are as silent as the nights, or rather for an immense monastery whose inhabitants are constantly engaged in prayer." Chateaubriand's description is very striking and graphical. After citing the language of the prophet Jeremiah, in his lamentations on the desolation of the ancient city, as accurately portraying its present state, he thus proceeds:—"When seen from the mount of Olives, on the other side of the valley of Jehoshaphat, J. presents an inclined plane, descending from W to E. An embattled wall, fortified with towers and a Gothic castle, encompasses the city all round; excluding, however, part of Mount Zion, which it formerly enclosed. In the W quarter, and in the centre of the city, the houses stand very close; but in the E part, along the brook Kedron, you perceive vacant spaces,—among the rest, that which surrounds the mosque erected on the ruins of the temple, and the nearly deserted spot where once stood the castle of Antonia, and the second palace of Herod. The houses are heavy square masses, very low, without chimneys or windows; they have flat terraces or domes on the top, and look like prisons or sepulchres. The whole would appear to the eye one uninterrupted level, did not the steeples of the churches, the minarets of the mosques, the summits of a few cypresses, and the clumps of nopalos, break the uniformity of the plan. On beholding these stone buildings, encompassed by a stony country, you are ready to inquire if they are not the confused monuments of a cemetery in the midst of a desert." Dr. Olin's description of the view from the summit of the Mount of Olives is more topographically minute: "The summit of the mount of Olives," he says, "is about half-a-mile E from the city, which it completely overlooks, every considerable edifice and almost every house being distinctly visible. The city, seen from this point, appears to be a regular inclined plain, sloping gently and uniformly from W to E, or towards the observer, and indented by a slight depression or shallow vale running nearly through the centre in the same direction. The SE corner of the quadrangle—for that may be assumed as the figure formed by the walls—that which is nearest to the observer, is occupied by the mosque of Omar, and its extensive and beautiful grounds. This is

Mount Moriah, the site of Solomon's temple; and the ground embraced in the sacred enclosure, which conforms to that of the ancient temple, occupies about an eighth of the whole of the modern city. It is covered with green sward, and planted sparingly with olive, cypress, and other trees, and it is certainly the most lovely feature of the town, whether we have reference to the splendid constructions or the beautiful lawn spread out around them. The SW quarter, embracing that part of Mount Zion which is within the modern town, is to a great extent occupied by the Armenian convent, an enormous edifice, which is the only conspicuous object in this neighbourhood. The NW is largely occupied by the Latin convent, another very extensive establishment. About midway between these two convents is the castle or citadel, close to the Bethlehem gate, already mentioned. The NE quarter of Jerusalem is but partially built up, and it has more the aspect of a rambling agricultural village than that of a crowded city. The vacant spots here are green with gardens and olive-trees. There is another large vacant tract along the S wall, and W of the Haram, [or bounding wall of the Sakhara,] also covered with verdure. Near the centre of the city also appear two or three green spots, which are small gardens. The church of the Holy Sepulchre is the only conspicuous edifice in this vicinity, and its domes are striking objects. There are no other buildings which, either from their size or beauty, are likely to engage the attention. Eight or ten minarets mark the position of so many mosques in different parts of the town, but they are only noticed because of their elevation above the surrounding edifices. Upon the same principle, the eye rests for a moment upon a great number of low domes, which form the roofs of the principal dwellings, and relieve the heavy uniformity of the flat plastered roofs which cover the greater mass of more humble habitations. Many ruinous piles and a thousand disgusting objects are concealed or disguised by the distance. Many inequalities of surface, which exist to so great an extent that there is not a level street of any length in J., are also unperceived. From the same commanding point of view, a few olive and fig trees are seen in the lower part of the valley of Jehoshaphat, and scattered over the side of Olivet from its base to the summit. They are sprinkled yet more sparingly on the S sides of the city, on Mounts Zion and Ophel. N of Jerusalem, the olive plantations appear more numerous as well as thrifty, and they offer a grateful contrast to the sun-burned fields and bare rocks which predominate in this landscape. The region W of the city appears to be destitute of trees. Fields of stunted wheat, yellow with the drought rather than white for the harvest, are seen on all sides of the town."

The Holy Sepulchre. The grand object of visitation and respect to Christian pilgrims, is that called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. It stands in the corner of a small open space or square, at the extremity of the Via Dolorosa. It was built by the empress Helena, the mother of Constantine. It is a building 300 ft. long, and nearly 200 ft. broad; and professes to comprehend within these limits the scene of all the great events of the crucifixion, entombment, and resurrection of the Messiah. On entering the church, the first thing shown pilgrims is a large oblong slab of white, or, according to some, of variegated yellow marble, in the pavement, surrounded by a balustrade, and resembling the grave-stones in the floor of English churches; this, they are told, marks the spot where the body of our Lord was anointed by Joseph of Arimathea. There appears next a large round fabric, standing in the midst of the principal aisle, and beneath the main dome. The first part forms a kind of anti-chapel, containing what is said to be the sepulchre, before the mouth of which appears a block of white marble, considered as the stone on which the angel sat. The sepulchre itself is composed of thick slates of that beautiful marble commonly called *Verde antico*. In this building lamps are kept continually burning. Beyond the sepulchre, but still beneath the roof of the same church, are shown two rooms, one above another. Close by the entrance to

the lower chamber, are the tombs of Godfrey of Bouillon and of Baldwin, with Latin inscriptions in Gothic characters; and at the extremity of this lower room is exhibited a figure or cleft in the natural rock, which is affirmed to be the rent produced at the crucifixion. On ascending to the upper apartment, the pilgrim is shown an altar venerated as Mount Calvary, the place of crucifixion. On it are shown the marks or holes of the three crosses, and here again the same rent appears in the wall. In galleries round about the church, and in small buildings attached to it on the outside, are apartments for the reception of friars and pilgrims. These are occupied by a number of monks of various nations, who devote themselves to the service of the sepulchre, and many of whom do not stir for many years, or even during their whole lives, from the sepulchre. In the course of Passion week particularly, they perform a variety of ceremonies, the propriety and decorum of which seem at least questionable. "From contemplating the front of the church, which has something of the venerable aspect of our old cathedrals," says a very recent tourist, "you pass into what seems a theatre rather than a temple; nothing solemn, rich, or ancient, but a modern building, stuck on all hands with hard and tawdry gewgaws, that hurt equally the eye and soul. The Greek priests, tall handsome men, with fine beards, and long locks floating on their shoulders, in their square caps and gilded gowns, press through the dense and motley crowd, chanting and swinging their censers. Farther on you meet the Latin monks in their Franciscan habits, issuing candle in hand, from their simple chapel, singing litanies. Another turn brings you upon groups of Turkish soldiery, lounging and smoking beside their piled bayonets. Up stairs the Armenians are at their pious work. The arched windows of the dome galleries are thronged with sheeted women. Below, on the pavement round the sepulchre, stand or are squatted men of all colours and countries. Here a group of 'dusk faces with white turbans wreath'd,' mild-featured Abyssinians, folding their blue mantles across their chins; there, black Egyptians, in sugar-loaf caps of white felt, and cloaks of grey serge, lean in niches. A pair of swarthy priests, in dazzling copes, issue from a little scanty box at the back of the sepulchre, which is the Coptic chapel, and suddenly dash the thick fragrant clouds which mount from their centers over these dark believers, who start from their ruminating attitudes, and begin crossing themselves with great fervour. All this will give a faint idea of the place and what goes on there. This year the Greek, Armenian, and Latin Easters fell together, so that there was an extraordinary crush and concurrence of ceremonies. On the night of Good Friday the usual squabble took place between the Greek and Latin fathers. The Greeks have a very fine carpet, with which they cover the rock of the crucifixion. The Latins spread a plain linen cloth upon the place; but they insist upon the Greeks removing their fine carpet and leaving the stone bare before they put on their cloth, plant their cross, and begin their functions: this the Greeks uniformly refuse to do, and persist in interposing their carpet to preserve the stone from the contamination of the Latin cloth. The consequence is that a scandalous scuffle annually takes place upon the traditional locality of the crucifixion." These places have been long revered and visited by Christian pilgrims, but an eminent modern traveller seems to have clearly proved that this spot cannot possibly have been the theatre of the great events so long commemorated upon it. It is certain that there is not the least trace of a hill such as Calvary is described to be: the ground being entirely level, except in the small rise of about 20 steps leading up to the altar, the supposed scene of crucifixion. This is so obvious, that travellers have been obliged to suppose that Helena artificially levelled the whole of the ground, with a view to the more convenient erection of the church; but it seems very improbable that that pious princess should thus have studiously obliterated every trace of the events which she intended to commemorate. The altar also, although it professes to exhibit the marks of the three crosses, has dimensions in the least capable of containing them. The sepulchre, instead of being cut out of the living rock, is composed of pieces cemented together, and the stone with which it was supposed to have been shut does not fit it. Calvary, besides, was clearly described as without the city, while the church of the sepulchre is within it; so that pilgrims are obliged to suppose that the walls of this decaying city have been extended so as to include it in their precincts. These observations of Dr. Clarke were confirmed by some curious discoveries made by him during his residence at J. Riding out of the city by what is called Zion gate, he came to a deep dingle or trench, called Tophet or Gehennon by former travellers. On reaching the bottom, he observed in the face of the opposite rock a number of excavations, resembling the sepulchres which he had seen in different parts of Asia Minor, each containing one or many repositories for the dead, like cisterns carved in the rock. Some of these tombs, from their magnificence and the labour necessary to form the numerous repositories contained in them, might seem to have had a regal destination. They are situated, according to ancient custom, in the midst of gardens. Now, as the place of crucifixion appears to have been a public cemetery, which is expressed by both the terms 'Calvary' and 'Golgatha,' and as it was without the city, the present spot appears to agree with it better than any other yet assigned, and certainly much better than that on which the church of the sepulchre is erected. For the same reason, this seems the most probable spot for the entombment of the Messiah. Farther to the E., and in the place called Aceldama, were found some other sepulchres, the sides and roof of which were distinguished by ancient paintings similar to those found upon the walls of Hercula-

neum and Pompeii. The figures represented, however, were those of the apostles, the Virgin, and saints, with circular lines around their heads as symbols of glory: they are therefore evidently the work of Christians, though the tombs in other respects bear marks of very high antiquity. At the foot of the mount of Olives, and on the eastern side of the brook Kedron, are the sepulchres of the Virgin, and those of the Patriarchs. These, like the others, are crypts or caves, cut with immense labour out of a stratum of hard and compact limestone. That of the Virgin is of great antiquity, and the largest about J.; but there seems little proof, or even probability, that this colossal monument was really erected in honour of the personage whose name it bears. It seems impossible to determine when and by what people these sepulchres were hewn. They form part of a vast cemetery extending along the foot of all the hills which surround J. to the S and E. These, however, do not compose the whole of the sepulchral antiquities of this city. On the NW side, near the gate of Damascus, are seen the sepulchres of the kings.

Mosque of Omar.—The Moslems have appropriated the site of Solomon's temple to their own worship. The renowned Sakhara (*d*) is the grandest and most ancient religious edifice of all those erected by the followers of the 'Prophet' since the rise of Islamism, and equal in point of sanctity to that of Mekka. This splendid edifice was built by the caliph Omar immediately after the capture of J. in 637. The crusaders, while they held J., converted this mosque into a Christian church, but the victorious Saladin restored it to its original use. The dimensions of this noble enclosure are 1,489 ft. long, by 995 ft. broad. It contains two mosques.—the Sakhara in the centre of the enclosure, and the Akhnas on the S side. We extract a few passages from Dr. Richardson's elaborate and minute account of this building: "In the sacred retirement of this charming spot, the followers of the Prophet delight to saunter or repose as in the Elysium of their devotion, and arrayed in the gorgeous costume of the East, add much to the beauty, the interest, and solemn stillness of the scene, which they seem loath to quit either in going to or coming from the house of prayer. In the midst of this court, but nearer to the W and S sides, there is an elevated platform, about 14 ft. square, called Stoa-Sakhara; some parts of it are higher than others, as the ground on which it is erected is more or less elevated, but it may be said to average about 12 or 14 ft. above the level of the grassy court. Round the edge of the Stoa-Sakhara are numbers of small houses, five of which on the N side are occupied by *santones* or religious ascetics; one on the S is for the doctors of the law to hold their consultations in; one on the W for containing the oil for painting the bricks and tile for the repair of the Sakhara; the rest are places of private prayer for the different sects of Mussulmans or 'believers,' which is the meaning of the word. But the great beauty of the platform, as well as of the whole enclosure, is the Sakhara itself, which is nearly in the middle of the platform, and but a little removed from the S side. It is a regular octagon of about 60 ft. a-side, and is entered by four spacious doors, each adorned with a porch, which projects from the line of the building, and rises considerably up on the wall. The lower story of the Sakhara is covered with marble, the blocks of which are of different sizes, and many of them evidently resting on the side or narrowest surface. They look much older on a close inspection than they do when viewed from a distance, and their disintegration indicates a much greater age than the stones of the houses said to have been built in the time of the mother of Constantine the Great. Probably both they and the aged stones in the flooring on the Stoa-Sakhara, formed part of the splendid temple that was destroyed by the Romans. Each side of the Sakhara is panelled; the centre stone of one panel is square; of another, octagonal; and thus they alternate all round; the sides of each panel run down the angles of the building like a plain pilaster, and give the appearance as if the whole side of the edifice was set in a frame. There are no windows in the marble part or lower story of the building. The upper story is faced with small tiles of about 8 or 9 in. square, painted of different colours, white, yellow, green, and blue, and covered with sentences from the Koran. There are seven well-proportioned windows on each side, except where the porch rises high, and then there are only six, one of which is generally built up, so that only five are effective. The whole is extremely light and beautiful; and from the mixtures of the soft colours above, the panelled work and blue and white tinge of the marble below, the eye is more delighted with beholding it than any building I ever saw. The admiration excited by the appearance of the exterior was not diminished by a view of the interior, the arrangements of which are so managed as to preserve throughout the octagonal form, agreeably to the ground plan of the building. The inside of the wall is white, without any ornament. The floor is of grey marble. A little within the door of the Bab-el-Jenna, or W door, there is a flat polished slab of green marble, which forms part of the floor. It is about 14 in. square, and was originally pierced by 18 nails, which would have kept their place but for the amazing chronometrical virtues with which they were endowed: for such is their magical temper, that they either hold or quit according to the times. On the winding up of each great and cardinal event, a nail has regularly been removed to mark its completion; and so many of these signal periods have already rolled by, each clenched by an accompanying nail, that now only three and a half remain. There are 24 columns in the first row, placed parallel with the 8 sides of the building, 3 opposite to each side so as still to preserve the octagonal form: they are all of the same kind of marble, but rather of a darker hue than that

on the exterior of the building. A large square plinth of marble extends from the top of the one column to the other, and above it there are constructed a number of arches all round. The abutments of two separate arches rest upon the plinths above the capital of each column, so that there are 3 arches opposed to each side of the building, making 24 in the row of columns. The intercolumnial space is vacant: not so in the inner circle of columns. These latter are about two paces from the outer row, and are only 16 in number. There are 4 large square columns, one opposed to each alternate angle of the building and 3 small round columns between each of them. Their base rests upon an elevation of the floor, and they are capitalised and surmounted with arches, the same as in the outer row: this inner row of columns supports the dome. The intercolumnial space is occupied by a high iron railing, so that all entrance to 'the holy stone,' or centre of the mosque, is completely shut up, except by one door, which is open only at certain hours for the purposes of devotion. But that to which this temple owes both its name and existence, is a large irregular oblong mass of stone that occupies the centre of the mosque. It is a mass of compact limestone, the same as that of the rock on which the city stands, and of the other mountains about J.; and if I had not been told that it is a separate stone, I should have imagined it a part of the native rock that had been left unremoved when the other parts were levelled down for the foundation of the building. It rises highest towards the SW corner, and falls abruptly at the end where are the prints of the Prophet's foot. It is irregular on the upper surface, the same as when it was broken from the quarry. It is enclosed all round with a wooden railing, about 4 ft. high, and which in every place is nearly in contact with the stone. I have already mentioned that there is a large cover of variously coloured satin suspended above it, and nothing can be held in greater veneration than the Hadjr el Sakhra, or the locked-up stone. Under it there is an apartment which is entered by a stair that opens to the SE.—The governor's house is a fine structure, surmounted by a dome, and abutting on the wall of enclosure of the mosque of Omar.

Population.] The population of J. can be only conjectured, as it is constantly fluctuating. Dr. Richardson estimates and classes it as follows: 5,000 Turks, 5,000 Christians, and 10,000 Jews. Buckingham, on the contrary, estimates the Mussulmans as the most numerous class; and says that the male Jews do not exceed 1,000, while the females amount to about 3,000,—a disparity which he accounts for from the circumstance, that Jewish widows of all ranks, and from all quarters, flock thither, as they are sure of support from their own community. Mr. Jolliffe's estimate is the following: 4,000 Jews, 800 Latins, 2,000 Greeks, 400 Armenians, 50 Copts, and 13,000 Moslems: total, 20,250. In this estimate the Christians are certainly underrated, and the Moslems overrated; but it is impossible, from want of accurate data, to determine the relative proportions of so motley a population. Dr. Richardson's estimate is founded on Turkish authority; and one would think the Turks could have no possible motive to underrate their own numbers. Mr. Brown estimated the pop. at from 18,000 to 20,000 persons. Colonel Chesney is of opinion that, in 1830, the pop. scarcely exceeded 15,000 souls, of whom more than one-third were Moslems. Mr. Wilde estimates the entire resident pop. at 30,000. The influx of Christian and Hebrew pilgrims, with their servants, gives to the pop. at different seasons of the year, accessions varying from 2,000 to 8,000. Handsome women are rarely seen; they are in general of a melancholy disposition, of a pale deadly white complexion, and ungraceful mien. The circumstance of their wearing a white veil or a fillet round their faces, makes them resemble so many walking corpses; but the faces of the Christian females are exposed as in Europe. Much variety of costume is beheld in the streets; every one, whether Jew, Arab, Syrian, or Turk, adopting what he prefers. The lower orders, however, usually wear a shirt of white or black, or one of broad striped brown, as in Arabia. Christians and Jews wear a blue turban as a mark of distinction, though a few diversify the colour; and shepherds in the neighbourhood have theirs white or striped like the Mahomedans. It ought not to escape observation, that blue is in many parts of the East a characteristic of Christianity; and it is not

unlikely that its frequency among the lower classes in some parts of Europe has a similar origin. Persons in easy circumstances adopt the Turkish costume, with a high turban. Both the Turkish and Arabic languages are commonly spoken in the city.

The Mahomedans of J. form a distinct branch in the great family of Islamism; the government has always treated them with great caution and forbearance, and made concessions to them as to the tribes of the desert. It may be said, that the disciples of the Koran are fanatic in proportion to the sanctity of the place they inhabit; they display more intolerance at J., at Damascus, at Mekka, and at Medina, than in any other quarter of the empire. The conquest of Algiers, which so forcibly impressed all the nations of the East, produced a very powerful effect in J. The Mahomedans now display less bitterness and violence in their relations with Christians than formerly, and if they insult or curse the *glaouirs*, it is in a whisper or secret. Nevertheless a Catholic, a Greek, or an Armenian, should be cautious how he ventures alone into the *Harât-al-Moslemin*, i. e., 'Quarter of true believers.' It is to Christians a foreign country, that cannot be traversed without peril,—a dark and hostile city, abounding in snares and secret vengeance,—and in which the figures that one meets are like wandering shadows.

The most desolate portion of this desolate city is assigned for the residence of its ancient lords. The different quarters of J. resemble so many cities in one enclosure, separated from each other by their several creeds, habits, and customs. The children of Israel, who have received the worst portion in all the cities of the East, are not better treated in the city of Solomon. Round the *Harât-al-Yûd*, i. e., 'Jewish quarter,' in the hollow between the hills of Zion and Moriah, extends a long desolate space, which might be termed the common sewer of J. Here, in the midst of stunted hedges, are often seen heaped up the carcasses and bones of horses, asses, and dogs, mixed with broken pottery; yet to this quarter, the most miserable and filthy part of the city, and redolent of bad odours, the descendants of the city's ancient lords are compelled to confine themselves. "In going to visit a respectable Jew in the holy city, it is a common thing," says Dr. Richardson, "to pass to his house over a ruined foreground and up an awkward outside stair constructed of rough unpolished stones that totter under the foot; but it improves as you ascend, and at the top has a respectable appearance, as it ends in an agreeable platform in front of the house. On entering the house itself, it is found to be clean and well-furnished; the sofas are covered with Persian carpets, and the people seem happy to receive you. The visitor is entertained with coffee and tobacco, as is the custom in the houses of the Turks and Christians. They almost all speak a broken Italian, so that conversation goes on without the aid of an interpreter. The Jewesses in Jerusalem speak in a decided and firm tone, unlike the hesitating and timid voice of the Arab and Turkish females; and claim the European privilege of differing from their husbands, and maintaining their own opinions. They are fair and good-looking; red and auburn hair are by no means uncommon in either of the sexes. I never saw any of them with veils; and was informed that it is the general practice of the Jewesses in J. to go with their faces uncovered; they are the only females there who do so. Generally speaking, I think they are disposed to be rather of a plethoric habit. The Jews are the best cicerones in J., because they generally give the ancient names of places, which the guides and interpreters belonging to the different convents

do not. They are not forward in presenting themselves, and must generally be sought for."

J. has been long the abode of different orders of Christian monks. These consisted originally of various nations and professions, each of which had a quarter assigned to it; but the number has of late been reduced to four, the Latins, Greeks, Armenians, and Copts. Besides appropriate apartments, each fraternity has altars and a sanctuary specially allotted to its own use. The great object of ambition to each has been the possession of the Holy sepulchre,—a privilege often contested with such fury and animosity, especially between the Greeks and Latins, that, in disputing the entrance, they have sometimes proceeded to blows and wounds, mingling their blood with the sacrifices. In 1690, through the indefatigable exertions of the French king, the Latins were secured in this much coveted possession; and though Christians of all nations can procure access to the church, they alone can solemnize in it any public office of religion. Their employment is to trim the lamps, and to make devotional visits and processions to the several sanctuaries. They also receive and lodge the pilgrims, and serve as guides to them through the different holy places of J. The Latin convent is called St. Salvador, and belongs to the Franciscans. It is a large building, like a fortress, into which pilgrims are received, with all their stores and equipage. A large part of the convent, surrounding this court, is appropriated to their accommodation. The sleeping-room usually allotted to English travellers is neat, the walls whitewashed, and the beds have a cleanly appearance. On the roof, which is vaulted stone, are carved the names of numerous travellers. This convent is supported by donations from persons of all ranks, and particularly from princes in Catholic countries. The Greek monastery consists of many separate small, but well-supported, establishments. The Armenian convent is the largest in J., and is maintained with a remarkable degree of splendour, and, at the same time, of order and cleanliness: everything belonging to it is oriental in character. The patriarch makes his appearance in a flowing vest of silk; receives his visitors with royal stateliness; sits amid clouds of incense; and regales them with all the luxuries of a Persian court.

Trade and commerce.] J. is a place without much trade or commerce; it forms, however, a kind of central point between Arabia, Egypt, and Syria; and as such, is a rendezvous for parties engaged in commerce. Its manufactures are confined almost exclusively to the manufacture of soap and oil of sesame; and that of beads, crosses, shells, models of the holy sepulchre, and other objects, supposed to derive sanctity from their local origin. The shells, of the substance called mother-of-pearl, are ingeniously, though coarsely, sculptured into various shapes here and at the adjacent village of Bethlehem. The largest and most perfect are formed into clasps for the zones of the ladies of Cyprus, Crete, Rhodes, and other islands of the Grecian archipelago. The beads are manufactured either from date-stones or from a particular species of hard wood called the Mecca fruit or Dom palm, which is dyed yellow, black, or red. The black fetid limestone of the Dead sea is also employed in this manufacture. These beads are all strung as rosaries, and are of various sizes, the smaller being most esteemed: their value is also heightened by the polish which they receive from friction, in consequence of being worn. All these articles, after purchase, are carried to the church of the sepulchre, where they receive a species of benediction; and are bought even by those who smile at their presumed sanctity,

as they form portable and acceptable presents to all the inhabitants of Greek and Catholic countries. The retail trade carried on within the city is quite insignificant. The bazaars are scantily supplied with provisions, tobacco, coarse cottons, and other articles of prime necessity. "I made," says Dr. Olin, "careful inquiries of intelligent gentlemen long resident here, with regard to the general condition of the people, who all agree that nearly the whole population are in abject poverty. A few Turkish officials, ecclesiastical, civil, and military; some remains of the old Mahomedan aristocracy, once powerful and rich, but now much impoverished and nearly extinct, together with a few tradesmen in easy circumstances, form almost the only exceptions to the prevailing indigence. There is not a single broker among the whole population, and not the smallest sum can be obtained on the best bills of exchange short of Jaffa or Beyrut."

Environs.] Almost all travellers have represented themselves as disappointed by the first appearance of J. at a distance. "The approach by the Gaza road," says a recent anonymous tourist, "is perhaps the least favourable for a first impression of J. When, after surmounting one by one the rugged summits of the surrounding mountains, expecting every moment to look down on the Holy city, a bare wall and a Turkish fort sneaked unimposingly into view before me, I must candidly own that I did not experience any of those powerful emotions which a first view of J. might be expected to awaken. Yet to a traveller approaching by almost any other route, when he looks down upon the city, and sees at a glance all the objects which remind him of her ancient glory and present degradation, the sight can scarcely fail to call up sensations of the most vivid description. But the view that I saw reminded me of nothing more than that J. is a Turkish town of some 15,000 inhabitants." Dr. Clarke, indeed, describes it as "presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries;" but Dr. C. approached it by the road from Damascus, towards which the whole city, lying upon an inclined plane sloping to the NE, spreads itself. Approaching the city from the S, the eye rests only on a line of dark and naked wall, enclosing the higher part of the city, with the domed-roofs; a few minarets here and there swelling above the walls; and a three-capt hill, the mount of Olives, in the distance. Lamartine says: "The general aspect of the environs of J. may be described in a few words. Mountains without shade,—valleys without water,—the earth without verdure,—rocks without grandeur. Here and there a few blocks of gray stone start up out of the dry and fissured earth, between which, beneath the shade of an old fig-tree, a gazelle or a hyena are occasionally seen to emerge from the fissures of the rock. A few plants or vines creep over the surface of that gray and parched soil; in the distance is occasionally seen a grove of olive trees, casting a shade over the arid side of the mountain, the mouldering walls and towers of the city appearing from afar on the summit of Mount Zion. Such is the general character of the country. The sky is ever pure, bright, and cloudless: never does even the slightest film of mist obscure the purple tint of evening and morning. On the side of Arabia a wide gulf opens amidst the black ridges, and presents a vista of the shining surface of the Dead sea and the violet summits of the mountains of Moab. Rarely is a breath of air heard to murmur in the fissures of the rocks or among the branches of the ancient olives; not a bird sings nor an insect chirps in the waterless furrows. Silence reigns universally in the city, in the roads, and in the fields. Such

was Jerusalem during all the time that we spent within its walls. Not a sound ever met our ears but the neighing of the horses, who grew impatient under the burning rays of the sun, or who furrowed the earth with their feet, as they stood picketed round our camp, mingled occasionally with the crying of the hour from the minarets* or the mournful cadences of the Turks, as they accompanied the dead to their cemeteries. Jerusalem, to which the world hastens to visit a sepulchre, is itself a vast tomb of a people; but it is a tomb without cypresses, without inscriptions, without monuments, of which they have broken the gravestones, and the ashes of which appear to cover the earth that surrounds it with mourning, silence, and sterility. We cast our eyes back frequently from the top of every hill which we passed on this mournful and desolate region, and at length we saw, for the last time, the crown of olives which surmounts the Mount of the same name, and which long rises above the horizon after you have lost sight of the town itself. At length it also sunk beneath the rocky screen, and disappeared like the chaplets of flowers which we throw on a sepulchre."

Climate.] The climate of the mountainous tract on which J. is situated, differs from that of the temperate parts of Europe and America, more in the alternations of dry and wet seasons than in the degrees of temp. The variations of rain and sunshine, which in the W exist throughout the whole year, are, in Palestine, confined chiefly to the latter part of autumn and winter; while the remaining months enjoy, almost uninterruptedly, a cloudless sky. The annual rains, 'the early rains' of Scripture, usually commence in the latter half of October, or the beginning of November; not suddenly, but by degrees; which gives opportunity for the husbandman to sow his fields of wheat and barley. During the months of November and December, the rains continue to fall heavily; afterwards they return only at longer intervals, and are less heavy; but at no period during the winter do they wholly cease. Snow often falls in Jerusalem, in January and February, to the depth of a foot or more, but does not usually remain long. Rain continues to fall, more or less, during the month of March, but is rare after that period. During April and May, the sky is usually serene, the air mild and balmy, and the face of nature, after seasons of ordinary rain, still green and pleasant to the eye. Showers occur occasionally, but they are mild and refreshing. In ordinary seasons, from the cessation of showers in the spring, until their commencement in October or November, rain never falls, and the sky is usually serene. If, during the winter, there has been a sufficiency of rain, the husbandman is certain of a crop, and is also perfectly sure of fine weather for the ingathering of his harvest. The high elevation of Jerusalem secures it the privilege of a pure atmosphere; nor does the heat of summer ever become oppressive, except during the occasional prevalence of the south wind or sirocco. In autumn the whole land has become dry and parched; the cisterns are nearly empty; the few streams and fountains fail; and all nature, physical and animal, looks forward with longing to the return of the rainy season.—The medium temp. at J., according to a register extending from June 1843 to May 1844, was $18^{\circ}53$ of Reaumur, or $62^{\circ}46$ of Fahrenheit. The following were the general results of this register:

	Medium temp. of the month.	Medium temp. of the warmest day.	the coldest day.
June, 1843,	$71^{\circ}66$	79°	61°
July,	$77^{\circ}3$	$86^{\circ}3$	$71^{\circ}3$
August,	$72^{\circ}7$	82	67
September,	$72^{\circ}24$	$72^{\circ}7$	66

October,	$66^{\circ}63$	$84^{\circ}6$	$62^{\circ}6$
November,	$59^{\circ}4$	72	49
December,	$47^{\circ}9$	$58^{\circ}6$	$41^{\circ}6$
January, 1844,	$47^{\circ}6$	54	35
February,	$54^{\circ}2$	$60^{\circ}6$	49
March,	$57^{\circ}7$	66	50
April,	$55^{\circ}2$	66	42
May,	$65^{\circ}8$	$74^{\circ}6$	$60^{\circ}6$

The American expedition under Captain Lynch, while encamped without the walls, in the month of May 1848, found that the therm. did not range below 52° in the night.—In the surrounding country olives, figs, wheat, barley, dhoura, lentiles, melons, cucumbers, artichokes, and many leguminous plants, and potatoes, are cultivated. The silk-worm is also reared, and some silk is made.

Government.] The local government of J. is conducted by a *mutsellim*, or military governor; a *mula-kadi*, or chief of police; and a *mufti*, or chief judge. The two former are appointed by the pasha of Damascus.

History.] The Salem of Melchizedek, who met Abraham in the valley of Jeboshaphat, appears to have occupied two of the hills, Mounts Akra and Zion. About 1879 B. C. it was taken by the Jebusites branch of the Canaanites, descended from Jebus, who built a fortress called Jebus on Mount Zion. The compound, Jebus-Salem, is by some supposed to have given rise to the present name. The two northern portions of the city were taken by Joshua B. C. 1442; but 400 years elapsed before David took the upper city or castle on Mount Zion and made Jerusalem the metropolis of his kingdom. That the neighbouring hill of Mount Moriah had been早已 regarded as a sacred spot appears from its having been chosen as the place for the sacrifice of Isaac, and also from the command given to Dan to rear an altar there. Herodotus himself gives it the name of *Cadytis*, or 'the Holy'; and this epithet it retains to the present time, being called *El Kuds*, i. e. 'the Holy';—*Kuds-el-Shiref*, i. e. 'Sanctuary of the King';—and *Belt-el-Macadades*, i. e. 'Holy house,'—by the Mahomedans, who regard it as a place of pilgrimage next in sanctity to Mekka and Medina. The city, and the second temple, or that of Zerubbabel, were taken by Alexander the Great; and again in n. c. 200 by Pompey; and subsequently the temple was pillaged by Crassus. Herod the Great adorned the city; and with it the whole of Judea became a Roman proconsular province under his grandson, Agrippa II. The subsequent revolt of the Jews brought about its siege and destruction by Titus, A. D. 70. Adrian rebuilt the city on the site it now occupies, and gave it the name of *Aelia Capitolina*. In 613 it was taken by the Persians, from whom it was recovered by the Greeks. In 636 it capitulated to the Caliph Omar, by whom the great mosque was erected on the site of the temple. The Crusaders occupied J. with its capture in 1099, till it was taken by Saladin in 1188. Afterwards it was subject to the Latin princes, then to the Egyptians, and finally, in 1519, to the Turks. But with the exception of a trifling tax, now understood to be abolished, and rigid exclusion from the mosque of Omar, the Christians and Hebrews have long enjoyed the privilege of flocking to the Holy city.

JERUSALEM, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 30 m. ESE of Marburg.

JERUSALEM, a township of Yates co., in the state of New York, U. S., 5 m. W of Pennyan, watered by the W branch of Crooked lake, and by one of its affluents. It has a hilly surface, but possesses a fertile soil consisting chiefly of clay and gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,935.—Also a village in Southampton co., in the state of Virginia, 70 m. ESE of Richmond.

JERUSALEM (SOUTH), a village of Hempstead township, Queen's co., in the state of New York, 176 m. SE of Albany, consisting in 1840 of about 30 dwellings.

JERUSLAN, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov, which has its source in the district and 75 m. ENE of Saratov; runs SSW into the district of Kamichin; turns W; and throws itself into the Volga, by the l. bank, 18 m. above Kamichin, and after a course of upwards of 180 m. Its principal affluent is the Torgun, which it receives on the l. The banks of the J. afford excellent pasture, and are inhabited by German colonists whose chief employment consists in the rearing of cattle.

JERVIS, or JARVIS, a small island in the S. Pacific, in S lat 28° , W long. $160^{\circ}50'$.

JERVIS, an island in the group of the Galapagos,

$\frac{3}{2}$ m. S of James island, and E of Albemarle island, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 25'$, W long. $90^{\circ} 48'$. It is about 4 m. long.

JERVIS (BAY), an indentation of the coast of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, 96 m. SSW of Port Jackson, in S lat. $35^{\circ} 9'$, and E long. 150° . It is formed by two promontories terminating on the N in Cape Perpendicular, in S lat. $35^{\circ} 6' 28''$, and on the S in Cape George. Its length is 12 m., and its greatest breadth 9 m. At the entrance, which is about 2 m. in breadth, is Bowen island. This bay affords excellent anchorage, and is well-sheltered on all sides. On the W it receives a creek of the same name.

JERVIS (CAPE), a high bold headland of South Australia, in Sturt's Land, at the extremity of a peninsula, opposite Kangaroo island, from which it is separated by Backstairs passage, in S lat. $35^{\circ} 38'$, E long. $138^{\circ} 9'$. It forms the SE point of the gulf of St. Vincent. The S side of this promontory, extending E $\frac{1}{2}$ S nearly in a direct line for 7 leagues, is a steep rocky shore, much cut by gullies or ravines, and covered by short scrubby brushwood.

JESALMIR. See JESULMIR.

JESAN, or GHESAN, a town and port of Arabia, in Yemen, in the principality and 35 m. WNW of Abu-Arish, and 90 m. NNW of Loheia, on the Arabian gulf. Senna grown in the environs, and coffee from the district of Kobail, are extensively exported hence, and a considerable trade is also carried on with Africa.

JE'SAOULOVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, on the r. bank of the Don, 162 m. NE of Novo-Tcherkask.

JESBERG, an amt or bailiwick and village of Electoral-Hesse, in the prov. of Lower-Hesse, circle and 13 m. SSW of Frizlar, and 23 m. SW of Cassel, on the r. bank of the Gilsa, at the confluence of the Treisbach. Pop. 1,210. It possesses a castle, and has three annual fairs. Pop. of bail. 6,958.

JESCHOWITZ, a range of mountains in Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the NW part of the sanjak of Sophia, extending a distance of about 36 m. from Mount Vidick, near the source of the Lom, on the NW, to the l. bank of the Isker on the SE.

JESE-NAHR, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district of Kherson, near Nikolaiev. It is inhabited exclusively by Jews.

JESERLO, or ISERLO, a lake of Turkey in Europe, in the district of Iffow, near the S confines of Lower Wallachia, and near the l. bank of the Danube, with which river it is connected by several arms. It is 15 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth.

JESERO, a lake of Dalmatia, in the S part of the circle of Macarsca. It is about 9 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and contains numerous woody islets. Its waters are pure and beautifully limpid.

JESI, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 17 m. WSW of Ancona, on the l. bank of the Esina. Pop. 16,100. It is enclosed by a wall, and contains a cathedral, 5 parish-churches, numerous convents, and a theatre. It possesses extensive manufactures of silk and woollen hosiery, and has 5 annual fairs.

JESIQUOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. and district and 24 m. NNW of Bialistok, near the l. bank of the Brzozovka. Pop. 621.

JESJOGI, or JESJOKI, a river of Norway, in Finmark, which descends from the Salivara mountains; runs E; and, with the united waters of the Karasjoki, falls into the Tana.

JESMOND, or JESMONT, a township in the p. of St. Andrew, Northumberland. Area 654 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,393; in 1851, 2,089.

JESMONI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 78 m. E of Minsk, district and 50 m. ESE of Borisov, on the r. bank of the Oslika.

JESNITZ, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, bail. and 9 m. S of Frassdorf, and 18 m. S of Dessau, on the l. bank of the Mulde. Pop. 2,320. It has 2 suburbs, and a church, and possesses several paper-mills, manufactories of linen, and breweries.

JESR-ERKENE', or DJESR-ERKENE', a small town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 75 m. N of Gallipoli, at the confluence of the Erkené with the Maritza. It has a mosque, an hospital for the poor, and a bath. The Erkené is here crossed by a substantial bridge.

JESROD, JESROUTE, or JUSROWTA, a town of the Punjab, in the prov. and 90 m. NE of Lahore, near the S range of the Himalaya chain. It contains a handsome edifice forming the residence of the rajah, and has a small bazaar.

JESSAMINE, a central county in the state of Kentucky, U. S., comprising an area, hilly but fertile, of 256 sq. m., bounded on the SE, S, and SW, by the Kentucky, and intersected by Jessamine and Hickman creeks, and branches of Clear creek. Pop. in 1840, 9,896; in 1850, 10,274. Its cap. is Nicholasville.—Also a township of Clarke co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 304.

JESSAVA, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, which has its source in Mount Rudnik; runs N; and joins the Danube at Semendria, 7 m. above the confluence of the Morava, and after a course of 75 m.

JESSEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 55 m. NE of Merseburg, circle and 4 m. W of Schweinitz, on the r. bank of the Elster. Pop. 2,425. It has 2 churches and an hospital.—Also a village of the kingdom of Saxony, in the bail. and 4 m. NNE of Meissen, and 17 m. NW of Dresden. Pop. 1,000.

JESSO, or YESO, a large island of Asia, the situation and extent of which long presented an embarrassing problem to modern geographers: some supposing it to be a continent little inferior to Europe in dimensions; others reducing it to an inconsiderable island; and others representing it as a portion of Eastern Asia, very nearly united to the NW shores of America. Later observations, combined with those of older date forgotten and neglected, have dispelled these obscurities, and a more satisfactory account can now be given of this particular portion of our globe, which, it has been ascertained, is an island, nominally at least belonging to Japan. Its figure approaches that of an irregular triangle, extending about 300 m. in length from SSW to NNE, or from Cape Nadeshda or Nadiejdja, in $41^{\circ} 25' 10''$ N lat., and $140^{\circ} 10' E$ long., to Cape Romanoff, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 25' 50''$, and E long. $141^{\circ} 50'$. The centre of the island lies in about $143^{\circ} E$ long. Its coasts are washed on the W by the sea of Japan or gulf of Tartary; on the N by the sea of Okhotsk; on the E by the N. Pacific; on the S it is divided from Japan by the strait of Sangar; and it is separated from the island or peninsula of Saghalien on the N by Perouse's channel. Its whole circumf. is indented by deep bays and inlets, in many places forming secure harbours. One of those best known to Europeans is Volcano bay, towards the SW, which is secure and spacious, and contains Endomo harbour, completely sheltered by the land. On the NW coast, immediately opposite Volcano bay, is Strogonov bay; and the NE coast is curved into a deep bay, nearly within the horns of which lies Kunashir island, one of the Japanese Kuriles. Two lakes are said to exist in the centre of the island, each the source of a river flowing into the sea; but none of the estuaries have been surveyed by recent

navigators. The general aspect of J. is wild and mountainous. A barren and rugged chain traverses it from N to S, parallel to which, it is conjectured, another ranges at some distance. Several of the mountains exhibit active volcanoes, and some of them are extinct volcanoes; three of the former, separated by short intervals, stand on the shore of Volcano bay. Gold and silver-mines, it is reported, were wrought in the E parts of the island by the Japanese during the 17th cent., but they seem to be now abandoned. The soil is of unequal quality, and much of the surface is uncultivated: perhaps also the climate is unfavourable for agriculture. It has been remarked that the N extremity of J. seems to possess advantages over the S. Nevertheless, about Endomo harbour the soil is good, and the produce luxuriant. Wild grapes are abundant. The woods contain elm, oak, ash, and all the common trees of England; while the gardens exhibit the ordinary esculent plants. Millet and other grains are grown; but the natives are little addicted to agriculture, and subsist principally on wild fruits or roots, and by hunting and fishing.—Fish is found in great variety in the surrounding seas. A particular species of anchovies, called *nising*, of delicious flavour, frequently appears in vast shoals on the surface, being driven towards the coast, it is supposed, by whales; and salmon are abundantly caught either for use or winter store. Whales, porpoises, and turtle, are numerous. Trepang or *biche-de-mar* is obtained by diving among the rocks, as also various other animals of the mollusca tribes whose names are not yet recognised in the works of naturalists, and many crustacea. Of birds there are numerous aquatic species resembling those of Europe: eagles, hawks, crows, pigeons, and a yellow bird resembling the linnet in colour, occur. The quadrupeds are horses—which have perhaps been introduced by the Japanese—wolves, foxes, dogs, bears, deer, and rabbits. The dogs resemble those of Kamtschatka, but are of a smaller breed. They are trained for draught, and harnessed with sledges in winter, which would indicate that during a portion of the year the ground is covered with snow. These, however, it is likely do not exhaust the list of quadrupeds on this island.

J. is inhabited by two distinct races of mankind,—the aborigines, who call themselves Ainos, and the Japanese, who have wrested the island from their possession, and now hold them in servitude. The opinions entertained regarding the former, who also inhabit the island or peninsula of Saghalien, are singular and discordant. See article AINOS. The Ainos around Endomo harbour, and indeed throughout the island, subsist principally on dried fish, boiled with sea-weed, and mixed with oil. They have also some fruits and vegetables; but excepting about Matsumai, their cultivation of the earth extends no farther than to scanty patches; and their subsistence on the whole seems precarious. The men occupy themselves in the more laborious pursuits of hunting and fishing, while the women are engaged in domestic duties, making cloth of the bark of trees, and sewing and embroidering, which they do very neatly. The men are expert archers, discharging their arrows with remarkable force and precision. The bow is only 37 inches long; the arrow 12 inches, feathered, barbed, and poisoned. Their other arms are swords, pikes pointed with iron, and a weapon once known in Europe, which consists of a ball attached by a chain to a handle, somewhat resembling a flail. Polygamy is said to be practised without regard to consanguinity. Few external demonstrations of religion have been observed among the Ainos.—The Japanese seem to be masters of the whole island, and to employ the natives exclusively for their own benefit.

It is divided into five districts, and the government is committed to the prince of Matsumai. Each district is under a chief, whose consideration is proportioned to its extent and pop. The inhabitants always add the name of their district to their own name,—a peculiarity which has been observed in the New Hollanders. Matsumai or Matsmai, said to signify ‘the Town of firs,’ is situated towards the SW extremity of the island, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 32'$, E long. 140° . It extends along the margin of an open bay, about 4 m. wide at the entrance, and ascends the rising grounds behind. This town, which has not been visited by modern Europeans, and is of considerable magnitude, being supposed to contain 50,000 inhabitants, is built of wood and fortified. During the independence of the Ainos they resorted to the N parts of Japan, for the purposes of traffic, with peltry, the skin of a kind of seal called *rakko*, eagles' feathers for arrows, and other commodities; and at present it is probable some trade is still carried on with them.—In the words of a learned geographer, who wrote in the middle of the preceding century, “no country of the terrestrial globe has been so differently represented for these last 150 years as the land of Jeso, Jezo, Yeço, Eso, Jedso, Jesso, Yesso,”—names by which, as well as Insu, it was known. The Japanese seem to carry back the history of this island to a period corresponding with the second year of the Christian era, at which period it was probably called Mozin, and, according to Chinese histories, was divided into 55 provs. or districts. In 658 the sovereign of Japan sent a fleet hither with troops, who conquered part of the inhabitants, then divided into three races, one of which was characterized as savage. But the proper history of J. is considered as commencing in 1443, when Fakeda-Noboe-Firo, crossing the straits, subdued one-half of the island, while the other half submitted to him, and his descendants still inherit the government of it.

JESSORE, a district of Hindostan, in Bengal, bounded on the N by the Ganges; on the E by the districts of Dacca and Backergunge; on the S by the bay of Bengal; and on the W by the Hugli. The southern part is in the Sunderbunds. Its area has been estimated at about 5,000 sq. m. The soil is extremely fertile, and consists of low marshy islands or tracts covered to great extent with jungle, and infested with pirates. The soil is in many parts extremely fertile, producing rice, timber, indigo, betel-nuts, *ganja*, long-pepper, &c. The mulberry-tree is also grown here with the view of the culture of silk. The produce in salt is considerable, and forms a lucrative branch of government monopoly. Pop. in 1801, 1,200,000. The chief town is Jessore, or Murley, a small place.

JESTETTIN, an amt or bail., and village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 8 m. NE of Constance, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. (Cath.) 780. It has an old castle and a custom-house. Pop. of bail. 5,126.

JESUL, a small town in the Punjab, near the l. bank of the Indus, 10 m. S of Leia, on the road thence to Multan.

JESULMIR, or JATSULMIR, a Rajput state on the NW frontier of India, between the parallels of 25° and 28° N, and the meridians of 69° and 72° E, with an area estimated by Burnes at about 20,000 sq. m. On the N and NE it is bounded by Bikanir; on the E, S, and SE, it has Jndpur; on the SW it is bounded by Sind; and on the NW by the Daudputra country. Its surface is uneven without being mountainous, being dotted with low rocks, between which cultivation is so scanty that scarcely for 40 m. can a field be seen. Where the soil is sufficiently deep, however, it bears tolerable crops; and the order and regularity of its

government give scope to its other sources of wealth. Its chief local advantage is its central position between India and the Indus. Its only article of native produce, fit for export, is wool of very fine quality, which is obtained from a breed of white sheep not common in India. Little timber is found in the country. The towns are all built of stone, terrace-roofed, and of an imposing appearance at some distance. With the exception of the cap., however, none are of the least importance. The natives of J. are industrious in their habits, and frequently emigrate in youth, settling in Pali, Bikanir, or other trading cities; when they have acquired a competency, they return to their native localities. An alliance, offensive and defensive, subsists between it and the British government; but it is not subsidized either with men or money. It is ruled by a Rajput chief called the *rawul*, whose revenues amount to about 2 lacs of rupees yearly, of which more than one-half is derived from transit duties.—Its cap., of the same name, is a handsome city with 20,000 inhabitants, in about 26° 56' N lat. It is walled, and has a very strong citadel at its SW angle.

JESUPOL, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 10 m. NNE of Stanislawow, at the confluence of the Bistriza with the Dniester.

JESSUP'S LANDING, a village of Corinth township, Saratoga co., in the state of New York, on Hudson's river. Pop. in 1840, 200.

JESUS, a town of Ecuador, in the intendency of Assay, on the S bank of the Napo, 60 m. WNW of St. Miguel.—Also a town of La Plata, in the intendency and 260 m. ESE of Santiago, on the Rio Yspin Grande, an affluent of the Parana.—Also a town of Chile, in the prov. and 70 m. NNE of Concepcion, at the confluence of a river of the same name, with the Itata.—Also a town in the same prov., 130 m. NE of Concepcion, at the junction of the Cato and Nuble.

JESUS, a small island of the S. Pacific, NNW of the Friendly islands, in S lat. 7° 5', and E long. 175° 12'.

JESUS (ISLE), an island of Lower Canada, in the district of Montreal and co. of Terrebonne, separated from the island of Montreal, on the E, by the Riviere-des-Prairies, and by the Riviere-St.-Jean, or Jesus, on the W and N, from the mainland. Its length from NE to SW is 21 m., and its greatest breadth 6 m. Its surface is level, and its soil generally fertile and well-cultivated, producing grain, legumes, and fruit in great abundance. In the SW are fine meadows and excellent pasture-land. The island forms a seignory, and is divided into 3 parishes. It contains a considerable number of well-built houses, scattered along the lines of road, but in no locality sufficiently aggregated to form a village. Communication with the islands of Montreal and Bizard is maintained by means of ferries. The island of J. was originally named Montmagny, and was granted, with the adjacent Isle-aux-Vaches, to the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, by whom it is still possessed.

JESUS-MARIA, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Admiralty islands, in S lat. 2° 20', and E long. 147° 20'. It is surrounded by reefs which render approach to it extremely dangerous. The inhabitants are black, and are quite uncivilized.—Also a town of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua, in N lat. 28°, W long. 107° 10'. It is pent up in a narrow valley, between ridges of the Sierra Madre, with the houses rising in successive tiers one above another. In the vicinity are very extensive silver mines.

JESUS-MARIA (POINT), a headland of the S coast of Uruguay, and N shore of the Rio-de-la-

Plata, 45 m. WNW of Monte Video, in S lat. 34° 39', and W long. 57°.

JESUS-DE-RIO-BLANCO, a village of Mexico, in the state of Nuovo-Leon, 15 m. NE of Natividad, and 50 m. SE of Monterey.

JESUS - DE - MONTES - CLAROS, or VALLE GRANDE, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. and 112 m. SSW of Santa Cruz-de-la-Sierra, on one of the headstreams of the Rio Grande.

JESUS-DEL-MONTE, a town of Cuba, in the dep. Occidental, and jurisdiction of La Havana. Pop. 2,648.

JETHOU, a small island in the English channel, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of the island of Herm, and 3 m. E of Guernsey. It is attached to Crevichon by a shingle causeway which is covered at half-tide; and is surrounded by rocks, but on the side towards Herm affords good anchorage. The number of its inhabitants does not exceed a dozen. It affords good pasture.

JETKOUTSK, a fortress of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 23 m. S of Tcheliabinsk, near the W side of a lake of the same name. Pop. 1,200. It has a church, and contains a garrison of 350 Cossacks.

JETTE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. and 3 m. NNW of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 2,261; of com. 1,866. It has several breweries and distilleries of gin.

JETTINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 3 m. SSE of Burgau, and 23 m. W of Augsburg, on the r. bank of the Mündel. Pop. 1,631.

JETTINGEN (OBER and UNTER), two villages in Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail, and SW of Herrenberg, containing respectively 760 and 760 inhabitants. In the vicinity of the former are the castle and fine domain of Sindlingen.

JETZE, JEETZE, or JEETZEL, a river of Germany, which has its source to the S of Betzendorf, in Prussian Saxony, flows N past Saltzwedel, enters Hanover, passes Wustrow, Luchow, and Dannenberg, and falls into the Elbe on the l. bank at Hitzacker, and after a course of about 60 m.

JETZENDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 14 m. N of Dachau, and 24 m. NNW of Munich, on the r. bank of the Ilm. Pop. 255. It contains 2 churches, and possesses a brewery and a distillery of brandy.

JEUIPE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which has its source on the Sierra-de-Trabanga, and throws itself into the sea 6 m. SW of the mouth of the Rio São-Francisco, and after a course of about 30 m. Its estuary is named Barra-Nova.

JEUMONT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Maubeuge, on the Sambre. Pop. 647. It has an iron foundry and marble works, and carries on a considerable trade in linen.

JEURE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Tenee. Pop. 2,758. It has an annual fair for horses, cattle, grain, &c.

JEURE-DE-QUINTENAS (St.), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 5 m. E of Satillieu. Pop. 1,028.

JEV, a market-town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Estonia, district and 39 m. E of Wesenberg, on the great road from Revel to St. Petersburg. Pop. 1,500.

JEVE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 21 m. WNW of Vilna, district and 14 m. N of Novo-Troki.

JEVER, a circle or seignory, and town of the duchy of Oldenburg. The seignory is bounded on

the N by the German ocean; on the E and SE by the Jahde, an arm of the North sea; on the S by the circle of Neuenburg; and on the W by the kingdom of Hanover. It is 18 m. in length, and about 12 m. in medium breadth, and comprises an area of 60 sq. m. Pop. 20,105. It is divided into two principal parts, viz. the seignory of J. properly so called, containing the bail. of Jever, Minsen, and Tettans, and the seignory of Kniephausen. Along the coasts are numerous locks, forming the outlets of the canals by which the country is drained of its superabundant waters, and the gates of which open and shut with the action of the tides. This seignory comprises the ancient districts of Wangerland, Ostringen, and Rustingen. It fell in 1663 to the house of Anhalt-Zerbst, and passed by inheritance in 1793 to the empress Catherine II. In 1807 it was ceded by the emperor Alexander to the king of Holland, and in 1814 fell, with the seignory of Kniephausen, to the duke of Oldenburg.—The town is 7 m. from the shore of the North sea, and 36 m. NNW of Oldenburg, on the Sieltief canal. Pop. 3,361. It is surrounded by a ditch and ramparts, the latter serving as public promenades, and has 4 gates and a suburb. It contains a large castle, a Lutheran and a Catholic church, a synagogue, an orphan's asylum, a charitable institution, and a gymnasium, and possesses several tanneries and distilleries of brandy. Cattle-fairs are held here monthly. The trade of the locality is chiefly carried on at Hocksiel. Pop. of bail. 7,226.

JEVINGTON, a parish in Sussex, 5 m. SSW of Hailsham. Area 2,099 acres. Pop. in 1851, 325.

JEWALA-MUKI, a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage in the Punjab, 10 m. NW of Nadan. The town has a pop. of about 3,000. The temple, which confers sanctity on the place, is a small building about 20 ft. square, containing a shallow trough in the floor in which a stream of natural gas supplies a sheet of perpetual flame, which is used to consume the offerings of the devotees.

JEWETT CITY, a township in New London co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 47 m. E by S of Hartford. Pop. 900.

JEYPUR, JYEPUR, or JAIPUR, a Rajput state of Hindostan, adjoining Bikanir on the S and E. The N part is called Shekhavati; and has an area of 5,400 sq. m., with a pop. of 500,000. The S part, called Dhundar, has an area of 9,500 sq. m., with a pop. estimated at 1,500,000. The soil is generally sandy and arid; but produces wheat, cotton, and tobacco. The revenue of the state is estimated at about £1,000,000, of which £80,000, with five-sixteenths of any surplus after defraying the expense of certain religious endowments and of the government, is paid in tribute to the East India company.—The principal town, called Jeypur, or Jeyapura, situated in N lat. 26° 55', E long. 75° 52' 82 m. ENE of Nussirabad, is said to be the handsomest town in Hindostan. It is enclosed on three sides by hills of a moderate height, surmounted with several forts and other works, but at such a distance from the town as not to afford it much protection. The hills, though apparently destitute of verdure, have with their white forts a pleasing aspect; the town has also a good and lofty wall of stone, and the gates are double, with large open courts between. To the W the city is open, with the exception of the wall; but in this quarter are several old castle-like forts by which the plain is overlooked and commanded. On first entering the city by the W or Ajmir gate, the breadth of the street [100 ft.], as well as the apparent regularity with which the houses have been built, excites surprise; but here, as in all the outer parts, much ruin prevails. It is not until we reach the Chouk or main street that the extra-

ordinary beauty of J. strikes the stranger. Instead of narrow miserable streets, across which, as at Benares and elsewhere, one might almost leap, and large houses crowded with filthy huts, here is one which for extent, width, and regularity, might be considered noble in any part of Europe. It is 2 m. long, with a breadth of between 80 and 90 ft. The houses on either side have the most exact and pleasing uniformity, except at the corners, where other streets run into this, and here in some places are Rajput temples, and in other situations ornamented cupola-buildings opposing each other, which give a gay and tasteful variety to the scene. This Chouk is wholly a series of shops or warehouses, and the buildings are confined to the ground floor; but above them rises a sort of balustrade, or open screen, of fretwork masonry, and this again is crowned by a light turret. The whole is white, and the general effect singularly beautiful. From the palace, which forms apparently almost an entire quarter of the city, rises a lofty minar of a very elegant form, overlooking the Chouk, into which run other streets of almost equal width to that already described, regularly meeting each other at a central point, where the Chouk forms several squares, and in the middle of these are large reservoirs of masonry, now dry, as also the channel of the canal running through the city by which they were formerly supplied. The works, however, appear throughout in the most excellent order, and add greatly, even without water, to the beauty of the city, which presents a rare and pleasing appearance of cleanliness and neatness, except in the number of little temporary sheds for the sale of goods in the very centre of the streets and squares, covered over with white cloth and filled up with bales of goods, like a large fair. The temples are of stone, and viewing them from a little distance, their forms, though somewhat grotesque, are by no means destitute of beauty. The gates only of the palace which, with its gardens, occupies a sixth part of the city, present themselves to the streets. The palace is said to possess within itself spacious tanks, groves, &c., and to have many buildings of fine white marble. Intention or imagination has given it the form of a peacock's tail full spread. It is a pretty light building, but has no character of magnificence; abounds in little windows, seeming to mark the gaudy spots of the tail, and is crowned with small gilt spires, &c. The houses are stuccoed and painted externally, and have projecting latticed balconies of stone work. The pop. is estimated at 60,000. The principal manufactures are cloths, swords, and matchlocks.

JEZERSKY, a fort of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 60 m. WNW of Banjaluka, and 17 m. WSW of Novi, on an affluent of the Unna.

JEZIERNA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. SE of Zloczow, and 15 m. NW of Tarnopol, near a small lake.

JEZIERZANY, a small town of Galicia, in the circle and 15 m. SE of Czortkow, and 60 m. E of Stanislawow, between the Nielawa and Sered.—Also a town in the circle and 25 m. ESE of Stanislawow.

JEZIORI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 15 m. E of Grodno, near the E bank of a lake formed by the Pira.

JEZIORNA, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Mazow, obwod and 10 m. SSE of Warsaw, on the Jeziorna, an affluent of the Vistula.

JEZIREH, a name given by the Turks to ancient Mesopotamia, and comprising the greater part of the country extending between the Tigris and Euphrates, and now included in the sanj. of Diarbekir, Racca, and Bagdad.

JEZIREH, or JEZIRET-IBN-OMAR, a town of

Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 120 m. ESE of Diarbekir, on a sandy island formed by the Tigris, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumf. It is enclosed by a low wall, and is still a place of some importance, though much of it was laid in ruins by the artillery of Mehemet Reshid Pasha in 1837. It occupies the site and contains extensive remains of the ancient *Bazebeda*. A bridge, now nearly in ruins, across the Tigris, connects the island with the mainland. J. forms the capital of an hereditary principality; at present governed by Bederhan Bey, whose dominions stretch a day's march into the plain, and two days' march into the mountains towards the Persian frontier. This little territory is about 80 m. in length from W to E, and about 60 m. broad. The chief seldom makes his appearance in J., except to meet some Turkish functionary, or to transact business connected with the villages of the plain; his common residence is Derghileh, a strong fortress in the mountains. From this fastness he is in the habit of moving continually upon excursions to the different points of his little kingdom. The inhabitants of his territory, naturally industrious and lightly taxed, are in a flourishing condition, and abundantly stocked with grain and cattle, while their neighbours, under the dominion of the Porte, are reduced to misery and distress by the heavy exactions to which they are subjected. The result is that the burdened populations abandon their villages, and seek refuge among their thriving kindred in the territory of Bederhan Bey, who receives them hospitably, and settles them in the vacant spaces of the thinly-cultivated region. This tide of emigration has been going on for many years. "Thus has the reputation of this chief gradually grown; his subjects have multiplied, and look up to him as a father; his name is continually in their mouths, and they appeal to him as the redresser of their wrongs and the arbiter of their differences. His word is law; the disputes which he has decided are irrevocably settled, and at the beating of his drum the whole pop. will start up in arms. Such is the bright side of Bederhan Bey's character: unhappily it is overmatched by the dark. His fanaticism has instigated him to crimes that find no parallel in our day, and equal in atrocity the worst achievements of the blindest bigotry in ages past." During the war which the Grand seraskier, Mehemet Reshid Pasha, waged against the Kurds in 1836, Bederhan Bey was besieged in J., taken prisoner, and sent to Constantinople. From thence he was raised by Hafiz Pasha, who succeeded Mehemet Reshid, to the rank of *mirali* or colonel in the Turkish army; and shortly after he was restored by the Porte to the dominion of his ancestors over the district of J.. Since that time to the present, his reputation and power have been continually increasing.

JEZOW, or JESÓW, JEZOÍS, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Masow, obwod and 15 m. WNW of Rawa, and 55 m. SW of Warsaw. Pop. 3,036. It has 2 churches, and possesses some manufactories of cloth.

JEZUPOL, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 11 m. NNW of Stanislawow, and 6 m. SSE of Halicz, near the l. bank of the Bistrica, a little above its confluence with the Dniester.

JHALAM-VIA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. of Viborg and district of Kexholm-Medledeles. It has its source near a village of the same name, runs E, and throws itself into Lake Ladoga, 30 m. N of Kexholm, and after a course of about 15 m. It is noted for its pearl fisheries, which were formerly highly productive.

JHALAWAN, a province in the E part of Beluchistan, bounded on the N by Sarawan and Kelat; on the E by Cutch-Gundava and Sind; on the S by Lus and Mekran; and on the W by Mekran and

Sarawan; and extending between 26° and 29° N lat., and between 65° and $67^{\circ} 30'$ E long. It comprises an area 200 m. in length from N to S, and 150 m. in breadth from E to W, and a total superficies of about 20,000 sq. m. Extensive ramifications of the Hala mountains on the E; of the mountains of Sarawanee on the NW; and of those of Kounaji on the S, cover the greater part of its surface, the valley of Sohrab on the NW, that of Khozdar towards the centre, and the plain of Wudd, forming the only level tracts of any extent. The principal rivers are the Mulah, by which the Mulah or Gundava pass is intersected, the Oornach to the S of the plain of Wudd, the Durruk or Nal, and the head-streams of the Poorally. The climate is temperate, and rain is of frequent occurrence, but the soil possesses little fertility, and exhibits less cultivation than the adjacent prov. of Sarawan. Its pop., estimated by Masson at 30,000, consists of Beluchis and Brahuis, chiefly nomades. The prov. is divided into 7 districts, viz. Pundurun, Zuhuri or Zehri, Soherab, Nal, Khozdar, Zedi, and Wudd. Its chief towns are Nal, Khozdar, and Zehuri.

JHALAWAR, or CHALAWARAH, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, in the NE part of the peninsula of that name, extending along the S coast of the gulf of Cutch and of the Runn. It is generally flat, and, excepting in the vicinity of villages, destitute of wood. Its principal productions are wheat and cotton. The chief towns are Darangitra, Wudwan, Limri, Hulgied, Wankanir, and Moravi.

JHALORE. See JALORE.

JHALLODE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district and 60 m. NE of Chumpanir, and 105 m. E of Ahmedabad, on the Muchun.

JHAMI-KAMA, a river of Hindostan, in the principality of Sikim, which descends from the Phakong mountains, runs SE, and joins the Teesta.

JHANNEVIE. See JAHNEVI.

JHANSI. See JANSI.

JHANSU-JEANG, a fortress of Tibet, in the prov. of Tsang, near the Painom-Tchou, 37 m. SE of Teshu-Lumbu, and 150 m. SW of Lassa, in the valley of Jhansu, on a rock which rises nearly perpendicularly to a considerable height. The valley of J. is extensive, and presents the appearance of having been the bed of a lake. It is very fertile, and possesses a fine climate. It is chiefly noted for its manufacture of a peculiar species of cloth, consisting of an intermixture of white and brown threads, closely woven, rarely exceeding half-a-yard in breadth, but forming a remarkably warm and pliant fabric.

JHAROS-BERENY, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Schümeg, 20 m. NE of Koprinitz and 30 m. W of Kaposvar. It has a castle.

JHARRA, or JARRA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cutch, 57 m. NW of Bhooj, near the shore of the Runn.

JHINJANA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 60 m. N of Delhi, and 25 m. NW of Paniput.

JHONKUR, or JONKUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, 20 m. E of Ougein, consisting in 1820 of about 500 houses.

JHUNJUNA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 120 m. NNE of Ajmir, and district of Shekawatty. It is situated in a species of oasis of the Great Indian Desert, the trees and gardens with which it is surrounded rendering a striking contrast to the sterility beyond. The town presents a handsome appearance, and is the residence of the raja of the tribe to which it belongs.

JHURRI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 126 m. SSW of Agra, district and 39 m. WSW of Narwar.

JHYLUM. See JELUM.

JIDDA, JIDDAH, or JEDDAH, a considerable commercial haven of Arabia, on the shore of the Red sea, in the prov. of the Hedjaz, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 28' 20''$, E long. $39^{\circ} 18' 15''$, or W of Mocha $4^{\circ} 1' 45''$; 517 m. from Mocha, and about 700 m. from Camoran. It is surrounded by a low barren country, without vegetation—except a few date-trees, and nearly destitute of water, in front of a range of hills 10 m. from the sea. It may be considered as the port of Mecca, which is 45 m. distant, and is supported partly by the trade with India and Egypt, and partly by the concourse of pilgrims from the coast and from the opposite regions of Africa, who cross at Suakin to reach that famed seat of Mahomedan pilgrimage. The town is superior to that of Mocha. It is surrounded on the land-side by a wall with towers and a ditch, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. square, and makes a good appearance with its white minarets, from the sea, in consequence of the ground rising behind. The houses are two or three stories high, built of large blocks of madrepore; the streets are regular, but very narrow, which in this climate affords the advantage of their being shaded during the greater part of the day. The windows are latticed. There are 5 mosques and a few khans. The harbour lies N and S, with a breadth at its widest part of 780 yds, at its narrowest of 340 yds. The quays are small, and only adapted for *says* or small vessels; those of a large size anchor 3 m. from the town, in 12 fath. water. The entrance to the harbour, which is formed by a succession of coral reefs, is narrow, and shows rocks a few feet under a ship's keel, but the anchorage is excellent. When the wind blows strong, the side of the reefs exposed to its force become fringed with a white feathery curl, which increases in height on their edges as they extend to seaward: the outer one receives the first shock of the sea, which, broken as it rolls over each succeeding reef, becomes subdued to a mere ripple ere it reaches the innermost barrier. The landing-place is in front of the pasha's palace, which is pleasantly situated close to the sea; the custom-house likewise faces the sea, and is a lofty handsome building. At the S extremity of the town is a small castle, and the other angle of the wall towards the sea has also a fort.—The imports into J. in 1839 amounted in value to £461,600. Of these £207,880 were from India and China, and £84,720 from Suez. The value of the exports from J. to Suez in the same year amounted to £70,840, and to Massowah and Abyssinia to £20,000. The imports consist of piece goods and rice from India, spices from Malacca, and wheat, butter, and tobacco from Egypt, to which is added a small quantity of spices, beetle-nut, opium, sugar, tin, and tobacco. The chief exports are coffee from Yemen, dates from the interior, and coral. The returns are made chiefly in Spanish, Venetian, and German coins, and occasionally a few pearls. The duties, which, according to our treaty with the Porte, ought to be only 5 per cent., have been raised under various pretences to 10 per cent., and yield about 400,000 d. The public markets are well supplied, but the prices of provisions are high. The shops are small cells, about 8 ft. square. The pop. of J. are estimated by Colonel Chesney to amount to from 32,000 to 40,000; Ali Bey states them at only 5,000. Beggars, dervishes, pilgrims, and merchants crowd the bazaars. In this great focus of Eastern nations, you may see the swarthy Mughras, the dusky African, the Arab of the desert or from Bahrein, the merchant of Mosul, the Indian Lascar, the Malay sailor, all arrayed in their respective national costumes. The only natives are a few families attached exclusively to the offices of religion and law.—J. is governed by a pasha of three tails, whose authority

extends over Suakin and Massowah. The garrison consists of 200 Turks and Arabs. In 1811 Mehemet Ali seized upon this port.—At a little distance from J., there are cisterns in which the water is carefully collected when it rains, and these are kept carefully closed and barricaded.

JIGA-GUNGHAR, or JIKARNA-GUNGGAR, a town of Tibet, on the S bank of the Sanpu, 50 m. SW of Lassa, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 58'$, E long. $91^{\circ} 28'$. It is reputed to be a very large place, and next to Lassa in magnitude among the towns of Tibet.

JIGUANI (SAN-PABLO-DE), a town of Cuba, in the E dep. Pop. 1,451.

JIKADZE, a town of Tibet, cap. of the prov. of Tsang, 150 m. WSW of Lassa. Pop. said to amount to 23,000 families, exclusive of a garrison of 5,300 men.

JILLIFRI, a village and factory of Senegambia, in the Barra territory, 1 m. NE of Albreda, on the r. bank of the Gambia.

JILPY-AUMNAIR, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, on the S bank of the Tupti, 40 m. E by N of Burhanpur.

JINGELLA CREEK, a branch of the Upper Murray or Hume river, in the district of Morrum-bidgee, New South Wales.

JIQUILISCO BAY, an inlet on the coast of San Salvador, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$, W long. $88^{\circ} 20'$, at the mouth of the San Miguel river.

JISP, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N Holland, 12 m. SW of Hoorn. Pop. 2,084.

JITOMIR, or ZYTOMIERS, a town of Russia, the cap. of the gov. of Volhynia, on the l. bank of the Teteriv, 735 m. S of St. Petersburg. Pop. in 1833, 26,428. It has manufactures of leather, and of linen and cotton stuffs; and a trade in wax, honey, tallow, salt, and wine from Hungary and Wallachia. It is the see of the Greek and the Catholic bishops of Volhynia.

JOA, a town of India, in the Punjab, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 50'$, on the Salt range, 50 m. E of the Indus.

JOACHIM (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Pont-Chateau, 9 m. SW of Savenay. Pop. 3,280.—Also the name of several inconsiderable settlements in S. America.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a mining town of Bohemia, among the Erzgebirge mountains, 13 m. N of Elnbogen, on the Weseritz. In the neighbourhood are rich mines of silver and cobalt, which were discovered in 1516, and, in the interval from 1586 and 1601, produced 306,000 marks of silver of 8 oz. each. Pop. 4,386, who are chiefly employed in mining, or in making thread and lace.—Also a small town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, cirle of Angermunde, 19 m. S of Prentzlow. Pop. 1,660.

JOACHIN (SAN), a river of Upper California, issuing from the Chintache and Tule or Tulare lakes, and conveying the drainage of that portion of the great valley of California which lies to the S of the bay of San Francisco to the common delta which it forms with the Sacramento at the head of that bay [see article CALIFORNIA, p. 191]. The lakes at its head have an alt. of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level; and the descent of the river through the valley averages 7 ft. per mile. Its channel is deeper than that of the Sacramento; and at low water its banks are from 20 to 30 ft. higher than those of that river.

JOAG, a town of Senegambia, capital of the kingdom of Kajaaga, 18 m. SE of Galam. It is surrounded by a high wall, penetrated with port-holes. Every single house is likewise surrounded by a wall. To the W of the town is a small river, an affluent of the Senegal, on the banks of which are cultivated considerable quantities of tobacco and onions. The town is supposed to contain 2,000 inhabitants.

JOANA, a fort and town on the N coast of the island of Java, in E long. $111^{\circ} 10'$, 13 m. W of Rambang. It is situated a few miles inland, on a fine river which flows out of a lake in the interior, is navigable for vessels of considerable burden, and has a rapid current. The country around yields rice, timber, a little indigo; and the natives spin cotton yarn. The town extends about a mile along the river.

JOANNES. See MARAO.

JOANNES, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, rising in the district of São-Francisco, and flowing into the sea 8 m. NE of Itapuan.

JOANNINA. See JANINA.

JOAO, a small island near the coast of Brazil, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 22'$.

JOAO (Sao), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and comarca of the Missões. Pop. 600, of whom about 60 are Whites. It was founded by the Jesuits in 1698. The culture of ordinary articles of provision, and rearing of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry.—Also a town in the same prov., in the district of Triumpho.—Also a village of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in the comarca of Paracatu.—Also a river formed by the junction of several streams which descend from the E side of the ridge which separates the bed of the upper course of the Xingu from that of the Araguay; runs ENE; and joins the Araguay 60 m. below the confluence of the Rio-das-Mortes.—Also a village of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, in the district of Cuiaba. Its inhabitants, numbering about 1,000, are Indians, and possess little civilization.—Also a parish in the same prov., in the district of Minas-Novas.—Also a town in the same prov., and comarca of Rio-de-Jequitinhonha, 45 m. SW of Minas-Novas. It consists of about 100 houses, closely surrounding the church. Rice, millet, and kidney-beans are cultivated in the environs, and exchanged in Minas-Novas and Diamantino for other articles of provision.—Also a small town in the same prov., on the r. bank of the Rio Piracicába.—Also a river of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, formed by the junction of the Pati and Aguas-Claras, which descend from the Serra-de-Santa-Anna; runs first SSE, then E, and throws itself into the Atlantic near the town of Barra-do-Rio-de-São-João, and 24 m. N of Cabo Frio, and after a course of about 60 m. Its principal affluents are the Curubichas, Bananeira, Ipuca, Lontra, and Dourado, on the l.; and on the r. the Gavião, Ouro, and Bacaxa. The latter forms the outlet of Lake Juturnahiba. The J. is navigable at its mouth. On its l. bank is a mountain of the same name.—Also a village of the prov. of Parahiba, in the district of Villanova-de-Souza.—Also a village of the same prov., in the district of Montemor, on the r. bank of the Mamanguape. Both of these villages have churches.—Also a river of the same prov., one of the head-streams of the Rio Parahiba. It waters the district of Villanova-de-São-João, and is navigable during the rains for canoes.—Also a village of the prov. of Ceara, in the district of São-Bernardo, on the r. bank of the Jaguaribe. It has a church.—Also a parish of the prov. of Pianhi, in the district of Oeiras, near the source of the river from which the prov. takes its name. It has a church.—Also a group in the Atlantic, in the bay forming the estuary of the Turivassu, 90 m. NNW of the island of Maranhão, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 20'$, W long. $44^{\circ} 55'$. The largest of the group is 5 m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth; and the whole, 7 in number, are separated from each other by very narrow channels. They are all nearly flat, covered with trees, and abounding in deer and varieties of birds. To the N of this group is another low island, named the Parcel or Flats of São-João.

JOAO (SAO), or **SAO-JOAO-DAS-TRES-BARRAS**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina, which runs S, and flows by a large mouth into the channel by which the island of São-Francisco is separated from the continent.

JOAO-D'ALIBAIA (Sao), or **ALIBAIA**, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, on a river of the same name. Its inhabitants, estimated in number at 7,000, employ themselves in agriculture, and in rearing cattle and pigs.

JOAO-AMARO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, on the river Paraguaçu, 90 m. W of Muri-tiba. Pop. 500.

JOAO-D'ANADIA, or **ANADIA**, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, and comarca of Anadia. Its inhabitants, about 1,200 in number, consist of Whites, Indians, and half-caste. They carry on a considerable export trade in cotton, in exchange for articles of European manufacture.

JOAO-D'ARAGUAIA (Sao), a new missionary settlement in Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, near the Tocantins river.

JOAO-BAPTISTA (Sao), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and comarca of the Missões.—Also a village in the prov. of Pernambuco, and island of Itamaraca.—Also a town in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes.

JOAO-BAPTISTA-DE-MABBE (Sao), a town of Brazil, in Guayana, on the l. bank of the Rio Negro, 40 m. SSW of Fort St. Jose.

JOAO-BAPTISTA-DO-PRESIDIO (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Barbacena, on one of the head-streams of the Casca. The number of the inhabitants is estimated at about 4,000. Their employments consist chiefly in the culture of the sugar-cane, millet, and kidney-beans, the distillery of brandy, and the rearing of pigs.

JOAO-DA-BARRA (Sao), **SAO-JOAO-DE-PARAIBA**, **SAO-JOAO-DA-PRAIA**, or **PARAIBA-DO-SUL**, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. and 180 m. NE of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the S bank of the embouchure of the Parahiba. Pop. 2,000. The houses are built of wood and earth, and are only a single story in height. The building of coasting-vessels, and fishing, form the chief branches of local industry. The district consists of a sterile sandy tract, and is separated from the prov. of Espírito on the N by the Rio Cabapuana.

JOAO-DA-BOCAINA (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, to the N of Cuiaba.

JOAO-DA-CACHOEIRA (Sao), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, and district of Ourem.

JOAO-DE-CAMPO-BELLO (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Rezende.

JOAO-DE-CORTES (Sao), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, and district of Alcantara, on the S bank of the bay of Cuma, 39 m. NW of São-Luiz. The surrounding district is fertile, but its cultivation is neglected, and rice, mandioc, and cotton in small quantities, are its only productions.

JOAO-DAS-DUAS-BARRAS (Sao), a comarca and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, of which it forms the N part. The comarca is intersected by the Tocantins river and its tributaries, and by the Cordilheira-Grande. Its capital is São-João-da-Palma. The town is situated on the r. bank of the Tocantins, near the junction of the Araguaia.

JOAO-DIAZ, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina, at the N extremity of the island of São-Francisco, and at the mouth of the river of that name, in S lat. $26^{\circ} 6' 33''$.

JOAO-DA-FOZ (Sao), a town of Portugal, in

the prov. of Minho, 1 m. W of Oporto, on the r. bank of the Douro. Pop. 3,308.

JOAO-DE-FURTADO (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the Guanapu, 75 m. SW of Para.

JOAO-D'HIPANEMA (Sao), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Sao-Paulo, and district of Sorocaba. It contains extensive iron works.

JOAO-DA-LAGOA-DE-FREITAS, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, bounded on the N by the Serras do Tejucu and the margin of the bay of Botafogo, and on the E and S by the ocean. It contains several towns, and in the skirt of the Pao-d'Assucar a range of forts, one of which, Praia-Vermelha, has accommodation for a garrison of 2,000 men. It is watered by numerous small streams, and the lake Freitas abounds with excellent fish.

JOAO-DAS-LAMPAS (Sao), a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, near Alenquer. Pop. 2,625.

JOAO-NEPONINCENO (Sao), a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-de-Parahibuna, 27 m. SE of Pomba. —Also a parish in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Lavras-do-Funil.

JOAO-DA-PALMA (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, on a tongue of land formed by the junction of the Palma and Paranan, 330 m. NNE of Goyaz. The rearing of cattle and cultivation of the soil form the chief branches of local industry.

JOAO DE PESQUEIRA (San), a strong town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, on the l. bank of the Douro, 24 m. ESE of Lamego, and 34 m. NNE of Viseu.

JOAO-DO-PRINCIPE (Sao), a new comarca and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara. Pop. in 1838, 8,234; in 1841, 9,604, consisting chiefly of Indians and half-caste. In the mountains are mines of copper and iron. Millet and sweet potatoes form the chief articles of culture. The town is on the Rio Jaguaribe, 270 m. SE of Fortaleza. It has a church, and contains about 30 houses, mud-built and covered with tiles, and all much dilapidated.

JOAO-DO-PRINCIPE (Sao), or SAO-JOAOMARCOS, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro. The district is intersected by the Pirahi, Cosme, Lages, Moçambique, Panellas, Passavinte, and Piloto; and is crossed from W to E by the road from Rio-de-Janeiro to the prov. of São-Paulo. Pop. 6,000. It has numerous mills, and distilleries of brandy. Coffee, sugar, mandioc, and millet, form the chief articles of culture. The town is 24 m. N of Angra-dos-Reis, and 60 m. W of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Jaguaribe. It has a church, a school, a town-house, and a prison, and contains about 100 houses.

JOAO-D'EL REI (Sao), a district, parish, and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes. The district, and especially within the limits of the p., is one of the richest in the prov., producing cotton of the finest description, sugar, coffee, millet, wheat, rye, mandioc, and varieties of tropical and European fruits. Indigo and cochineal grow indigenously. The mountains contain gold, iron, and other minerals, and afford excellent pasturage. Birds and deer abound in the woods. The locality is noted for its cheese, and has several distilleries of brandy. Sugar is manufactured in several districts, and also some varieties of common cloth. The climate is healthy. The town is 81 m. SW of Villa-Rica, and 200 m. NW of Rio-de-Janeiro, in a valley, 10 m. S of the l. bank of the Rio-das-Mortes. Pop. 5,000. It is divided into two parts by the Tijuco, the waters of which are here confined by two high stone-built walls, and cross-

ed by two substantial bridges of the same material. This town is one of the finest and most important in the prov. It contains a parish-church, several chapels, 2 prisons, several hospitals, a public library, 2 elementary schools, and a college. The house of the intendant is also worthy of note. The principal streets run along the wharves, and are paved; others run more irregularly up the hills by which the town is surrounded. The houses are generally well-built. An active export trade is carried on in grain, fruit, coffee, cotton, bacon, cheese, and fowls. The principal imports are cloth, printed calicos, silk, salt, bar-iron, boots, and articles of European manufacture.—Also a settlement in the prov. of São-Paulo, near the source of the Pardo and the Serra Mogi, 114 m. NNE of São-Paulo.

JOAQIM (San), a hacienda in Yucatan, 10 leagues S of Merida, in which the ruins of Mayapan are situated.

JOAR, a town of Western Africa, on the r. bank of the Gambia, 16 m. NW of Yanima, where the English in Moor's time had their principal factory.

JOAR, or JOWAR, a district of Hindostan, in the N. Concan; bounded on the N by Gujarat; on the E by the mountains of Sidari; on the S by Calliani; and on the W by the Indian ocean. It is watered by the Beyturnah and the Suria.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated in N lat. 19° 55', E long. 71° 20'.

JOB, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 4 m. N of Ambert. Pop. 3,360.

JOBLA, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 27 m. N of Taas. Pop. 6,000. It has manufactories of soap.

JOCJACARTA, or DJOEJOCARTA, a town on the S coast of the island of Java, on the r. bank of the Mantjangan, in S lat. 7° 47', E long. 10° 4', 270 m. ESE of Batavia, and 80 m. S of Samarang. It is a large and well-built place, and was one of the capitals of the *susuhunan*, whose palace is a vast building defended by works mounting 100 pieces of cannon. The pop. is said to amount to 90,000.

JODAR, a small town of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen, 7 m. SSE of Baeza, and 8 m. S by E of Ubeda, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 4,000.

JODENVILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Sibret. Pop. 57.

JODE-STRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Spalbeek. Pop. 166.

JODHPUR, or JUDPUR, a city of Hindostan, the capital of the Rajput state of Marwar, in N lat. 26° 13', E long. 73° 6', 100 m. W of Ajmir, on the S extremity of a range of low hills rising abruptly from the sandy plain. The crest of the hill on which the citadel stands is enclosed by walls, strengthened by square and round towers, and embracing a circuit of 4 m. The citadel itself is erected on an almost isolated mole projecting from the range. The city, which stands to the E of the citadel, is also surrounded by a strong wall 6 m. in circuit. Its pop. is estimated at about 60,000. The streets are regular, and adorned with many handsome edifices. See MARWAR.

JODO, a small river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Maina, said to be a head-branch of the Caqueta.

JODOIGNE, a town of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 22 m. ENE of Nivelles, on the Gheete. Pop. 3,112.

JODOIGNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. of dep. 3,250; of com. 987. The com. is watered by the Great Ghete, and has several mills.

JODOIGNE-SOUVERAINE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. 767. It is watered by the Great Ghete, and has a large brewery.

JODSZUHNEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Pillkallen. Pop. 114.—Also

a v. in the reg. and circle of Gumbinnen. Pop. 253.

JOECKELS-FIELD, a remarkable hill of Norwegian Lapland, near the Joeckelsfiord, in about N lat. 70°. Its base next the bay consists of precipices, above which the hill rises by a gentle slope to an alt. of 3,600 ft. above the sea.

JOE DAVIS, a county in the state of Illinois, U. S., intersected by the Sinsinewa, Fever, Small-pox and Apple rivers. Pop. in 1840, 6,180; in 1850, 18,648.

JOEFFER'S ISLAND, a small island on the coast of Norway, about 3 m. NNE of Long-Sound.

JOGIGOPA, a town of Bengal, near the frontier of Assam, on the N side of the Brahmaputra river, in N lat. 26° 12', E long. 90° 30'.

JOGODOL, a district of Dinajpur, in Hindostan, intersected by the Tanggon, a branch of the Mahananda, and by numerous smaller streams. Area 250 sq. m. Indigo and rice are cultivated in this district.

JOHANN (SANCT), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Mayen. Pop. 250.

JOHANNA. See ANZUAN.

JOHANNES (SANCT), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Sternberg. Pop. 360.

JOHANNGEORGENSTADT, a small town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, bail. and 7 m. SE of Eibenstock, on the l. bank of the Breitenbach. Pop. 3,433. It was founded in 1654 by Protestant miners, who fled from Bohemia to escape persecution; and the principal employment of the inhabitants continues to be in the iron-mines of the neighbourhood, which are the richest in the kingdom.

JOHANNISBERG, or **BISCHOFFSBERG**, a village and castle of the duchy of Nassau, in the Rhinegau, at the base of the Geisenheimberg. It is famed for the wine which is raised in the environs, and in particular on a small hill near the town, which sells at from £400 to £600 per double pipe. These vineyards belonged formerly to the abbot of Fulda; and after belonging in succession to the prince of Orange, and Marshal Kellermann, were bestowed, with the village and castle, by the emperor of Austria, in 1816, on Prince Metternich. The vineyards are about 62 morgens = 40 acres in extent, and yield nearly a double pipe of wine per morgen. The vintage takes place a week or two later than in other parts of the Rhinegau.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Schwetz. Pop. 165.

JOHANNISBURG, or **HANSBORK**, a small town of Prussia, in the gov. of Gumbinnen, on the Pysch or Pysek, 88 m. SSE of Konigsberg. Pop. 2,070.

JOHANNISTADT, or **SANCT JOHANN**, a small town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, on the r. bank of the Saar, opposite Saarbrück, with which it communicates by a bridge. Pop. 2,938.

JOHANNISTHAL, a small town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Troppau, 12 m. NNW of Jagerndorf.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle of Inowraclaw. Pop. 200.—Also a v. of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Teltow. Pop. 110.

JOHANNSBERG (SANCT), a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle of Saarlouis. Pop. 171.

JOHANNSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Niederung. Pop. 235.

JOHLINGEN, a village of Baden, 8 m. N by E of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,700.

JOHN (SAINT), a parish in Glamorganshire, forming a part of the N suburbs of Swansea borough, within the boundaries of which it is included. Pop. in 1801, 322; in 1851, 1,215, chiefly employed in copper-works and collieries.—Also a parish in Cornwall, 3½ m. SSW of Saltash. Area 823 acres. Pop. in 1831,

150; in 1851, 155.—Also a parish adjacent to the city of Winchester. Pop. in 1831, 785; in 1851, 1,054.

JOHN (SAINT), a village and fort in Canada, on the W bank of the Chamby or Richelieu river, 18 m. N of Lake Champlain, and 24 m. SE of Montreal. There is a custom-house here, where the exports to and imports from the United States are all registered, and the duties paid. The fort is an old frontier post. Its defences consist merely of field-works strengthened by palisades and picketings. The British naval force on Lake Champlain had its principal station and arsenal here during the late war.—Also a lake of Lower Canada, 140 m. NNW of Quebec, which receives the tribute of numerous streams, and has an outlet into the Saguenay river, by which its waters are conveyed to the Saint Lawrence. It is about 25 m. in length and breadth. See SAGUENAY.

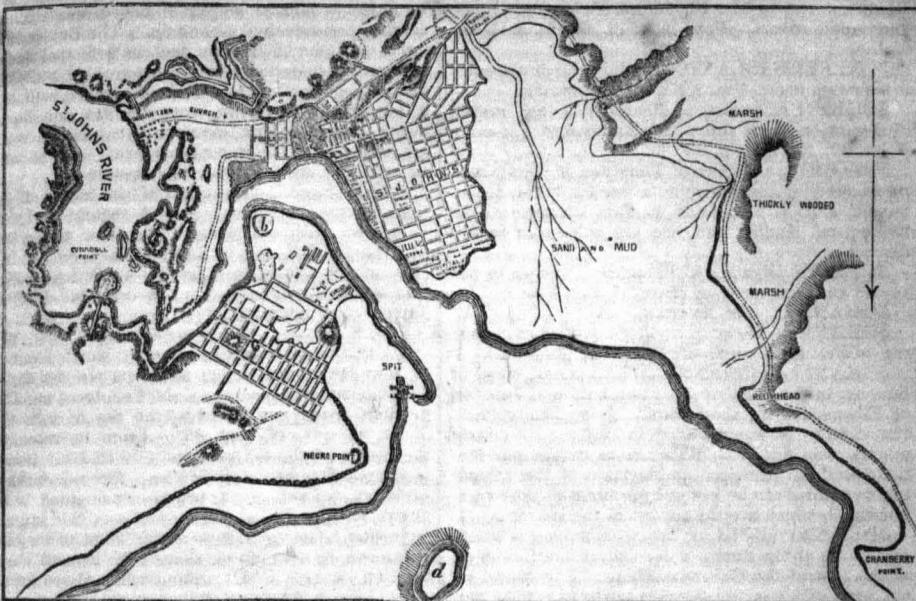
JOHN (SAINT), the capital of the island of Antigua, in the W. Indies. It is a regular and well-built town, with a harbour of the same name, situated on the NE side of Loblollo bay, on the NW coast of the island, in N lat. 17° 4', W long. 62° 4'. The entrance of the harbour is defended by Forts James. See ANTIGUA.

JOHN (SAINT). See JAN (SAINT).

JOHN (SAINT), a large river of North America, in New Brunswick, which takes its rise by several branches near the sources of the Penobscot and Connecticut rivers, and runs into the bay of Fundy, in N lat. 43° 20', W long. 66°. From its mouth on the N side of the bay of Fundy, to its main source, is computed to be nearly 500 m. The tide flows 80 or 90 m. up this river, which is navigable to the Great Falls, a distance of upwards of 200 m.; and from that point upwards to within 26 m. of the Saint Lawrence by the Madawaska. Its general course from its source is ESE. About a mile above the city of St. John is the only entrance into this river (*a a a*), a passage about 400 yds. in length, and 310 ft. in width. Being narrow, and a ridge of rocks running across the bottom of the channel, on which are not above 17 ft. of water, it is not sufficiently spacious to discharge the fresh waters above; while the common tides flowing here about 20 ft., the waters of the river, at low water, are about 12 ft. higher than the waters of the sea; and at high water, the waters of the sea are about 5 ft. higher than those of the river; so that in every tide there are two falls, one outwards and one inwards. The only time of passing 'the falls' as they are called, with safety is when the waters of the river are level with the waters of the sea, which is twice in a tide, and continues not more than 20 minutes each time. At other times 'the falls' are either impassable or extremely dangerous. A suspension-bridge was thrown across the river at this point in 1853. In spring, when the river is swollen from the snow, its level is 14 ft. above that of summer; above the falls, it widens and forms a bay of some magnitude. The banks of the St. J., enriched by the annual inundations, consist of excellent land. About 30 m. from its mouth commences a fine level country of rich meadowlands, well-clothed with timber and wood, such as pine, beech, elm, maple, and walnut. Many tributary streams fall into the St. J. on each side, among which are the Oromocto, by which the Indians have a communication with Passamaquoddy, the Naswach, the Tobique, the Madamekeswick, the Madawaska, and the Restook, on which are rich lands that produce good crops of grain. The uplands on the St. J., in general, are covered with a fine growth of timber, such as pine, spruce, and hemlock, and hardwood, principally beech, birch, maple, and some ash. The pines on this river are the largest to be met with in British America, and afford a considerable supply of

masts, some from 20 to 30 inches in diam. Within $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the town of St. John, near the falls of this river, there has recently been discovered a rich mine of pure soft black lead, or carburet of iron.

JOHN (SAINT), a corporate town or city of the British prov. of New Brunswick, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 20'$, W long. $66^{\circ} 3'$, on the N side of the entrance from the bay of Fundy to the river St. John. The ground



on which the town is built is rocky and irregular. The public buildings are commodious and handsome. Opposite to the town, in the middle of the stream, is Navy island (b). The principal wharves, docks, and warehouses extend around the head of the basin to within a short distance of the falls; and the municipal boundaries comprise the suburb of Carleton (C) on the W side of the harbour. The principal public buildings are 3 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, and 2 Methodist churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel, a court-house, 2 hospitals, the mayor's office, the custom-house, and the penitentiary. The town possesses 3 iron-foundries, and several flour and saw mills. Ship-building is a great branch of employment. The number built in the St. J. district in 1847 was 84 = 38,725 tons; in 1849, 85 = 31,279 tons. The number of vessels belonging to this port in 1851 was 505 = 93,102 tons, and employing 3,521 men and boys. The number of vessels which cleared from the port in 1847 was 1,797 = 309,901 tons; in 1849, 1,625 = 278,713 tons. The town is defended by 3 small batteries on the E, and a stone tower and blockhouse on the W side of the harbour. On Partridge island (d) is a light-house and fog-bell, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 14' 3''$, W long. $66^{\circ} 3' 5''$. On the 14th Jan., 1837, St. J. was greatly devastated by fire,—and several severe fires have occurred since.—The surrounding country is thickly covered with cedar, larch, hemlock, and spruce trees; the soil is scanty and meagre; and the whole district may be said to be rocky and broken. The co. of St. J. is about 80 m. in length, by 10 m. in breadth; and contains 427,650 acres, of which only 19,134 were cleared in 1840. The soil produces good crops of potatoes,

turnips, oats, barley, flax, and grass; and a hardy breed of cattle find grazing on the uncleared lands during the spring and summer months. The great road from Halifax to Quebec passes through this co. for a distance of 75 m., and a line of railway is projected which, passing through this co. from St. J. to the gulf of St. Lawrence, will unite with the contemplated trunk-line from Halifax to Quebec.—The pop. of the co. is about 45,000. See article NEW BRUNSWICK.

JOHN (SAINT), one of the Virgin islands, about 12 leagues E of Porto-Rico, and 2 leagues E of St. Thomas. Its S point is in N lat. $18^{\circ} 19'$, W long. $64^{\circ} 44'$. It is the best watered of all the Virgin isles; and its harbour, called Coral-bay, on the SE, is reckoned better than any to leeward of Antigua. There is, however, little good land in the island; and its exportations are trifling. In 1811, its produce was 1,750,000 lbs. of sugar, 7,000 lbs. of cotton, and 27,000 gallons of rum. It has a pop. of about 2,500.—Also a small island in the bay of St. J., off the W coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 49'$, W long. $57^{\circ} 15'$, 5 m. NE of Point Rich, and about 3 m. from the main.

JOHN BAPTISTE (SAINT), a parish in the SE part of the E district of the state of Louisiana, U. S. Area 260 sq. m. It is alluvial land along the banks of the Mississippi, and produces sugar, cotton, and rice. Pop. in 1840, 5,776; in 1850, 7,313. Its cap. is Bonnet-Carre.

JOHN (CAPE SAINT), the NE point of the island of Nicaria, in the Grecian archipelago, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 48'$.—Also the SW point of the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 19'$, E long. $25^{\circ} 47'$.

—Also a cape on the E coast of the island of Rhodes, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 9'$.—Also the E point of Staten island, in S lat. $54^{\circ} 46'$, W long. $64^{\circ} 7'$. It is a rock of considerable height, with a rocky islet lying close under its N point. Round this cape the coast current runs like a torrent.—Also a bold peninsular projection, on the E coast of Newfoundland, the extreme N point of which, called the North Bill, is in N lat. 50° , W long. $55^{\circ} 24'$.

JOHN'S (SAINT), a parish, containing the greater part of the town of Sligo, in co. Sligo. Area 7,256 acres, of which 750 acres are in Lough Gill. Pop. in 1851, 11,146.—Also a parish $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford. Area 2,206 acres. Pop. in 1831, 636; in 1851, 602. It lies along the river Slaney, and the rivulet Boro.—Also a parish, containing part of the town of Wexford, in co. Wexford. Area 525 acres. Pop. 8,335.

JOHN'S (SAINT), or IVERNOON, a parish $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Athlone, in co. Roscommon. Area 11,634 acres, of which 3,616 acres are in Lough-Ree, and 38 acres in Lough-Funcheon. Pop. in 1831, 3,136; in 1851, 2,126. The surface lies along Lough-Ree, and consists almost wholly of profitable land, either arable or pastoral. On the small peninsula of St. John's, extending SE into Lough-Ree, between St. John's bay and Safe harbour, and terminating in St. John's point, an ancient town appears to have stood, of the name of Rinduin, Randown, or Teacheon.

JOHN'S (SAINT), one of the chief towns of the island of Newfoundland, situated on the E coast, on a bay of the same name, 6 m. NW of Cape Spear, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 33' 33''$, W long. $52^{\circ} 45' 10''$ [Jones], built on a range sloping to the N side of the harbour, but which attains no greater elevation than 120 ft. The town stretches along the harbour nearly 2 m. Its harbour is one of the best in the island. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in breadth, and has from 10 to 17 fath. water up to the King's wharf, which is a little to the NW of the old fort, at the bottom of the town, and 1 m. from the mouth of the harbour. A mile further is the mouth of Castor river, in which distance there is from 14 to 4 fath. of water. On the S side of the river is King's wharf, an hospital, and a watering-place. Near these are the hills called the High lands of St. J. The entrance to the harbour is by a strait of intricate navigation, called 'the Narrows,' which is only 900 ft. wide towards the roadstead, and diminished to about 400 ft. The seal-fishery is of great importance to the trade of this town. In 1847, 95 vessels = 9,353 tons, and manned by 3,215 men, sailed from this port for the seal-fishery; and the oil procured amounted to 4,623 tons, of an average value of from £25 to £28. The cod-fishery in the same year employed 775 boats, and 1,193 men. The foreign shipping which entered inwards in 1847 consisted of 861 vessels = 102,206 tons. The pop. in 1845 of the St. J. district amounted to 25,196, of whom 4,226 were Protestants, and 18,986 Roman Catholics. This town has suffered severely at different times from fire. In February 1816 a conflagration took place which occasioned a great loss of property; on the 7th Nov. 1817 a similar calamity again occurred, when 135 houses were burned to the ground, and property destroyed to the amount of £500,000; on the 21st of the same month another fire broke out, which consumed the greater part of the western half of the town, that had escaped the conflagration of the 7th. The town was just beginning to recover from these calamities, when it was again visited by fire on the 21st August 1818, by which great loss was incurred. On the 9th June 1847 the town was again devastated by fire; but it has arisen from its ashes on an improved plan, with wide regular streets, and nu-

merous substantial stone and brick buildings. A new custom-house, a building for the meetings of the local legislature, a Protestant cathedral, a market-house, and two large tanks in the centre of the town, have all been executed since the last fire.

JOHN'S (SAINT), a river of East Florida, U. S., which rises from a large swamp in the interior, and pursues a N course, nearly parallel with the ocean, in a broad navigable stream, which in several places spreads into broad bays and lakes, from 3 to 5 m. in width, of which Lake George is the chief. Its whole course is about 250 m. Vessels that draw 9 or 10 ft. water may navigate safely, through the W channel, into St. John's river, as far as Lake George. The bar at the mouth is liable to shift.—Also a co. in Florida, in the E part of the peninsula, intersected by St. John's and North rivers. Area 1,450 sq. m. The cap. is Saint Augustine. Pop. in 1840, 2,694; in 1850, 2,526.—Also a river of W. Florida, which falls into Apalachee bay, about 10 m. E of Apalachee river. It has its source in a swamp in the interior, which, including the windings of the stream, is about 200 m. from the sea.

JOHN'S CASTLERIGG (SAINT), a chapelry and township in Crossthwaite p., Cumberland, 4 m. W by N of Kirk-Oswald. Pop. in 1851, 558.

JOHN'S ILKETSHALL (SAINT), a parish in Suffolk, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Bungay. Area 742 acres. Pop. 71.

JOHN'S ISLAND, an island on the coast of S. Carolina, U. S., to the SW of Charleston harbour, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 42'$, W long. $80^{\circ} 10'$. It is divided from James island by Stono river, which forms a convenient and safe harbour. It is 30 m. in circumf.

JOHN'S RIVER, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which rises in Jefferson township, and runs into the Connecticut, 20 m. above the Fifteen Miles' falls.—Also a river of N. Carolina, which rises in the Blue ridge, and, flowing S, falls into the Catawba.

JOHNSBURG, a township of Warren co., in the state of New York, U. S., 88 m. N of Albany. Pop. 1,139.

JOHN'S-HAVEN, a fishing-town in the p. of Benholme, co. of Kincardine, 9 m. N by E of Montrrose. Pop. 1,172.

JOHNSON, a county of N. Carolina, U. S., situated near the centre of the state, and comprising an area of 600 sq. m. It is watered by the Neuse and its branches, and skirted on the NE by the river Moccasson. The cap. is Smithfield. Pop. in 1840, 10,599; in 1850, 13,773.—Also a co. in the NE part of Tennessee. Area 300 sq. m., watered by the river Watanga and its branches. The surface is a valley between two mountain-ridges on the SE and NW. The cap. is Taylorsville. Pop. in 1840, 2,658; in 1850, 3,870.—Also a co. of Indiana, towards the S part of the state. Area 320 sq. m. The surface is undulating and remarkably fertile. The cap. is Franklin. The Madison and Indianapolis railroad passes through this co. Pop. in 1840, 9,352; in 1850, 12,228.—Also a co. of Illinois, in the S part of the state. Area 486 sq. m. It is intersected by the river Cash and Big bay creek, and skirted on the S by the Ohio river, 10 m. from which is a line of ponds, interspersed with ridges and fertile islands. To the S of these ponds the land is rich, but the climate unhealthy. The surface is level, with sandy soil. The cap. is Vienna. Pop. in 1840, 3,626; in 1850, 4,121.—Also a co. in Iowa, situated in the W portion of the territory, and comprising 610 sq. m., watered by the river Iowa and its branches. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. The cap. is Iowa city. Pop. in 1840, 1,491; in 1850, 4,474.—Also a co. of Missouri, situated in the W part of the state. Area 785 sq. m., drained by the river Blackwater and a branch of La Mine river. The cap. is

Warrensburg. Pop. in 1840, 4,471; in 1850, 7,464.—Also a co. situated in the W part of the state of Arkansas. Area 900 sq. m., traversed by the river Arkansas, which is here joined by several small streams, on the margins of which the soil is fertile. The surface generally is hilly and broken. The cap. is Clarksville. Pop. in 1840, 3,433; in 1850, 5,153.—Also a township in the co. of Lamoille, Vermont, 36 m. NNW from Montpelier. The surface is undulating, and the soil, of a light sandy loam, is tolerably productive. It is intersected by the Lamoille river, which has numerous falls affording good water-power. Soap-stone and potter's clay are found here. Pop. in 1840, 1,410.—Also a borough in the co. of Cambria, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,277.—Also a township in the co. of Champaign, Ohio. Pop. 1,213.—Also a township in the co. of Barry, Michigan. Pop. 227.—Also a township in the co. of St. Francis, Arkansas. Pop. 934.—Also a township in the co. of Licking, Ohio. Pop. 216.—Also a township in the co. of Trumbull, Ohio. Pop. 869.—Also a township in the co. of Gasconade, Missouri. Pop. 626.—Also a township in the co. of Polk, Missouri. Pop. 636.—Also a township in the co. of Crawford, Missouri. Pop. 743.

JOHNSTON, a township in the co. of Providence, Rhode Island, U. S., 5 m. W of Providence. The surface is varied, and the soil adapted to grazing. Freestone is obtained here. Pop. 2,477.—Also a township in the co. of Fulton, New York, 46 m. NW of Albany. The surface is hilly, the soil, argillaceous loam. Drained by Garoga and Cuyadatta creeks. It contains a court-house and jail, county clerk's office, academy, bank, and several churches. Pop. 5,409.—Also a borough in the co. of Cambria, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of Stony creek with Little Connemaugh river. Pop. 1,218. The W division of the Pennsylvania canal has a large basin here. The Portage railroad across the Alleghanies to Hollidaysburg commences in the centre of the village.—Also a v. in the township of Monroe, co. of Licking, Ohio. Pop. 300.—Also a township in the co. of Barry, Michigan, 128 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 227.

JOHNSTONE, a parish in the upper part of Amandale, Dumfries-shire, skirted on the E by the Annan river, and containing an area of 20 sq. m., or nearly 13,000 acres. About 1,500 acres are under natural and planted wood; about 700 or 800 are waste lands, chiefly mosses; and the remaining 10,700 or 10,800 acres are distributed in moieties of arable land and tillage. The Glasgow and London mail-road, the Edinburgh and Dumfries turnpike by way of Moffat, and the Caledonian railway, all traverse the parish S and N. Pop. in 1801, 740; in 1831, 1,234; in 1851, 1,261.

JOHNSTONE, a village in Renfrewshire, situated on the r. bank of the Black Cart, 3½ m. from Paisley, 11 m. from Glasgow, and 14 m. from Greenock. Till 1781 it consisted of a small hamlet, with a pop. of 10 persons, near the bridge over the river, called 'the Brig o' Johnstone,' which is still the popular appellation of the town itself. In that year a large mill for spinning cotton was erected here, and the formation of a town was commenced and proceeded so rapidly, that in 1792 the inhabitants amounted to 1,434; in 1811, to 3,647; in 1831, to 5,617; and in 1851, to 5,872. There are here numerous cotton-mills, propelled by water, besides 2 brass and 2 iron-foundries, on an extensive scale, with 5 machine manufactures, a public gas work, and various minor branches of industry. In the neighbourhood coal is wrought to a great extent. The canal from Glasgow, intended to have been carried to Ardrossan, terminates at Johnstone; and the railway from Glasgow

to Ayr passes the town, and has a station here, 10 m. from Glasgow, 19½ m. from Irvine, and 30 m. from Ayr.

JOHNSTOWN, a district in Upper Canada, comprising the cos. of Leeds and Granville, bounded on the SE by the St. Lawrence, and intersected in the N and W by the Rideau canal. Pop. in 1842, 32,445; in 1848, 43,436. Acres cultivated in 1844, 125,095. The district town is Brockville.

JOHNSTOWN, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, in co. Kildare. Area 1,243 acres. Pop. in 1831, 192; in 1851, 201.—Also a village in the p. of Fartagh, co. Kilkenny, on the road from Dublin to Cork, 1½ m. N by E of Urlingford. Pop. in 1831, 875; in 1851, 876.—Also a village in the p. of Moyacomb, co. Wexford, a little above the confluence of the Derry and the Slaney. Pop. in 1851, 49.

JOHNSTOWN AND CREGGAN, a bog in co. Roscommon. Length, 5¾ m.; breadth, 2½ m.; area, 10,181 acres. It extends SW along the r. bank of the Shannon from within 1½ m. of Athlone. Its average depth is 32 feet, and its surface is nowhere less than 10 ft., and in many places more than 20 ft. above the level of the Shannon. Of the whole area, 8,966 acres are red heath bog, and 1,215 acres are black bog.

JOHNSTOWN-BRIDGE, a village in the p. of Cadmstown, co. Kildare, 1 m. SSW of Enfield. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1851, 179.

JOHNSTOWN (SAINT), a village in co. Donegal, on the l. bank of the Foyle, 6 m. N of Lifford. Pop. in 1851, 330.—Also a village in the p. of Clonbroney, co. Longford. Pop. in 1831, 255; in 1851, 227.—Also a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. S by E of Killenaule. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 772; in 1851, 539.

JOHNSWELL, a village in the p. of Rathcool, co. Kilkenny, 3½ m. NNE of Kilkenny. Pop. in 1831, 446; in 1851, 111.

JOHORE, a Malay principality, embracing the whole extremity of the Malayan peninsula, from the Cassang river in N lat. 2° 10' on the W coast, and from Kemanang in N lat. 4° 15' on the E coast. It also comprises the numerous islands at the S end of the straits of Malacca, lying between the 2d parallel of N, and the 1st of S lat.; and all the islands in the China sea lying between the 104th and 109th degrees of E long. as far as the Natunas. This extensive but ill-peopled and sterile domain is virtually subdivided into three principalities, viz.: 1st, The islands lying S of the straits of Malacca, which are under the protection of the Dutch; 2d, Those to the N, as well as the territory lying on the W coast of the peninsula and its whole extremity, from the Sedilly river in N lat. 2° 15', under the protection of the English, and of which the pop. has been estimated at 25,000; and, 3d, The continental portion of the E coast, which is independent, from the Sedilly river to the Kemanang, constituting the state of Pahang, which is reported to have a pop. of 40,000. The islands under Dutch protection, some of which are very large, are ill-peopled and sterile; several of them, however, are productive in tin, and others afford considerable supplies of black pepper and gutta percha. By far the most important station is the Dutch settlement of Rhio, situated on the island which Europeans call Bintang, but for which the natives have no name. The continental portion of the J. territory, under the protection of the English, is still more barren and thinly peopled than the insular; and has hitherto, until the discovery of gutta percha, been remarkable for affording no important productions to commerce. The town of J., the old seat of government, is situated in N lat. 1° 35', E long. 103° 30', 151 m. SE of Malacca, and about 20

m. up a large river, the embouchure of which is in a nook, opposite the NE end of the island of Singapore. The place is a fishing village with 20 or 30 houses, and of no consequence. In 1818, a commercial treaty was entered into by the English resident at Malacca with the sultan of J., who ceded the island of Singapore to the East India company for a sum of money and an annuity. See MALAY PENINSULA.—For the following interesting notice of the origin and progress of the gutta percha trade we are indebted to the columns of the *Daily News*:—“The history of gutta percha—or *gutta tabán*, as the learned tell us the best quality of the gum ought to be called—is brief but not uneventful. Previous to 1844, the very name of gutta percha was unknown to European commerce. In that year 2 cwt. of it were shipped experimentally from Singapore. The exportation of gutta percha from that port rose in 1845 to 169 piculs (the picul is 133½ lbs.); in 1846, to 5,364; in 1847, to 9,296; in the first seven months of 1848, to 6,768 piculs. In the first 4½ years of the trade, 21,598 piculs of gutta percha, valued at 274,190 dollars, were shipped at Singapore; the whole of which was sent to England, with the exception of 15 piculs to Mauritius, 470 to the continent of Europe, and 922 to the United States. But this rapid growth of the new trade conveys only a faint idea of the commotion it created among the native inhabitants of the Indian archipelago. The jungles of J. were the scene of the earliest gatherings, and they were soon ransacked in every direction by parties of Malays and Chinese, while the indigenous population gave themselves up to the search with an unanimity and zeal only to be equalled by that which made railway jobbers of every man, woman, and child in England about the same time. The *tamungong*, with the usual policy of oriental governors, declared the precious gum a government monopoly. He appropriated the greater part of the profits, and still left the Malays enough to stimulate them to pursue the quest, and to gain from 100 to 400 per cent. for themselves on what they procured from the aborigines. The tamungong, not satisfied with buying at his own price all that was collected by private enterprise, sent out numerous parties of from 10 to 100 persons, and employed whole tribes of hereditary serfs in the quest of gutta percha. This organised body of gum hunters spread itself like a cloud of locusts over the whole of J., peninsular and insular. They crossed the frontier into Linga, but there the sultan was not long of discovering the new value that had been conferred upon his jungles. He confiscated the greater part of what had been collected by the interlopers, and in emulation of the tamungong declared gutta percha a royalty. Whether any protocolising between the potentates was the result of these stringent measures, the historian leaves untold. The knowledge of the article, stirring the avidity of gatherers, gradually spread from Singapore, northward as far as Pinang, southward along the east coast of Sumatra to Java, eastward to Borneo, where it was found at Bruné, Sarawak, and Pontianak on the W coast, at Ketil and Passir on the E. The imports of gutta percha into Singapore from the 1st of January to the 12th of July 1848, according to their geographical distribution, were:—From the Malay peninsula, 593 piculs; from the J. archipelago, 1,269; from Sumatra, 1,066; from Batavia, 19; from Borneo, 55. The price at Singapore was originally 8 dollars per picul; it rose to 24, and fell about the middle of 1848 to 13. The commotion among the human race in the archipelago was great, but the vegetable kingdom suffered most by it. In the course of three-and-a-half years 270,000 tabán trees were felled in order to get at the gum.”

JOHOSTER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of La Reid. Pop. 401.

JOIGNY, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Yonne.—The arrond. has an area of 194,334 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 92,984. It comprises the 9 cant. of Aillant-sur-Tholon, Bleneau, Brieton, Cerisiers, Charny, Saint-Fargeau, J., Saint-Julien-du-Soult, and Ville-neuve-le-Roy.—The cant., comprising 18 com., had a pop. of 17,382 in 1841.—The town is situated on the slope of a rocky elevation, at the foot of which flows the Yonne, 18 m. NNW of Auxerre. Pop. in 1821, 5,251; in 1841, 6,741. The river is bordered by a long and handsome quay; but the town is irregular, the streets steep, winding, and narrow, and the houses ill-built. It is surrounded by a thick wall, and has a magnificent castle, and barracks for cavalry. It has some manufactories of woollen and leather, and a trade in charcoal and wood by means of the river; but the culture of the vine is the principal object here.

JOINVILLE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, arrond. of Vassy.—The cant., comprising 15 com., had a pop. of 8,432 in 1841.—The town is situated on the L. bank of the Marne, 8 m. ESE of Vassy. It has manufactures of cotton cloth, serges, and hosiery, and some trade in wines. Pop. in 1841, 3,196.—Henry II. erected J. into a principality, in favour of Francis, duke of Guise. This principality was bequeathed by Mdle. Montpensier to the house of Orleans.

JOKMALLI, a village of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Shirwan, 6 m. WNW of Baku.

JOKO, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Neutra, 15 m. N of Nagy-Szombath.

JOLIBA, the name given to the upper course of the Quorra or Niger, from its sources till it passes Timbuctu. See NIGER.

JOLIMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Haine-Saint-Paul. Pop. 125.

JOLLAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Jollain-Merlin. Pop. 421.

JOLLAIN-MERLIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 646.

JOLSVÁ. See ELTSCH.

JOLVAS, or JOLBOS, an island off the NE elbow of Yucatan, having its W extremity in N. lat. 21° 30', W. long. 87° 25', and its E in N lat. 21° 34', W. long. 87°. It consists of a narrow cluster of low coral and shell banks, stretching nearly 24 m. in length, and at a distance of from 1 to 4 m. from the main, with which it forms Yalahau lagune, a shallow bay obstructed by various islets and grassy spots, with a depth seldom exceeding 1½ fath.

JOMALIE, one of the Philippine islands, near the E coast of Luçon, and SE of Polillo, in N lat. 14° 35', E long. 122° 12'.

JOMONJOL, one of the Philippine archipelago, to the E of Leyte, and SE of Samar, in N lat. 10° 44', E long. 125° 43'.

JOMPANDAM, a port on the SW coast of the island of Celebes, about 30 m. S of Macassar. The Dutch have a fort and factory here.

JONAS, a rock about 2 m. in circumf., and 1,200 ft. high, in the sea of Okhotsk, in N lat. 56° 25' 30". It is surrounded on all sides but the W by detached rocks.

JONCELS, a village of France, in the dep. of Hérault, cant. and 2 m. N of Lunas. Pop. 800.

JONCHERY, a village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 7 m. ESE of Fimes, near the bank of the Vele. Pop. 380.

JONCQUIERÉ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Estaimbourg. Pop. 130.

JONCRET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. 311.

JONCY, a village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. NE of La Guiche. Pop. 890.

JONES, a county of N. Carolina, U. S., in the SE part of the state, and comprising an area of 380 sq. m., with marshy level surface. It is watered by the river Trent. The cap. is Trenton. Pop. in 1840, 4,945; in 1850, 5,127.—Also a co. in the central part of Georgia. Area 360 sq. m. The river Ocmulgee skirts it on the W; Cedar-creek, with its branches in the N, flows into the river Oconee. The cap. is Clinton. Pop. in 1840, 10,065; in 1850, 10,229.—Also a co. of Mississippi, in the SE part of the state. Area 672 sq. m. Intersected by branches of the river Leaf. Capital, Ellisville.—Also a co. of Iowa, to the N of the centre of the territory. Area 576 sq. m. It is watered by the rivers Wapsipineon and Makoqueta. The surface is undulating, with extensive prairies. The soil is fertile. The cap. is Edinburg. Pop. in 1840, 471; in 1850, 3,007.

JONES (CAPE), a cape of Labrador, on Hudson's bay, in N lat. 59° 50', W long. 79°.

JONES'S ISLAND, an island in Hudson's bay, in N lat. 61° 52', W long. 63°.

JONES'S KEY, a small island near the Mosquito shore, in N lat. 15° 35'.

JONESBOROUGH, a township in the co. of Washington, state of Maine, U. S., 143 m. ENE of Augusta, situated at the head of Englishman's bay, and intersected by Chandler's river. Pop. 392.—Also a village in the co. of Washington, Tennessee. It contains a court-house. Pop. 900.

JONESBOROUGH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Armagh. Area 2,185 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,598; in 1851, 1,597. The v. stands a little NW of Flurry-Bridge, and 4 m. SSW of Newry. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1851, 150.

JONESPORT, a township in the co. of Washington, Maine, U. S., 147 m. E by N from Augusta. Englishman's bay is on the E, and Addison's bay with a small river entering it on the W. It has a good harbour. Pop. 576.

JONAKONDA, a place of considerable trade in the kingdom of Yani, on the r. bank of the Gambia, 25 m. SW of Pisania.

JONKERSHOVE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Woumen. Pop. 1,010.

JONKOPING, a laen or government of Sweden, comprising the N part of the prov. of Smaland; bounded on the N by the laen of Skaraborg, Lake Wetter, and the laen of Linköping; on the E by the laen of Calmar; on the S by Wexio; and on the W by Halmstadt and Wennerborg. Its chief towns are Greenna and J., on the S shore of Lake Wetter, and Ekesjö. Its territorial extent is 4,292 sq. m.; its pop. in 1839 was 148,595. It is divided into 9 härad, 6 fogderi, and 130 parishes.

JÖNKÖPING, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, the cap. of the above laen, at the S extremity of Lake Wetter, on a peninsula formed by the lakes Wetter, Monk, and Roth. It is a town of great antiquity, and is the seat of the high courts of justice for the prov. of Gothland in general. It has no walls, but is protected by a castle. Being built of wood, it has frequently suffered by fire, and was nearly burned down in 1790. Pop. in 1833, 4,294. Its principal manufactures are woollens, linen fabrics, and leather.

JONQUIERE BAY, a bay on the W coast of the Japanese island of Saghalien, in N lat. 50° 54'.

JONQUIERES, a small town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, 4 m. ESE of Orange, on an island formed by the Ouvèze. Pop. 2,070.

JONQUIERES. See MARTIGUES.

JONQUOIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Escanaffles. Pop. 225.

JONVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, cant. and 7 m. N of Jussey, on the r. bank of the Saône. Pop. 900.

JONZAC, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure.—The arrond., comprising 7 cant., viz. Archiac, Saint-Genis, J., Mirambeau, Montendre, Montguyon, and Montlieu, has an area of 143,123 hect. Pop. in 1841, 88,322.—The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. 12,044.—The town is situated near the river Sevigne, 13 m. NNW of Montlieu. Pop. 2,569. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, serges, druggets, and linen; and conducts a considerable commerce in corn, cattle, eggs, and other agricultural produce.

JONZIEUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Saint-Genet-Malifaux. Pop. 1,106.

JOPPA. See JAFFA.

JOPPA, a small town of Maryland, U. S., 20 m. E by N of Baltimore.

JORA, a river of Georgia, which rises on the S flank of the Caucasus, to the W of Mount Tersh; flows SSE, and after running for the greater part of its course parallel to the Kur, falls into the Alazan, a little above its junction with the Kur, on the frontier of Shirvan.

JORAT, or JURTEN, a chain of mountains in Switzerland, which extend from the Dent-de-Jaman in the Bernese Alps, on the SE, to the Dent-de-Vaulion in the Jura, on the NW. It forms the watershed between the lakes of Geneva and Neufchâtel.

JORCAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Teruel, partido of Aliaga, near the r. bank of the Alhambra. Pop. 400.

JORDAN, a celebrated river of Western Asia, the largest in Palestine. It is called JARDE by the Jews; and SHERIAT-EL-KEBIR by the Arabs. St. Jerom affirms, and many others have followed him, that it rises from two sources, 1 m. asunder, the one called *Jor*, the other *Dan*, and that the name *Jordan* is compounded from these. Several streams contribute to form the J. One of these, called Hasbeya, rising in a small pool called Phiala, on the SW slope of Jebel-es-Sheikh, or Mount Hermon, 20 m. N of Banias, in about 34° 22' N lat., is the most distant source of the J.; but the river of Banias, which has a considerably shorter course, and flows into the Bahr-el-Houlé, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the NE of the influx of the Hasbeya, has had the name of the great stream conferred upon it. About 3 leagues below the village of Banias, Banias, or Panias, which is in N lat. 32° 35', these two streams enter the N end of a small marshy lake, which is enlarged or diminished by the melting of the snows in the mountains, or the evaporation occasioned by the heat of summer: this lake is the *Merom* or *Sama-chonitis* of the ancients, and the Bahr-el-Houlé, or Lake Huleh, of the present day. Its circuit, when full, is represented by some travellers as not exceeding 14 m., and at times as almost dried up; but Colonel Wildenbruch represents the bed of the lake as about 2 hours or 4 German geog. m. wide, and the widest expanse of its waters, at about 3 m. from its lower end, as 1½ hours, in the end of April. This lake is full of aquatic plants. Its W shore is flat, covered with reeds, and marshy. On the E rises a range of steep heights, the continuation of which forms the E border of the valley of the J. The J. issues from the S end of this sheet of water with a turbid stream, which is soon purified by passing over a rocky bed wherein its mud is deposited. Flowing in nearly a due S course through a narrow plain,

the J. passes through the Jordan valley, and joins the Jordan, at the town of Tiberias, in about 33° 45' N lat. and 35° 45' E long. The Jordan is a river of Palestine, about 200 m. long, which rises in the Lebanon, and flows through the Jordan valley, and the Dead sea, to the Dead sea, where it ends. The Jordan is a river of Palestine, about 200 m. long, which rises in the Lebanon, and flows through the Jordan valley, and the Dead sea, to the Dead sea, where it ends.

about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the lake, at an alt. of 350 ft. above sea-level, it is crossed by an ancient structure called *Jisr-Benat-Yakub*, i. e., 'Jacob's bridge.' This bridge is the mutual boundary of the Turkish pashalics of Damascus and Acre. As recently rebuilt, it is 45 paces long. Here the river is 64 ft. wide, and its current rapid and boisterous; but a modern traveller says he found its breadth 35 paces in January. Its banks are finely wooded by trees, chiefly of the species *Platanus*; and the country becomes wild, mountainous, and entirely basaltic. About 13 m. below this the river enters the NE extremity of the beautiful lake of Tiberias, or the sea of Galilee, in a wide and shallow stream. From the S extremity of this lake—which according to Captain Lynch's survey has an alt. of 652 ft. above sea-level—the river issues in a W by N course, afterwards changing from NW by W to S. It now enters a plain, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth at its upper extremity, flowing with an average breadth in April of about 75 ft., between rounded banks about 30 ft. high, and soon after receives a considerable river, the Sheriat-el-Mandjur, or Jarmuk, from the E, some leagues below the lake. The principal accessions to the J. are henceforward from the E; but a few inconsiderable streams—among the largest of which is the Kedron—flow into it from the W. Below the Jarmuk there is the Wady-Musch, which is discharged into it opposite Beisan, or Scythopolis, from the E; and still lower the Zerka, or Jablok of Jewish historians, the boundary of the country of the Amorites. Between the confines of Syria and Arabia, an extensive valley, bounded on each side by lofty chains of mountains, contains in its centre the J., now pursuing a winding and often rugged course, through the space of 75 m., from the lake of Tiberias to the Dead sea, in some parts foaming over its rocky bed with the fury of a cataract, and in others forming a cascade of several ft. in height; in others separating into several channels which form small sedgy islands; in others "turning in the short space of half-an-hour to every quarter of the compass." Its course is so tortuous between Lake Tiberias and the Dead sea,—a space of only 60 m. of latitude, and 4 or 5 m. of long.,—that it traverses at least 200 m., and plunges over 27 formidable rapids. Just before entering the Dead sea, its banks are of red clay and mud from 12 to 20 ft. high, and covered with tamarisk, willow, and cane. Its mouth was found by the American expedition to be 180 yds. wide, and 3 ft. deep. So many discrepancies prevail in the accounts of travellers regarding the breadth of this river, that the only mode of reconciling them is to suppose that it does not continue uniform for any considerable space,—that their observations were made at different seasons,—and that they have also been given in the measures of different nations. Its floods occur in February and March; and the American expedition in April observed a daily fall in the river of about 2 ft. Shaw remarks, that, excepting the Nile, the J. was by far the largest river he had seen in the Levant. He did not, however, estimate it at above 30 yds. wide, and 3 deep close to the brink; and combining the rate of its course with its size, he calculated that it would discharge 600,090 tons of water daily into the Dead sea.

The natural history of the J. has not yet been well explored, and there are few geological illustrations of the country which it traverses. Limestones, basaltes, siliceous conglomerate, different salts, and asphaltum, seem to be the more remarkable substances. The banks in some places are woody, and abounding in reeds, from which the Arabs obtain materials for the shafts of their lances and arrows; while the Turks employ the more slender kinds for writing.

The willow and the tamarisk droop over its waters, and the oleander blooms on its banks; while the anemone, the asphodel, and the lily abundantly deck the lower grounds. Wild beasts, especially boars, and game, are numerous around Banias; and the huntsmen set fire to the reeds on the confines of the Bahr-el-Houlé, to dislodge the wolves, jackals, and gazelles. Chateaubriand found the waters of the J. bitterish; but though he drank a quantity of them, he suffered no injury. Dr. Robinson describes them as rather warm than cold, and of a white sulphureous colour, but free from any taste or smell. They hold in solution some of the same ingredients as the Dead sea: nor is this surprising, considering there are salt streams in the neighbourhood, that much of the river's course lies through a salt-sown desert, and that even the W and SW banks of Bahr-el-Houlé are covered with saline incrustations; but the water of the river has only 1-300th part of the proportion of solid matter contained in the water of the lake. Notwithstanding the mineral impregnations of the J. it contains plenty of fish, which are sometimes carried down into the Dead sea, where they perish. It is generally understood that the waters of this sea are alike pernicious to animal and vegetable life. Triolo affirms that he collected the dead fishes as they were thrown on the banks; but Chateaubriand, having encamped on its banks, heard a noise towards midnight, which his companions from Bethlehem assured him "proceeded from little fishes leaping towards the shore."—The J. is still a place of great resort to those troops of pilgrims who visit the Holy Land, and who endeavour to bathe in it about the spot where our Saviour was baptized by John. The female part of them strip to their under garments, and have water poured on their heads. The Greeks bathe at a place 3 or 4 m. distant from the other Christians, on account of a dispute concerning the precise site of the sanctified spot. It appears that an annual excursion for bathing takes place on Easter Monday, when the pilgrims, men, women, and children, from all parts of Asia, Europe, and Africa,—Copts, Russians, Poles, Armenians, Greeks, and Syrians,—leave Jerusalem in a great caravan, with the governor of that city at their head. About a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the river there is a ruinous convent, dedicated to St. John, up to which, according to tradition, the river formerly flowed; but modern observers consider this improbable, from the height and steepness of its present banks. The pilgrims descend to a place still lower, yet their immersion is not accomplished without much danger; and there are instances of many, who had entered the river inadvertently, being carried away and drowned. Schubert says that the width of the river opposite Richa or Jericho, where the pilgrims bathe, is about 100 ft. and that it has a depth of about 10 ft. Lord Nugent estimated its general breadth, in the beginning of March, at between 50 and 60 yds., and found it "in most parts too deep, within a few feet out, to allow any but swimmers to trust themselves out of arm's reach of the brink, and of its drooping branches and tall reeds." A tax is imposed upon each on the way to the river, and something is also exacted on their return. See article DEAD SEA.

Authorities.]—Marii, Viaggi, tom. iii.—Shaw's Travels.—Pococke's Description of the East, vol. ii.—Thomson's Travels.—Hesselquist's Travels.—Volney, Voyages, tom. ii.—Chateaubriand, Voyages, tom. i.—La Roque, Voyage en Syrie.—Nugent's Lands Classical and Sacred.—Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea. Philadelphia, 1849.

JORDAN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. of Frankfort, W of Lichensau. Pop. 200.—Also a small river of Saxony, an affluent

of the Wyra.—Also a town of S. Carolina, U. S., 10 m. E of Queenborough.—Also a village of New York, 152 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 1,200.—Also a river of Van Diemen's Land, rising near Oatlands, in Monmouth co., and falling into the Derwent below Brighton.—Also a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Louth, 8 m. from St. Catherine. Pop. 200.

JORDANSTOWN, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 11 m. NW of Haverfordwest. Pop. 144.

JORDANE, a river of France, in the dep. of Cantal, rising in the Col-de-Cabre, 3 m. NE of Mandailles, and flowing SW to the Cère, which it joins after a course of 24 m.

JORDY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. W of Villeneuve. Pop. 180.

JORE (SAINT), a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Turin, 15 m. NW of Susa.

JORGA, a town of Georgia, in the khanate of Kakheti, 85 m. SE of Teflis.

JORGE (SAN), or SAINT GEORGE, one of the Azores, 3 leagues N of Pico, and 8 m. S of Graciosa. It is a long narrow island, nearly 23 m. long, and little more than 4 m. in average breadth. Its easternmost point lies W $\frac{3}{4}$ N $30\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the summit of Mount Brasil in Terceira. It produces cattle, cheese, wheat, and maize; and has a pop. of about 4,000. Its principal town, called Velas, is on its S coast. In 1808 this island was terribly convulsed and devastated by a volcano, which burst out near its centre, about 3 leagues SE of Velas.

JORGE (SAN), a town of New Mexico, on the Bravo, 28 m. E of Sumas.—It is also the name of several other inconsiderable settlements in South America.

JORGE (ST. BAY), a large bay on the east coast of Patagonia, between Cape Two Bays and Cape Three Points.

JORGE-GREGO, an island of Brazil, in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, a little to the S of Ilha-Grande.

JORGE-DOS-ILHEOS (SAO). See ILHEOS.

JORGE-DE-OLANCHO (SAN), a town of Honduras, 100 m. E of Valladolid, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 35'$.

JORGEN. See GEORGEN.

JORHAT, a town of Assam, situated on the Dikho, a branch of the Brahmaputra, about 40 m. SW of the ancient capital of Gherong, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 48'$, E long. $94^{\circ} 6'$. It is surrounded by woods; and the country is inundated during the rainy season, which renders it difficult of access.

JORJAN, or CORCAN, a town in the Persian prov. of Khorassan, 100 m. W of Meshid, and 300 m. NNE of Ispahan. It was formerly called Hurkar, and was probably the cap. of the ancient kingdom of Hyrcania. It is frequently mentioned in Persian history, and is considered one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom.

JORKAU, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle and 13 m. NW of Saatz. Pop. 1,500.

JORUK. See CHORUK.

JURULLO, or XURULLO, a volcanic mountain of Mexico, in the state and 75 m. SSW of Valladolid, in N lat. $19^{\circ} 10'$, W long. $101^{\circ} 2'$. It is of very recent origin, having sprung up in 1759, in the centre of a vast and beautiful plain celebrated for its fine plantations of cotton, and at a point more than 100 m. from the sea-coast, and 126 m. from any active volcano. Its elevation is, according to Burkart, 4,150 ft. above the level of the sea. In the middle of the upheaved plain—which at the foot of the volcano has an alt. of 2,890 ft. above sea-level—basaltic cones appear, which are covered on their summits with evergreen oaks of a laurel and olive-foliation, intermingled with small palm-trees, forming in their beautiful vegetation a singular contrast with the

aridity of the surrounding plain now laid waste by volcanic fire. Till the appearance of this volcano, fields planted with sugar-cane and indigo occupied a tract of ground between two small rivulets, which was bounded by basaltic mountains whose structure indicated all this tract to have been at a very remote period convulsed with internal fires. These fields belonged to the plantation of San-Pedro-de-Jorullo, one of the greatest and richest in the country. In June 1759, a subterranean noise, accompanied by frequent earthquakes, was heard in the distance. From the commencement of September, however, everything seemed to announce the re-establishment of former tranquillity; but on the night of the 28th of September, the horrible subterranean noise again commenced, and a tract of ground, 4 sq. m. in extent, rose up in the shape of a bladder, the edges of which were 39 ft. above the level of the old plain, but towards the centre reached an elevation of 524 ft. Those who viewed this awful catastrophe from the mountains, beheld flames issuing forth, and fragments of burning rock thrown up the whole surface of this upheaving region, and could see through the thick cloud of ashes illuminated by the volcanic fire, the surface of the earth swelling up like an agitated sea. The two rivulets of Cuitimba and San-Pedro were then seen to precipitate themselves into the burning chasms, and the decomposition of the water invigorated the flames, which were visible at Pascuaro, more than 40 m. distant. Eruptions of mud, and of stratified clay, enveloping balls of decomposed basalts, in concentrical layers, seemed to indicate that subterraneous water greatly contributed to produce this extraordinary phenomenon. Thousands of small cones, from 6 to 10 ft. high, issued forth from the convulsed plain, each being a funnel from which ascended a thick vapour to the height of from 33 to 49 ft. The heat of these ovens, though much diminished within fifteen years, Humboldt found still equal to 202° F. In the midst of these ovens, six large masses sprung up from a chasm extending from NNE to SSW; the most elevated of these stupendous masses is the great volcano of J., which burns continually, and has thrown up on its N side an immense quantity of scorched and basaltic lavas, containing fragments of primitive rock. The eruptions of the central volcano continued till the month of February 1760, or for the space of four months; in the following years they became gradually less frequent, and the Indians, who, terrified, had abandoned at first all the villages within 20 or 25 m. of the plain of J., became gradually familiarized to the awful spectacle, returned to their cottages bordering the plain. Many of the small cones have now entirely disappeared, and the others have ceased to emit vapour.

JOSA, a village of India, in the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Ravi, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 29' 30''$, 2 m. E of Kedrawulli.

JOSE (SAN), a headland of California, on the E side of the peninsula, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 35'$, and W long. $111^{\circ} 35'$.—Also an island in the gulf of California, 15 m. from the E coast of Old California, between the islands of Santa-Cruz and Espiritu-Santo, in N lat. 25° and W long. $110^{\circ} 45'$. It is 18 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 6 m. in breadth.—Also a town in Lower California, 30 m. WSW of Loreto.—Also a town and missionary establishment in the same territory, on the S coast of the peninsula, 21 m. NE of Cape St. Lucas, and 250 m. SSE of Loreto. Pop. 500. It is situated at the mouth of a broad and fertile valley, which produces dates, oranges, bananas, and other tropical fruits. Its chief agricultural production is *panocha* or 'pan-sugar,' of which a considerable quantity is exported.

—Also a village of Upper California, situated in what is called the Pueblo valley, about 15 m. S of the bay of San Francisco. It has a pop. of from 600 to 800, many of whom are native Californian land-proprietors, who have their ranchos in the valleys, but their residences and gardens in the town. Through a navigable creek, vessels of considerable burden can approach the town within 5 or 6 m. The valley is 80 or 100 m. in length, and varies from 10 to 20 m. in breadth, and is watered by the Rio-Santa-Clara. For pastoral charms, fertility of soil, variety of productions, and voluptuousness of climate and scenery, this valley is nowhere surpassed or perhaps equalled in California.

JOSE (SAN), an island of New Granada and dep. of Istmo, in the bay of Panama, to the SW of the island of Rey, and, next to that island, the largest in the group of the Pearl islands, in N lat. $8^{\circ} 17'$ and W long. $78^{\circ} 50'$. It is 8 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth.

JOSE (SAN), a town of Uruguay, 50 m. NW of Monte Video, on the W side of a river of the same name, which descends from the S side of the Asperas-de-Mahame, runs SSE, and joins the St. Lucia 20 m. NW of the entrance of the latter into the Rio-de-la-Plata.

JOSE (SAN) a town of Bolivia, in the W part of the Moxos territory, on the l. bank of the Cobitii, 200 m. NNE of La Paz.

JOSE (SAN), or VILLANUEVA-DE-SAN-JOSE, a town of Costarica, the cap. of the republic, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 40'$, W long. $84^{\circ}, 11$ m. NW of Carthage. The pop. in 1823 was 8,326, but has greatly increased since that period. A road is in progress from this town to the Serapequi river, a branch of the San-Juan, by which the coffee crops of the state will find shipment to Grey Town, at the mouth of the San-Juan.

JOSE (SAO), a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes. The district is mountainous, possesses excellent pasturage, and is well-watered. Its inhabitants, 12,000 in number, find employment in the mines, and in rearing cattle and pigs for the market of Rio-de Janeiro. Cheese forms also an important article of local produce. The town is 6 m. NE of São-João-del-Rey, and 75 m. SW of Villa Rica, near the r. bank of a river of the same name. The houses are built of earth, but are neat in aspect. The parish-church is a handsome edifice.—Also a district and town of the prov. of São-Paulo. The district is extremely fertile, but possesses little cultivation. The rearing of cattle forms the chief branch of local industry. Pop., chiefly Indian, 4,000. The town is 60 m. NE of São-Paulo, on the l. bank of the Parahiba. It has a church.—Also a town in the same prov., in the comarca and 12 m. S of Curitiba, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Curitiba.—Also a district, parish, and town in the prov. of Santa Catharina. The town stands on a small bay of the same name, about 2 m. N of the Rio Maruhi, and 3 m. W of Desterra. It has a parish church and an elementary school. Pop. of district 5,000. The inhabitants, who are chiefly of Indian extraction, have manufactories of sugar and rum, and of pottery, and employ themselves also in the culture of rice and millet, and in fishing.—Also a town of the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Amazon, 9 m. below the confluence of the Jabari. The inhabitants derive their subsistence chiefly from the produce of the chase and by fishing, the few productions of the soil which they use being cultivated by the women.—Also a village at the E extremity of the island of Maranhão, on a bay of the same name. It is inhabited by Indians, who cultivate and carry on a small

trade in rice and tobacco.—Also a town of the prov. of Bahia, and district of Cachoeira.—Also a village in the same prov., in the district of San Francisco.—Also a fort on the confines of the empire, in Guayana, on the r. bank of the Rio Negro, 150 m. above São-Gabriel.

JOSE (SAO) an elevated chain of mountains in Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, in the W part of the comarca of Cuyaba. It runs from N to S along the l. bank of the Paraguay, between the lake of Xaraye on the S, and the Serra-de-Arapares on the N; and has an extreme length of 160 m.—Also a mountain-chain in the same prov., which stretches from N to S, between the source of the Ita, where it joins the Serra-Galhano, and the source of the Ambahy, where it joins the serra of that name.

JOSE'-DOS-ALPHENAS (SAO), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes.

JOSE'-DOS-ANJICOS (SAO), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and district of Villa-de-Princzeza.

JOSE'-DO-BARREIRA (SAO), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and district of Areias.

JOSE'-DA-BOA-MORTE (SAO), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, between the Rios Macacu and Guapi-Acu. Sugar, and in small quantities coffee, are cultivated in the environs.

JOSE-DE-CHIQUITOS (SAN). See CHIQUITOS.

JOSE-DE-GUICHICHILA (SAN), a mining village of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, 21 m. ESE of Tallenango and 50 m. NE of Guadalaxara, on the E side of the Rio-Grande-Santiago.

JOSE-DE-GURUTUBA (SAO), or GURUTUBA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Jequitinhonha. It is intersected by several lofty ridges, but contains some fine level tracts. Pop. 1,600.

JOSE-DE-HUATES (SAN), a town of Ecuador, on the l. bank of the Napo, 25 m. ESE of San Miguel.

JOSE'-DA-LAGOA (SAO), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-Piracicaba, on the l. bank of that river, near the confluence of the Santa Barbara. It has a church.

JOSE'-MACADO, a serra in the Brazilian prov. of Govaz, connected with the Serra-Amaro-Leite.

JOSE'-DO-NORTE (SAO), a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 27 m. N of Natal, on a sandy shore of the channel improperly called the Rio Grande, and between the sea and Lake Patos. It possesses excellent water, and carries on an active trade in dried meat, hides, tallow, horn, and flax. Pop. of town and district 3,000.

JOSE'-DE-PARAHIBUNA (SAO), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Barbacena.

JOSE'-DE-PARANPEBA (SAO), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, 44 m. W of Marianna. It has an elementary school.

JOSE-DE-PARRAL (SAN), or PARAL, a town of Mexico, in the state and 200 m. NNW of Durango, Pop. 500. It derived its name from the number of wild vines with which the locality was covered at the period of the first visit of the Spaniards.

JOSE'-DOS-PINHAES (SAO), a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, 9 m. E of Curitiba, near the São-Jose, an affluent of the Curitiba. Pop. 5,600. It has a parish church and an elementary school. The surrounding district is fertile, and pastures also large herds of horses and cattle.

JOSE'-DAS-PIRANHAS-DE-CEMA (SAO), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba and district

of Villanova-de-Souza, near the source of the Parinhas.

JOSE-DE-PRINOS (SAN), a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, 150 m. SW of Arispe.

JOSE-DE-RIO-FORMOSE (SAO), a parish and town or Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco and district of Sardinhaen, on the Rio-Formosa.

JOSE-DO-SUMIDOURO (SAO), a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, near Monte-Sumidouro. The district is watered by the rivers Piabanga, Cidade, Araras, Morto, Secretario, Itamarati, and Preto, and is in some parts very fertile, producing rice, rye, mandioc, millet, coffee, peaches, quinces, and apples. The rearing of pigs forms also an important branch of local industry.

JOSE-DE-TEBICUARI (SAO), a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and district of Triunpho, near a river of the same name. Pop. in 1814, 1,714, of whom 433 were slaves.

JOSE-DO-TEJUCO (SAO), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and district of Uberaba.

JOSEPH (SAINT), a river of Michigan, U. S., which has its source in the NE part of Hillsdale co.; flows E; bends S, and enters Iowa; and then flowing NW, enters the SE end of Lake Michigan, after a course of 250 m. It is 200 yds. wide at its mouth, is rapid and full of islands, and is navigable 150 m.—Also another stream in Michigan, which flows SW into Indiana, and joining the St. Mary's at Fort Wayne, forms with that river the Maumee.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Michigan, U. S., watered by the St. J. Area 528 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,068; in 1850, 12,708. The cap. is Centreville.—Also a co. in the N part of Indiana, watered by the St. Joseph and Kaukahee. Area 468 sq. m. The cap. is South Bends. Pop. in 1840, 6,425; in 1850, 10,955.—Also a township in Williams co. in Ohio, 180 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. 192.—Also a township in Berrien co., in Michigan, 195 m. W by S of Detroit, containing a town of the same name, which is situated on the S side of the St. J. river, at its entrance into Lake Michigan. Pop. 500.—Also an island of Lower Canada, in St. Mary's straits, in N lat. 46° 15', W long. 84° 10', between Georgia island on the NW, and Drummond's island on the SE. It is 20 m. long, and 8 m. broad. The United States boundary passes through the channel on the SW, called Muddy lake.—Also a lake in the NE territory of North America, which lies E of Lake Sal, in N lat. 51° 10', W long. 91°, and sends its waters, by Cat-lake river, into Cat lake, and afterwards forms the SE branch of Severn river. The lake is 35 m. long, and 10 m. broad. Osnaburg-house is on the NE shore of the lake.

JOSEPH (SAINT), a town on the W coast of the island of Dominica, 10 m. S of Portsmouth.—Also a bay and village on the W side of the island of Trinidad, 4 m. SE of Port-of-Spain.

JOSEPH'S BAY (SAINT), a bay on the coast of W. Florida, within the long crooked peninsula of Cape St. Blas. It is of the figure of a horse-shoe, about 20 m. in length, and 7 m. across where broadest, with a wide entrance from the NW. The bar is narrow; and immediately within it there is from 4 to 6 fath. soft ground. There is a picturesque island 2 m. from the SE end. The NE shore is intersected with ponds and lagunes. The peninsula between Saint Joseph and Cape Blaize is a narrow slip of land, in some places not above a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad.

JOSEPHSTADT, a small town and fortress of Bohemia, at the confluence of the Metau and the Elbe, 70 m. ENE of Prague, and 11 m. N of Könniggratz. Pop. 1,800.

JOSIMATH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Seringapatam, situated on one of the numerous small

rivers which form the Ganges, in N lat. 30° 33', E long. 79° 40'. The town consists of about 150 houses built of stone, two or three stories in height, and covered with shingles. On the slope of the hill on which it stands there is a line of water-mills placed about 20 yds. from each other. The stream that turns them is called the Vishnu, and joins the Dauli. This town being sheltered from the N winds, is the winter-residence of the priests of the Hindu temple of Bhadrinath, which, as soon as the snow begins to fall in these exalted regions, is shut up for the season. The country in the vicinity abounds with oak trees, and the tops of the hills are covered with firs.

JOSLI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 23 m. WNW of Wilna, on the N bank of a small lake.

JOSLOWITZ, or JANUSLAWICE, a small town of Moravia, 9 m. SE of Znaim. Pop. 1,682.

JOSQUIN (SAN), an Indian settlement in the prov. of Paraguay, situated on the river Cuicui, in S lat. 25° 1'.

JOSSE-TEN-NOODE (SAINT), a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, in the cant. and 4 m. SW of St. Stewens-Woluwe. It is a thriving place, and is much frequented by the citizens of Brussels.

JOSSELIN, or JOCELIN, a small town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, on the Oust, 22 m. NNE of Vannes. Pop. 2,665. It has monthly fairs for cattle and corn.

JOUAN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. SE of St. Malo. Pop. 1,770.—Also a bay on the SE coast of the dep. of Var, not far from Antibes, in N lat. 43° 33', E long. 7° 2'. It was here that Bonaparte landed on his return from Elba, on 1st March 1815.

JOUAN-DE-L'ISLE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, 36 m. SE of St. Brieuc, on the l. bank of the Rance. Pop. 600.

JOUARRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 11 m. E of Meaux. Pop. 1,343.—Also a village in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 9 m. NW of Chevreuse. Pop. 1,306.

JOUDPORE. See JODHPUR.

JOUÉ, a small town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 4 m. S of Tours. Pop. 1,540.—Also a small town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Rieillé, on the r. bank of the Erdre, 16 m. NW of Ancenis. Pop. 2,000.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 8 m. N of Mans.

JOUÉ-DU-BOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 4 m. W of Carouges. Pop. 1,530.

JOUÉ-DU-PLAIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 5 m. SW of Argentan, near the Udon. Pop. 1,000.

JOUGNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 6 m. NE of Mouthe. Pop. 1,000.

JOUHE, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Rochefort. Pop. 580.

JOU-HO. See EU-HO.

JOUILLAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Gueret. Pop. 1,360.

JOUIN (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 6 m. N of Airvault. Pop. 5,370.—Also a village in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. W of Lesneval. Pop. 1,763.

JOULVA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, which flows S to the Vitechegda, which it joins on the r. bank, at Zagvardinskaia, and after a course of 180 m.

JOUQUES, a village of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 3 m. E of Peyrolles. Pop. 1,300.

JOURA-NISI, an island of the Archipelago, SE of the gulf of Salonica, in N lat. 39° 24', E long. 24° 10'. It is about 4 m. long, and 1 m. broad.

JOURE, a small town of Holland, in the prov. of Overijssel, 6 m. S of Akkrum. Pop. 1,800.

JOURILAND, a stream of New South Wales, in Cumberland co., which rises near Collong, and flows into the Wollondilly near Belloon, 10 m. above Netta.

JOURKOUP, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 48 m. SE of Kirshehr.

JOURSAL, a town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Allanches, near the Alagnon. Pop. 1,200.

JOUSSE, a village of France, in the dep. of Vienne, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Charroux, on the Cloire. Pop. 250.

JOUVANCE. See GENGOUX.

JOUX (LAC DE), a lake of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, at an alt. of 3,500 ft. above sea-level, on the NW side of Mont Tendre. It is 7 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth, and is supposed to supply the stream of the Orbe by a subterranean channel.—The valley of the J. is remarkable for its fine scenery. It is watered by the Orbe, which here traverses in succession the lakes of Rousses, J., and Brenets. It is divided into the circles of Le Chenit and Le Pont. Its cap. is Le Sentier.

JOUX-LA-VILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Isle-sur-le-Srain. Pop. 1,170.

JOUX-SOUS-TARARE, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Tarare, near the sources of the Tardine. Pop. 1,270.

JOUY, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. SE of Versailles, on the Bièvre. Pop. 1,800.

JOUY-AUX-ARCHES, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Gorze, on the r. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 800.

JOUY-LE-CHATEL, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 9 m. NE of Nangis. Pop. 1,100.

JOUY-LE-POTHIER, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 7 m. W of La Ferté-Senneterre. Pop. 560.

JOUY-SUR-MORIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 12 m. E of La Ferte-Gaucher, on the Morin. Pop. 1,800.

JOYEUSE, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, on the r. bank of the Baume, 27 m. SW of Privas. Pop. 1,300.

JUAN (SAN), or SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, a river of Central America, which issues from the SE side of the lake of Nicaragua, near San Carlos, with a width of about a cable's length, and a current running at the rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a knot in the hour, and flowing mostly between low and swampy banks; pursues a SE course to the confluence of the Serapequi, whence it runs E, and then NE; and falls into the Caribbean sea by two principal arms, one of which meets the sea at Punto-Arenas near Greytown, and the other, known as the Colorado branch, a few miles to the S of that place. Its total length of course from the lake to Grey-town, including windings, is 140 m. according to Mr. Lawrence, but only 104 m. according to Mr. Bailey; throughout which distance it separates the state of Costarica on the S, from the states of Nicaragua and Honduras on the N. The surface of the lake is 120 ft. 9 inches above the Caribbean sea. Below the efflux of the Colorado branch, 19 m. above Punto-Arenas, Mr. Lawrence describes the bed of the river as "encumbered with islets and sand-banks, which in the rainy season are partially overflowed, but in dry weather are formidable obstacles to navigation, and would ultimately block up the river altogether, but for occasional freshes, which keep the channels clear."

The breadth of the river in this part varies from 100 to 200 yds. The banks for about 5 or 6 m. above the mouth are low, swampy, thickly clad with a high coarse grass, and difficult of access; further up they attain a height of about 8 ft. They are everywhere densely covered with grass. About midway between Punto-Arenas and the efflux of the Colorado, says Mr. Lawrence, "The river is extremely shallow; our canoe, which only drew a foot and a half, and was steered by the padrone, who appeared to be well acquainted with the navigation, grounded several times on soft mud." The Colorado at its divergence from the San Juan "appeared wider, deeper, and more free from obstructions than the latter, the stream running at the same rate,—about 2 knots an hour." Commodore Barrett remarks that "the force of the stream appears to have taken the direction of the Colorado branch, where it sweeps everything before it. The consequence is that the shallows are growing in the other, and so rapidly, that the *bongos* or trading canoes are now frequently left aground for several days, and it was with some difficulty that we could find a passage over the bar for our yawl to water." Mr. Bailey says the Colorado has a width of 400 yds. at its point of divergence, with 9 ft. water in mid-channel, when the stream is at the lowest, in the beginning of May, and double that depth in the middle of July. From the Colorado to the mouth of the San Carlos river, the average breadth of the San J. is about 200 yds. Between the Colorado and the mouth of the Serapequi (10 miles), the mean height of the banks is about 10 ft.; and between the mouth of the Serapequi and the San Carlos (17 m.) about the same. The banks in this part of the river are alluvial, but partially stratified. Between the Serapequi and the San Carlos, cliffs of a red ochreous earth, about 50 or 60 ft. in height, present themselves in some places on the south side of the river. These two rivers both descend from the interior of Costarica, and bring down a considerable body of water, especially the latter, which is navigable for 30 m. From the mouth of the San Carlos to the Isla Campana, at the foot of the first of a series of rapids formed by a transverse ridge of hornblend rocks and other primary slates, is a distance of 16 m. Mr. Lawrence says of this part of the navigation: "The river is more picturesque and beautiful, its waters gently gliding along at the rate of less than a knot, deeper, darker, and more in accordance with rivers of magnitude; its sluggish motion I am rather inclined to attribute more to the suddenly increased depth of its bed than, as the padrone supposes, to its being above the mouth of the San Carlos." Here the banks are bold, precipitous, and less encumbered with decayed vegetable matter, and the breadth of the river is about 150 yds. The rapids are 5 in number, and all occur within a distance of 15 m. The lowest, the Machuca, is about 1 m. in length; but has not in any part a greater velocity than five knots an hour during the dry season, and is easily ascended. The stream has here a breadth of about 300 yds. From the Machuca to the Balas rapid, a distance of 2 m., the river runs at the rate of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ knots an hour. The Balas and Mico rapids are so close upon one another that they scarcely deserve to be distinguished: their maximum velocity in the dry season does not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour. The bed of the river is in these rapids pretty clear of rocks. The most formidable of the rapids is the Castello-Viejo, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. above Balas, or about midway between the highest and the lowest rapids. It has a mean fall of nearly 5 ft., runs at a rate of 8 knots, and extends across the whole breadth, here about 100 yds., of the river, presenting an obstacle to steam-navigation

which must be overcome before the advantages of this route can be fully developed. From the rapid of the Castello-Viejo to the Toro rapid, a distance of about 4 m., the stream runs at the rate of a knot an hour in the middle of the river, and the banks are low, almost on a level with the water. The Toro, the highest of all the rapids, is the least violent. Throughout the 15 m., within which the rapids occur, the breadth of the river is about a cable's length; and its bed is studded with fragments of rock throughout. From the Toro rapid to the fort of San Carlos, where the river issues from the lake, the stream is deep. Throughout the distance from Punto-Arenas to the fort of San Carlos, the country in the vicinity of the river is almost uninhabited. Mr. Lawrence saw only a few huts, the temporary habitations of sarsaparilla gatherers, a short way above the Colorado; a few settlements of Arco or Ajo Indians immediately above the Toro rapid; and a village of some 6 huts at Fort San Carlos.

This river is of great importance in connexion with the various schemes for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by a canal: for as yet no other line of navigation has been proposed between the Atlantic and the lake of Nicaragua; though no less than four alternative lines from that lake to the Pacific have been suggested. In the month of June 1851, an iron steamer 106 ft. long, drawing only 18 inches water, and propelled by a stern-wheel, was put together at Grey-Town, and on the 21st commenced the ascent of the river, and reached the Castello-Viejo rapid next day, in about 16 hours, but was foiled in the attempt to ascend this rapid. The route to the Pacific by this river may now be regarded as established. At the foot of the rapid, passengers disembark from the steamer, walk or ride a distance of 200 yds., and re-embark in another steamer, which has been found to surmount with ease the remaining rapids, and which takes them up the river to the lake of Nicaragua, a distance of 30 m., and across the lake to Virgin bay, a further distance of 60 m. From this place to San-Juan-del-Sud, on the Pacific, is a distance of 12 m. The road is mostly level, and in the wet season very muddy, but infinitely superior to the Cruces and Gorgona roads on the Panama route. The passage from Grey-Town to San-Juan-del-Sud is 40 dols.; this includes a riding-mule from Virgin bay to San Juan. Passengers' baggage is charged at the rate of 10 cents per lb. See articles GREY-TOWN, MANAGUA, and NICARAGUA.

JUAN (SAN), an island in the N. Pacific, in the group of the Bonin islands, in N lat. 27° 32'.

JUAN (SAN), a town of the island of Majorca in the partido of Manacor, 23 m. E of Palma.

JUAN (SAN), a headland of the island of Port Rico, on the NE coast, in N lat. 18° 22', W long. 65° 45'.—Also a headland of Cuba, on the N coast, in N lat. 22° 30', W long. 78° 55'.—Also a headland on the SW coast of the island of Quadra and Vancouver, at the entrance of the strait of San-Juan-de-Fuca, opposite Cape Flattery.

JUAN (SAN), a town of New Mexico, 31 m. NNW of Santa-Fe, and near the E bank of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, opposite the confluence of the Chamas. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, and contains about 1,000 inhabitants, chiefly Indians. The houses are built of palisades having their interstices filled up with mud, and are entered through the top by means of moveable ladders. The environs present fine fields of corn, and orchards of peach and plum trees.—Also a town of Mexico, in the state and 200 m. W of Chihuahua, in the cordillera of Mexico. About 120 m. SE of this town is another of the same name.—Also a river which has its source in the state and 100 m. S of Coahuila; runs E through the states of

Nuevo-Leon and Tamaulipas; and joins the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, about 90 m. above the entrance of that river into the gulf of Mexico.

JUAN (SAN), a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of Sulia, prov. and 25 m. E of Merida. In the vicinity is a salt-lake.—Also a river of New Granada, in the dep. of Cauca, which has its source in the Andes, to the E of that of the Atrato; runs first W, then SW; and discharges itself into the Pacific by several mouths. It has a total course of about 180 m.; and receives numerous tributaries, on one of which, the Tamina, is the town of Novita. Near its source is a village of the same name. The most westerly of the islands formed by the embouchures of this river terminates on the W in Cape Chirambira, in N lat. 4° 15'.

JUAN (SAN), a missionary settlement in Bolivia, in the dep. and 200 m. NE of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, on a river of the same name, which has its source in the Chiquitos territory, runs first NW, then NNE, and forms one of the chief head-streams of the Paraguay.—Also a town of Peru, in the district and on the r. bank of the Ica, 160 m. SSE of Lima.—Also a river in the same dist., which has its source in the Cordillera-de-Huambo, runs SW, and falls into the Pacific in S lat. 15° 11'.

JUAN-DE-LAS-ABADISAS (SAN), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Gerona, and partido of Ribas.

JUAN-BAPTISTA (SAN), an island of the S. Pacific, in the Low archipelago, in S lat. 24°, and W long. 137°.

JUAN-BAPTISTA (SAN), a mountain of New California, 50 m. NE of San-Francisco.

JUAN-BAPTISTA-DEL-PAO (SAN), a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of Carabobo, 40 m. SSW of Valencia, on the l. bank of the Pao. It has a church, and is generally well and regularly built. The environs afford pasture to large herds of cattle, horses, and mules. Cheese forms the chief article of local manufacture.

JUAN-BAPTISTA-DEL-RIO-GRANDE (SAN), a town and fort of Mexico, in the state and 100 m. NNE of Coahuila, on the r. bank of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte.

JUAN-CAPISTRANO (SAN), a mission-village of New California, founded in 1776, in N lat. 33° 30', 66 m. NW of San Diego. During the great earthquake of 1814 one-half of the handsome church of this mission fell, and crushed to death a number of persons. There are still 18 or 20 families living in the valley, who raise corn, pulse, and fruit. From San J. the coast-road turns inland, and leads N for 6 or 8 m., through low prairie hills, to the S end of the plain of Los Angelos.

JUAN-CHINAMECA (SAN), a town of Guatemala, in the state of San Salvador, 15 m. N of San Miguel. It is inhabited chiefly by Cadinos (converted Indians). The climate is pleasant and salubrious, and the environs fertile.

JUAN-DE-LA-ENCINELLA (SAN), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido of Avila. Pop. 491. It has a parish-church, and a custom-house, and possesses some manufactures of common cloth.

JUAN-FERNANDEZ. See FERNANDEZ.

JUAN-DE-LA-FRONTERA (SAN), a province of the La Plata state of Cuyo, adjoining Mendoza, and comprising the region between the great Cordillera and the mountains of Cordova, as far N as the llanos of La Rioja. It is intersected by the large river San J., which rises near the Patos pass, to the S of the parallel of 32°, and flows first NNE, skirting the E base of the Cordillera, to the parallel of 31° 22', where it turns E by S, and maintains that direction to below the city of San J.; it then turns S, and

flows into the great lake of Guanacache. Pop. about 25,000. The productions are wines, brandies, oil, and wheat. In the district of Jachal some gold-mines are wrought. The cap., of the same name, is situated in S lat. $31^{\circ} 4'$, W long. $68^{\circ} 57'$. A pass leads from this prov. across the Andes to Coquimbo.—Also a town of Peru, in the intendancy and 195 m. NE of Truxillo, in the prov. of Chacapoyas, 420 m. N of Lima. It occupies an advantageous position, but is, notwithstanding, small and ill-peopled.

JUAN-DE-FUCA (SAN). See FUCA.

JUAN-DE-GUYA, a headland of New Grenada, on the N coast, in the dep. and 20 m. NE of Santa-Martha, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 20'$, W long. $74^{\circ} 5'$.

JUAN-DE-LOS-LLANOS (SAN), an extensive province and town of New Grenada, to the N of the Llanos-de-Caguán. It is watered by the Meta on the N, and the Guaviare on the S, and by several minor affluents of the Orinoco; and consists of vast plains covered with long grass, and affording pastureage to immense herds of cattle. Medicinal herbs and several kinds of trees affording balm and oil, are also found in these plains. The climate is salubrious, the heat being tempered by the NE wind, which prevails throughout the year.—The town, of the same name, is 70 m. SSE of Santa Fe-de-Bogota, on the Guixar, an affluent of the Guaviare. It is now rapidly falling into decay.

JUAN-DE-MUNA (SAN), a town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. and partido of Oviedo. Pop. 1,605. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

JUAN-NAPOMACENO (SAN), a missionary settlement in Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, on an affluent of the Nanay, 60 m. NW of the confluence of the latter river with the Maranon.

JUAN-DE-LA-NAVA (SAN), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 13 m. S of Avila, and partido of Cebberos.

JUAN-DE-NICARAGUA (SAN). See GREY-Town and JUAN (SAN).

JUAN-DE-NOVA (SAN), SAINT CHRISTOPHE, a small island in the channel of Mozambique, in S lat. $17^{\circ} 5'$, E long. $43^{\circ} 2'$.

JUAN-DEL-ORTEGA (SAN), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido of Burgos, near the source of the Vena.

JUAN-DEL-PUERTO-RICO (SAN), or SAN-JUAN-DE-PUERTO-RICO. See PORTO-RICO.

JUAN-DEL-PUERTO-Y-TRIGUEROS (SAN), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and partido and 8 m. NE of Huelva. Pop. 2,111. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a convent. Cats are extensively reared in the environs.

JUAN-DEL-REMEDIOS (SAN), a town of Cuba, on a bay of the N coast, 55 m. ENE of Clara, and 180 m. ESE of Havana. Pop. 8,000. It forms the chief town of a district and jurisdiction of the island.

JUAN-DEL-RIO (SAN), a neat clean town of the Mexican state of Queretaro, about 100 m. NNW of Mexico, at an elevation of 6,489 ft. above the level of the sea, and near a river which is crossed by a fine bridge of 5 arches. It is surrounded with gardens, and fields of maize and barley.

JUAN-DEL-SUR (SAN), or SAN-JUAN-DEL-SUD, a sea-port of Nicaragua, on the Pacific, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 15'$. The harbour is described by Mr. Baily as being formed on each side by promontories from 400 to 500 ft. high, with a clear sea-entrance of about 1,100 yds. across, and 2 fath. water at 200 yds. from low-water mark. The tides rise from 10 to 14 ft. It is proposed to carry a canal from this

port to the river Lajas, which flows into the lake of Nicaragua. See articles JUAN (SAN) and NICARAGUA.

JUAN-DE-ULUA (SAN), a small island on the coast of Mexico, at the W extremity of the shoal of La Gallega, in the bay of Vera Cruz, and separated from the city of Vera Cruz by a channel 700 yds. wide, and 1,000 yds. long. It was first visited by Grijalva in 1518, who was told by his interpreters who spoke the language of Yucatan called the Mayo—that Acolhua or Ulua was the name of the island. A very strong fortress now covers nearly the whole rock, in the form of an irregular square, with advanced works towards the sea-front. There are at present mounted within its periphery nearly 300 cannon, all 32's, 42's, and 8 and 10 inch Paixhans; and wherever it has been possible to train a gun upon the channel of approach, they are planted *en barbette*, so that a fleet moving up to the attack must be exposed to a concentrated fire of 70 cannon, over a distance of 2 m., before it can get into position to return a single shot. The castle fronts the city, and is supported by a water-battery, at the NW angle of the town, of 50, 32, and 42-pound guns,—all of which could pour their volleys on the squadron passing up, from the moment it arrived within range of the shot, until its anchors were down, with springs upon the cables, within the reach of musket shot. In the event of an attack, the garrison could with perfect safety retire within the casemates, (which are impervious to shot,) until the ammunition of the assailing force was expended, when they would return to their guns and sweep the waters before them with terrific effect. It contains barracks and cisterns; and has a light-house at its NW extremity, in N lat. $19^{\circ} 12' 30''$, W long. $96^{\circ} 8' 0''$. In the war of independence, this fortress held out for the Crown till 1825. It was taken by a French squadron in 1839; and capitulated to the American general Scott in the late Mexican war, to save the city from bombardment. See VERA CRUZ.

JUANA (SANTA), an island of Chili, in the river Biobio, formed by an inoculation of that river.

JUANES, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, which rises 6 m. NW of Yatoka, and running from W to E, is joined by the Rio-Magro, 1 m. W of Turis, then turns SE, and joins the Xucar on the l. bank, after a course of about 45 m.

JUANICO (SAN), a small island of the gulf of California, close to the coast, between the gulf of Pulpito and the island of Carmen, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$.

JUANPORE, or JOUNPORE, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, situated between the rivers Gogra and Ganges, and intersected by the Gumti. It has an area of 1,172.5 sq. geog. m., or 993,383 acres, of which 610,219 were under cultivation in 1847. It is well-watered, extremely fertile, and well-cultivated. The inhabitants are Mohammedans and Hindus, and were estimated in 1839 at 798,503. This district was for a considerable period annexed to Benares, and came into possession of the British in 1780. Its principal towns are Azimgur, Mow, and Juanpore. It is subdivided into 3,431 mouzahs or townships.

JUANPORE, the chief town of the above district, formerly the capital of an independent principality, is situated in N lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $82^{\circ} 39' 40''$ NW of Benares. The fortress or citadel is situated on the high bank of the Gumti, and is built of solid stone-work. The town surrounds the fort on three sides, and contains a good bazaar, and a number of brick houses; but the vicinity for several miles is covered with the ruins of tombs and mosques. J. is now the station of a civil establishment and a battalion of native infantry. The fortress was founded

in 1370, by Feroze III. of Delhi. When the empire was overthrown by the invasion of Timur, in the end of the 14th cent., the governor of the eastern districts assumed the royal dignity, and made J. his cap. He was succeeded in 1399 by his son, Mobarik and Shah, who was succeeded, after a short reign, by Sultan Ibrahim, who, during a prosperous reign of 40 years, spared no expense to improve and beautify this fortress and city. Many of the mosques, and some of the caravansaries and colleges built at that period, are still in existence. This dynasty reigned as independent sovereigns till 1478, when Sultan Hussein having been defeated by the emperor Beloli, J. was again annexed to the empire of Delhi, and formed into a subordinate government.

JUBA, or JUBE, GOWIN or GAVIND, a river on the NE coast of Africa, falling into the sea at a small town of the same name, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 13'$, E long. $42^{\circ} 42'$. It is said to be fordable in February and March; but when the rains commence, or towards July, is very deep. M. Angelo ascended this river about 220 or 240 m. in a NNW direction, or to about $3^{\circ} 20' N$ lat., and $41^{\circ} 20' E$ long., where he found it flowing with a full strong current, against which it was impossible to get 300 yds. in four hours.

JUBAH, or YUBAH, an island in the Red sea, $6\frac{1}{4}$ m. S of Burraghhan, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 45' 30''$, E long. $35^{\circ} 13'$. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from NW to SE, and rises into a precipitous cliff between 300 and 400 ft. high at its N extremity. Two small low coral islands lie to the E of it.

JUBAL, an island in the Red sea, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 37' 40''$, and E long. $33^{\circ} 53' 15''$. It is of a circular form, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diam., and moderately elevated.—The straits of J. extend from Ras Mahomed to Tur harbour on the Arabian side; and from the island of Shadwan to the peninsula of Zeiti on the other.

JUBELPORE, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, E long. $80^{\circ} 16'$, which was taken by the British troops, under General Hardyman, after an obstinate resistance, in 1817.

JUBERA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. WSW of Calatayud, on the Xalon.—Also a town in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Logrono. Pop. 1,830.

JUBIA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Galicia, rising near Las Samozas, and running W into the bay of Ferrol.

JUBLAINS, a small town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, 6 m. SE of Mayenne. Pop. 1,840. It occupies the site of the ancient Naodunum, and has many Roman remains.

JUBONES, a river of Ecuador, prov. of Loxa, which runs W, and enters the bay of Tumbex, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 20'$, after a course of about 50 m.

JUBY (CAPE), a low sandy point on the W coast of Africa, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 57' 50''$, W long. $12^{\circ} 55'$.

JUCAR. See XUCAR.

JUCATAN. See YUCATAN.

JUCHIPILIA, the capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the Mexican state of Guadalaxara, 60 m. N of Guadalaxara.

JUCHITAN, a town of the Mexican state of Oaxaca, on a river of the same name, 20 m. NE of Tehuantepec, in N lat. $16^{\circ} 26' 10''$, at an alt. of 59 ft. above sea-level. The river flows into the lake Duicquialoi.

JUCURUCU, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, formed by two rivulets, called Rio-do-Norte and Rio-do-Sul, and flowing into the sea, after a course of about 12 m., in which it passes the town of Brado.

JUDA. See WHIDAH.

JUDEA. See PALESTINE.

JUDENBURG, a circle of the Austrian empire,

comprehending the W part of Upper Styria. Its territorial extent is 2,250 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 98,678, of whom a considerable number are Lutherans. It is in general hilly, and of little fertility; but abounds in iron mines and iron works. Lead, silver, and nitre are also found, though in smaller quantities, and at Aussee there are rich salt mines.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the l. bank of the Muhr, 38 m. W by N of Gratz. Pop. 2,688. It has extensive alum, vitriol, and iron works. It had hardly recovered the effects of a dreadful fire which took place in 1807, when on the 18th of June 1818, a second fire consumed the whole except thirty houses. It has been rebuilt in modern style. It was occupied by the French in the beginning of April 1797, after which the archduke Charles and Bonaparte suspended hostilities, by the armistice of Leoben.

JUDERA, a small river of Hayti, which rises in the valley of Banica, runs W, and enters the Artibonito.

JUDGE DOWLING RANGE, a mountain-range in New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, 65 m. from Sydney.

JUDGES, a cluster of dangerous rocks, which lie off Cape Descado, at the entrance into the straits of Magalhaen from the Pacific, upon which a mountainous surf continually breaks with inconceivable fury. They rise from 5 to 50 ft. above water, and the outer rock is 4 m. from the land.

JUDICELLO, a small river in the E of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, which rises on Mount Ätna, and falls into the gulf of Catania.

JUDIMAHU, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 58 m. W by S of Cuttack.

JUDIO, a river of Venezuela, in the prov. of Maracaybo, which enters the lake of Maracaybo on the S side.

JUDITH (CAPE), the SE point of Rhode island state, U. S., situated on the coast of Washington co., in N lat. $41^{\circ} 24'$.

JUDITH'S RIVER, a river of North America, which runs N, and flows into the Missouri, on the r. bank, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$, W long. $108^{\circ} 40'$. Its entrance is 100 yds. wide. Its water is clear, and the low grounds in the vicinity are wider and more woody than those of the Missouri.

JUDOIGNE. See JODOIGNE.

JUERY (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of Tarn, cant. of Villefranche, 3 m. NE of Alby. Pop. 1,100.

JUG, a river of European Russia, which unites with the Suchona near Ustiug, in the gov. of Vologda, to form the Upper Dwina.

JUGA, one of the Babuyanes, in the Philippine archipelago, to the N of Luçon, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 58'$. It is about 12 m. in length from E to W.

JUGDISPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 20 m. from Patna, on the Sasseram road.

JUGDULUK, a village of Northern India, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 25'$, E long. $69^{\circ} 46'$, at an alt. of 5,375 ft. above sea-level. It stands at the E entrance of the series of defiles from Jelalabad to Cabul, and is 42 m. distant from the Kurd Cabul pass.

JUGGERNAUTH, JUGGANATH, JAGATNATH, or JAGANNATH, [i. e., 'Lord of the World,'] a celebrated temple and place of Hindu worship, situated on the coast of Orissa, near the town of Puri, a few miles to the NE of the Chilka lake, in N lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, E long. $85^{\circ} 54'$, 298 m. from Calcutta, 512 m. from Benares, and 1,052 m. from Bombay. Seen from a distance, it is a shapeless mass of building, but forms an excellent land-mark for navigators in approaching so low a coast. It consists of one lofty dome, called the Bar Dewal, of a singular form, being in fact neither dome, nor tower, nor spire, but in outline resembling an old-fashioned multilateral pepper-box,

surrounded by several courts or enclosures, into the interior of which no European is admitted, but which are filled with bulls and cows, and shouting and dancing Byrages, whose appearance offers to the eye a miserable exhibition of filth, impudence, and indecency. At the gate of the exterior wall are two large statues of *singhs*, an imaginary or fabulous animal—nearly as large as an elephant. The idol is made of wood, with a frightful black visage, and a distended mouth smeared with blood. The deity is supposed to be enclosed in some substance deposited within the cavity of the idol's heart. On each side of him is seated another image, one of which is painted white, the other yellow; the first said to be the image of his sister Shubudra, the other his brother Balaram. On a particular festival, held in June, the images are superbly dressed, and placed on an immense chariot or moving tower, called a *ruth* or car, which is dragged by the pilgrims to the Gonduha-Nur, or country-house of the god, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, and then back again to the temple. It was during this procession that devotees used to sacrifice themselves, by throwing themselves under the wheels of the machine; but, it is said, the practice has long been utterly unknown. Juggernath is said to be one of the incarnations of Vishnu, but the dedication of this temple to him is involved in fable. It is, however, known to have existed above 800 years, being mentioned as a celebrated place of Hindu worship by the oldest Mahomedan historians of India. Some time between the years 1720 and 1730, the rajah of Pursotem removed the image from the temple, to the mountains on the W border of Orissa, which injured the revenues very considerably; but the nabob Alyverdy Khan caused him to restore it. The concourse of Hindu pilgrims to this shrine is still immense, varying from 80,000 to 100,000, 75 per cent. of whom are women. A pilgrim-tax, formerly levied by the British government on the visitors to J., of from 3 to 10 rupees, according to the rank of the devotee, was abolished in 1840; but the question is now pending whether the British government is bound by any treaty or moral obligation to continue the donations still granted towards the support of this temple. From the correspondence of the period when the British took possession of Cuttack, the Bengal government has drawn the following conclusion:—"It seems to be established, that, in the opinion of the two parties to the negotiation, which had preceded or accompanied the advance of the British army—the commissioners, namely, on the one side, and the Juggernaut Brahmins on the other—the British government had taken up a position which authorised the priests to look to it, as a matter of course, for the full amount of pecuniary assistance which they had been accustomed to receive from their own national governors; and further, that when the British government undertook to provide funds, in the shape of an annual donation for the contingent expenses of the temple, it never was intended that the said donation should be a charge on the general revenues of the country; but was agreed to, as had been done by the preceding native governments, for the purpose of providing the temple with the means of defraying the expenditure of the ceremonies, on the understanding that the state was to be reimbursed by the revival of the pilgrim-tax." Accordingly, the allowance for the support of the temple paid to the rajah of Khoordah, as superintendent, which had been fixed at about 60,000 rupees, and had been reduced to 36,178 rupees, on the relinquishment of the Sattaces Hazaree estate to the pagoda, has, in order "to place the endowments of the temple as nearly as possible on the same footing as we found them on the acquisition of the prov.

and to discontinue the payment of any sum in excess of the funds then existing," being now fixed at 23,321 rupees. The commissioner of Cuttack, in his report of 26th August 1843, observes, that "the abolition of the tax has, without doubt, added to the number of pilgrims;" and the government find it stated by the first commissioner sent into Cuttack, that "the offerings given within the walls of the temple by the pilgrims to the priests and officers of J., are exclusively for the expenses of the temple." Under these circumstances, the directors think it proper that an inquiry should be instituted whether, considering the revenue derived by the pagoda from its own various resources, our annual payment to the rajah of Khoordah on this account may be discontinued. See PURI.

JUGIGBOPA, a town of Bengal, in the district of Rungpur, on the N side of the Brahmaputra, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$.

JUGON, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, arrond. and 13 m. WSW of Dinan. Pop. 450.

JUIGNAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. of Montmoreau, 8 m. S of Angouleme. Pop. 1,350.

JUIGNE-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. NE of Sable Pop. 900.

JUILHAC, or JUILLAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, 12 m. SW of Uzerche. Pop. 2,411.

JUILLAC-LE-COQ, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente, 6 m. S of Cognac. Pop. 800.

JUILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Mansle. Pop. 800.

JULLY, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine et-Marne, 9 m. NW of Meaux. Pop. 650.

JUINA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto Grosso, comarca of Juruena, descending from the NE flank of the Urucumanucu, and flowing NE to the Juruena, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of about 180 m.

JUINE, a river of France, which rises in the forests of Loiret, to the N of Gironville; flows N; and falls into the Essonne, on the l. bank, after a course of 30 m.

JUIST, a small island of Hanover, on the coast of E. Friesland, 6 m. WNW of Norden. It is 11 m. in circumf.

JUJUI, or JUJUY, a city, formerly of Peru, now of La Plata, in the prov. of Salta, on a river of the same name, 61 m. NNE of Salta. It was founded in the year 1580; and much of the commerce from Buenos Ayres to Upper Peru passes through it. Here the principal part of the goods brought in carts from Buenos Ayres for the Peruvian markets, are transferred to mules, the only mode of carriage which is practicable. The district of J. is affluent in natural productions. Its wool is of good quality; indigo and sugar are grown; and its *lavaderos* are reported to be rich in gold.—The river of J. has its rise on the W declivity of the Chilian Andes, near the Abra-de-Cortederas; and descending to the E, through a succession of precipitous ravines, after being joined by several tributary streams, among which are the Siancas and the Ledesma, enters the Tarija below Oran, and forms with it the Vermejo. It is sometimes known as the San Salvador, Rio Grande, or Rio Dulce. Its whole course extends to about 300 m.

JUKARDA, a river of Senegambia, an affluent of the Gambia, which it joins on the r. bank, 50 m. above Jillifre.

JULALPUR, a town of India, in the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Jelum, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 42'$. The high roads from the Indus cross the river at this place and at Jelum, and it has been conjectured that this place was the scene of Alexander's battle with

Porus; but Burnes is of opinion that it must have taken place at a point nearer Jelum.

JULAMERK, or JULAMERIK, a district of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 90 m. S of Van. The country is hilly throughout, but produces in some places corn, and in all abundance of pasture. The cap., a collection of about 200 mud hovels, bearing the name of the prov., is situated on the banks of the Hakiar, an affluent of the Zab, at an elevation of 5,400 ft. above sea-level, and is defended by a massive citadel built of stone.

JULI, a small Indian town of Peru, on the W shore of Lake Titicaca, at an elevation of 13,100 ft. above sea-level. It has 4 rich churches, and is ruled by Indian magistrates.

JULIA (SAN), a fort of Portugal, on the N side of the Tagus, at its mouth, 9 m. below Lisbon.

JULIA-DE-GRACAPOU (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. WNW of Revel. Pop. 1,000.

JULIA PERCY'S ISLAND, or JULIAN, a small island off the S coast of Australia, ESE from Cape Grant, in S lat. $38^{\circ} 25'$, E long. $142^{\circ} 2'$.

JULIAN ALPS. See ALPS.

JULIAN (MOUNT). See ERYX.

JULIAN (PORT SAINT), a harbour on the E coast of Patagonia, in S lat. $49^{\circ} 16'$, W long. $67^{\circ} 38'$. It was discovered by Magalhaens in 1520, who being threatened at this place with a mutiny of his men, at length succeeded in quelling it, and seizing the conspirators. He afterwards remained here for two months, and found plenty of fish, wood, and water. The bar is shifting. The tide rises at full and change 38 ft.

JULIANA'S-Haab, a settlement on the S extremity of Greenland, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 43'$, W long. $46^{\circ} 01'$, SE of Cape Desolation.

JULICH, or JULIERS, a duchy and circle of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, reg. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It lies adjacent to the territories of Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne; and has a superficial extent of 1,600 sq. m. It is a district of great fertility, being covered with rich corn-fields and fine pastures. Flax is extensively cultivated, and is also manufactured here into fine linen. At the small towns of Montjoie and Ingenbruck are extensive manufactures of cloth; at Eschweiler of ribbons; at Stollberg of brass, iron, and wire.—The duchy of J. belonged for a considerable time to the same sovereigns as Cleves; but the reigning family becoming extinct in 1609, the succession was disputed by several princes, particularly during the long war terminated by the peace of Westphalia in 1648. By that treaty the duchy was allotted to the palatine of Neuburg, and it belonged to that family, and to the elector-palatine, down to the peace of Lunéville, when it was ceded to France; but in 1815 the congress of Vienna transferred it to Prussia.

JULICH, or JULIERS, a small but strong town of Prussia, formerly the capital of the above duchy. It stands near the Roer, 15 m. NE of Dusseldorf, in the midst of a swampy level, and is very strongly fortified. It is well-built, and has manufactures of vinegar, soap, woolens, and leather; but its chief support is derived from the regular victualling of a garrison of 3,000 men, and the almost equally regular reception of twice as many English tourists, on wing to the Rhine, or returning from it. Pop. 2,890.

JULIEN (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura, arrond. of Lons-le-Saunier. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,559; in 1841, 6,340. The town is 21 m. S of Lons-le-Saunier, on the Suran. Pop. 777. Fairs for cattle, mules, grain, and agricultural implements, are held here 7 times a-year.—Also a commune in

the dep. of the Hérault, cant. of Olargues. Pop. 1,021.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of Calvados, in the cant. and com. of Caen. Pop. 1,950.—Also a village in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, 4 m. E of Marseilles. Pop. 388. It has some Roman remains.—Also a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, cap. of a mandement, in the prov. of Cavigge, 39 m. NNE of Chambery, and 6 m. SSW of Geneva, near the Arve, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 806. The treaty of peace between the duke of Savoy and the republic of Geneva, in 1603, took place here. In the vicinity is a quarry of gypsum.—Also a village in the prov. of Maurienne, mand. and 4 m. SE of St. Jean-de-Maurienne, on the r. bank of the Arc. Pop. 834. It has an Augustine abbey. The environs are noted for their wine.

JULIEN-EN-ST.-ALBAN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 4 m. N of Chommerac. Pop. 230. Coal is found in the environs.

JULIEN-D'ANCE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Craponne, on the Ance. Pop. 1,300.

JULIEN-L'ARS (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, arrond. of Poitiers. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,429; in 1841, 5,834. The village is 8 m. ENE of Poitiers. Pop. 807. It has several lime, brick, and tile kilns.

JULIEN-EN-BEAUCHENE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Aspres-les-Veynes, on the l. bank of the Buech. Pop. 786. Fairs for sheep and goats are held here twice a-year.

JULIEN-SUR-BIBORT (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 5 m. WSW of L'Arbèle. Pop. 730. Fairs for cattle and mercery are held here 3 times a-year.

JULIEN-AUX-BOIS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 6 m. E of Servières, and 22 m. ESE of Tulle. Pop. 1,606.

JULIEN-EN-BORN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, and cant. of Castels, to the E of an extensive étang of the same name which discharges itself into the gulf of Gascony.

JULIEN-PRES-BORT (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 5 m. WWN of Bort, near the confluence of the Dordogne and Diège. Pop. 1,513.

JULIEN-BOUTIERES (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. of Saint-Martin-de-Valamas. Pop. 1,517.

JULIEN-LA-BROUSSE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Chaylard. Pop. 1,115.

JULIEN-SUR-CALONNE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Blangy, on the Calonne, 30 m. ENE of Caen. Pop. 400. It has an annual fair for cattle and ironmongery.

JULIEN-EN-CHAMPSAUR (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. SE of St. Bonnet, on the r. bank of the Drac. Pop. 660. Fairs for sheep are held here twice a-year.

JULIEN-CHAPTEUIL (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, arrond. of Le Puy. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,983; in 1841, 10,946. The town is 9 m. E of Le Puy, near the Saône. Pop. in 1841, 3,115. Fairs for cattle and for fuel are held here 4 times a-year.

JULIEN-DE-CIVRY (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and

5 m. SSW of Charolles, and 32 m. W of Macon. Pop. 1,483.

JULIEN-DE-CONCELLES (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 2 m. NW of Le Loroux. Pop. in 1841, 3,694. It has an annual cattle fair.

JULIEN-DE-COPEL (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 2 m. SW of Billom. Pop. 2,176.

JULIEN-D'EMPARE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. of Aspreyres. Pop. 1,504.

JULIEN-DE-FAUCON (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 7 m. E of Mézidon, on the Vic. Pop. 350. Fairs for cattle and mercury are held here twice a-year.

JULIEN-DE-FOURNEL (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Blaymard, on the Lot. Pop. 1,133. Serge and caddis are manufactured here.

JULIEN-SUR-GARONNE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 3 m. SW of Rieux, on the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 320.

JULIEN-DU-GUA (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 4 m. SSW of St. Pierreville. Pop. 830. Cattle fairs are held here 5 times a-year.

JULIEN-EN-JARRET (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of St. Chamond, and 8 m. NE of St. Etienne, on the Gier. Pop. in 1841, 3,203. It has extensive iron-works.

JULIEN-DE-LAMPON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 2 m. S of Carlus, on the l. bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 803. It has an annual cattle fair.

JULIEN-DES-LANDES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 4 m. WNW of La Motte-Achard. Pop. 1,142.

JULIEN-DE-MAILLOE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Orbec, and 7 m. E of Lisieux, near the Orbec. Pop. 692. It has an annual cattle fair.

JULIEN-MOLHESABATE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 6 m. E of Montfaucon. Pop. 1,268.

JULIEN-MOLIN-MOLETTE (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. NE of Bourg-Argental, on the Terroir. Pop. 1,227. It has an annual fair for cattle, hemp, and linen, and possesses two productive lead-mines.

JULIEN-MONTAGNIER (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. of Rians, 23 m. NNW of Brignolle. Pop. 1,528. Fairs for linen and cotton fabrics, thread, cloth, &c., are held here 4 times a-year.

JULIEN-LE-PETIT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 7 m. N of Eymoutiers. Pop. 1,295.

JULIEN-EN-QUINT (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. and 8 m. NW of Die, and 23 m. ESE of Valence. Pop. 690. It has 2 annual fairs for cattle, wool, drapery, and mercury.

JULIEN-DE-REIGNAC (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 2 m. S of Paillac, on the l. bank of the Gironde. Pop. in 1841, 1,379. It is noted for its wine.

JULIEN-SUR-REYSSOUSSSE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Saint-Trivier-de-Courtoix, on the r. bank of the Reyssousse. Pop. 780. It has 5 annual cattle fairs.

JULIEN-DE-SAULT (SAINT), a canton, com-

mune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, arrond. of Joigny. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,413; in 1841, 7,977.—The town is 6 m. NW of Joigny, and 23 m. W of Auxerre, on the l. bank of the Yonne. Pop. in 1841, 2,298. It has manufactories of calico, common cloth, and steelware, a yarn and a tan-mill, and several tanneries. The trade consists chiefly in charcoal and wood.

JULIEN-SUR-SARTHE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Pervenchères, on the l. bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,427. It has an annual fair for cattle and horses.

JULIEN-DE-VALGAGUE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 2 m. N of St.-Martin-de-Valgague. Pop. 300. In the environs are extensive mines of iron.

JULIEN-VOCANCE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. of Annonay. Pop. 1,247.

JULIEN-DE-VOUVANTES (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, 9 m. SE of Chateaubriant, near the Don. Pop. 1,380. It has an annual cattle-fair.

JULIENAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. of Beaujeu, 20 m. N of Ville Franche, near the Mauvaise. Pop. 1,264. It affords good wine.

JULIER, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 24 m. SSE of Chur.

JULIER (COL-DU), a lofty pass in the E of Switzerland, in the Grisons, near the sources of the Inn, between the valley of the Upper Engadine and that of Upper Halbstein. It has, at the highest point of the road that crosses it [alt. 7,558 ft.], a collection of small columns of rough granite, supposed to have formed an altar for the sacrifices of the aborigines.

JULIET, the capital of Will co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 165 m. NE of Springfield, on the Des Plaines river.

JULINDER. See JALLINDER.

JULITA, a small town of Sweden, prov. of Södermania, on the S side of the lake of Hielmaren, 35 m. NW of Nykioping.

JULIUSBURG, or DRESKE, a small town of Prussian Silesia, 4 m. N of Oels, and 15 m. NE of Breslau.

JULLAB, or GULAB, a river of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Racca, rising in Mount Karaja, and flowing SE to the Euphrates. It has a town of the same name on the r. bank, 24 m. ENE of Racca.

JULLIE, a village of France, dep. of the Rhone, 7 m. N by E of Beaujeu. Pop. 1,060.

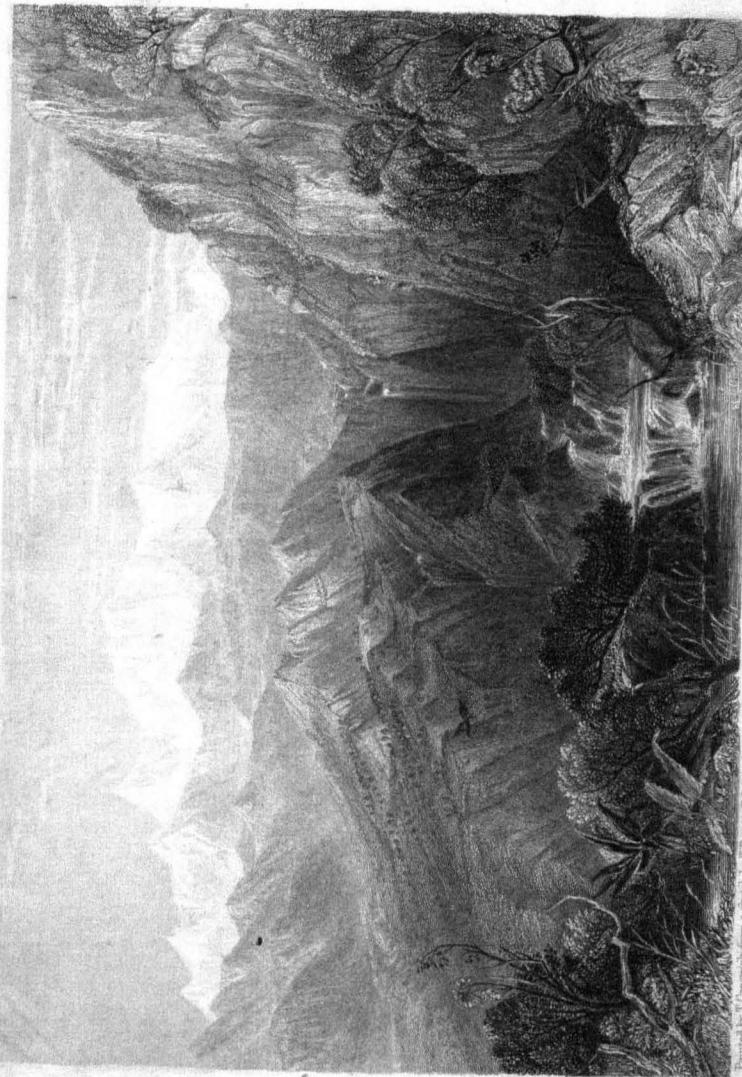
JULRAIZ, a town of Afghanistan, in N lat. 34° 23', E long. 68° 29', at an alt. of 8,082 ft. above sea-level.

JUMAAN, an island in the Persian gulf, in N lat. 25° 6', E long. 52° 55'.

JUMBO, a village of Kasson, in Senegambia, 5 m. NW of Kuniakary.

JUMMU, or JAMU, a district of Hindostan, in the Punjab, on the E side of the Chenab river, and governed by an independent Hindu chief. Its cap., Jammu, is situated in 32° 33' N lat., E long. 74° 56', on the r. bank of a small stream called the Tawi, which flows into the Chenab, on the l. bank, about 5 m. below the town. The road from Chumba and Bisuli, leading NW to Rajawur and Punch, passes through this town, and crosses the Chenab opposite Aknur, 6 m. to the NW. The maharajah of J. has been allowed to retain his principality in the recent settlement of the affairs of the Punjab.

JUMBUSIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district of Baroach. It is situated on the banks of a river of the same name, in which the



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